UTTAR PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

JHANSI

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UTTAR PRADESH
JHANSI

CONTENTS

ap — *Facing Page*

aphs

Illustrations

PREFACE

This is the eighth in the series of the revised gazetteers of the districts of Uttar Pradesh. The first official document of this type pertaining to the district was published in 1874 in the *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. I — Bundelkhand, which was compiled and edited by E. T. Atkinson. At that time the district of Jhansi did not include the Lalitpur subdivision, which constituted a separate district, the two being amalgamated to form the present district of Jhansi on December 1, 1891. Atkinson's accounts of the districts of Jhansi and Lalatpur (Lalitpur) were followed, in 1909, by D. L. Drake-Brockman's *Jhansi : A Gazetteer* (being Vol. XXIV of the District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh), which was supplemented by Volumes B, C and D in 1916, 1924 and 1934 respectively. An account of a number of places in the district also appeared in the different volumes of the *Imperial Gazetteer of India* in 1908. The different sources utilised in the compilation of the present gazetteer have been indicated in the bibliography which appears at the end of the book.

The spellings of Indian terms and words, such as atta, cowrie, khutbah, jagirdar, jamadar, sirkar, etc., in the text are the same as those adopted in standard English dictionaries and such words have neither been italicised nor included in the glossary of Indian words to be found at the end of the volume.

The census data of 1961 have been used wherever available but where the final figures have not been forthcoming the provisional figures have been given in this gazetteer. The relevant conversion factors in respect of measures of length, area, volume, capacity, weight, coinage, etc., have been appended at the end of the volume.

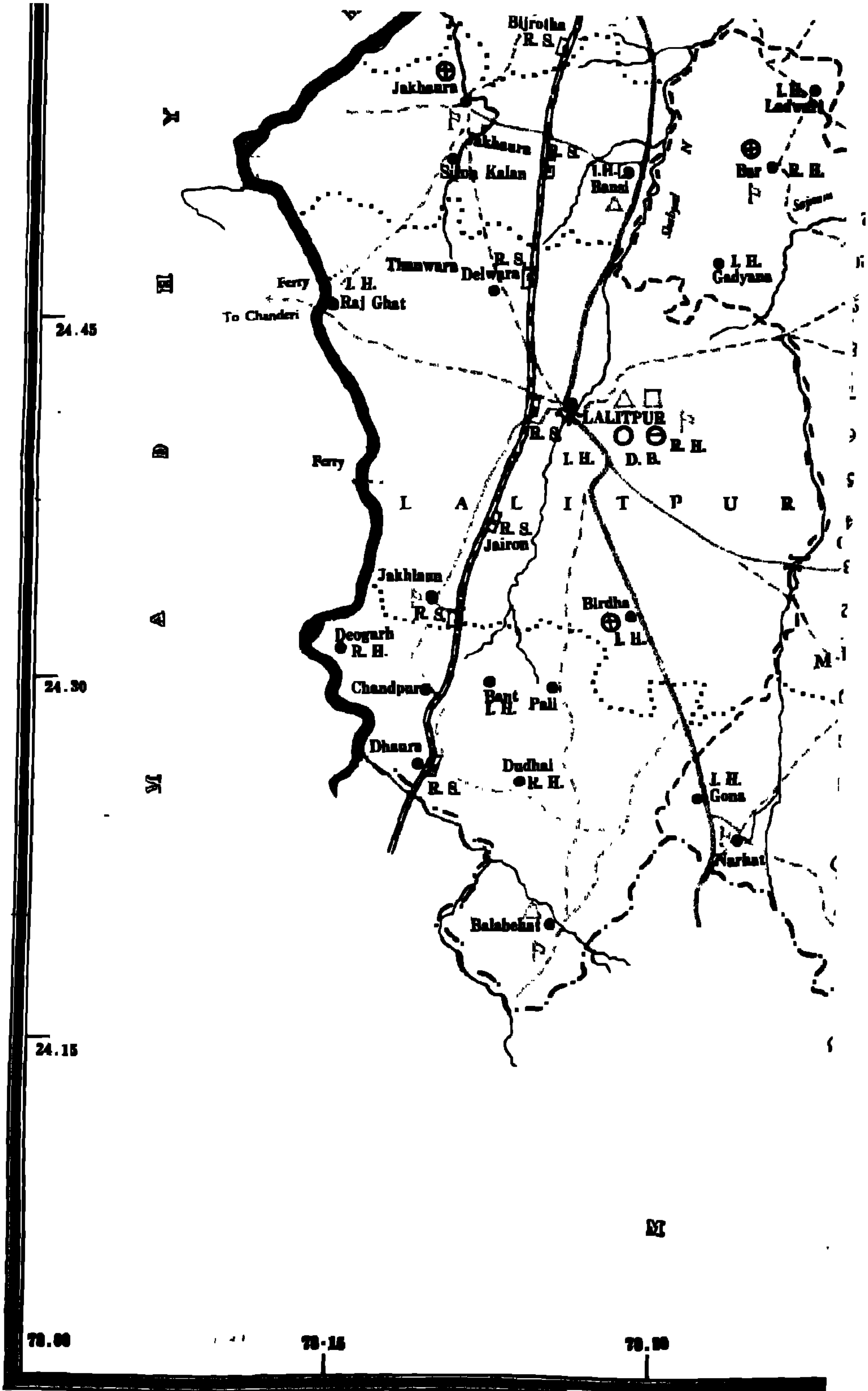
The scheme of the contents of this gazetteer conforms as closely as possible to the all-India pattern laid down by the Government of India (Ministry of Education) in consultation with the State Governments. The Government of India gives for each gazetteer a grant-in-aid of Rs 6,000 towards the cost of preparation and 40 per cent towards the cost of printing.

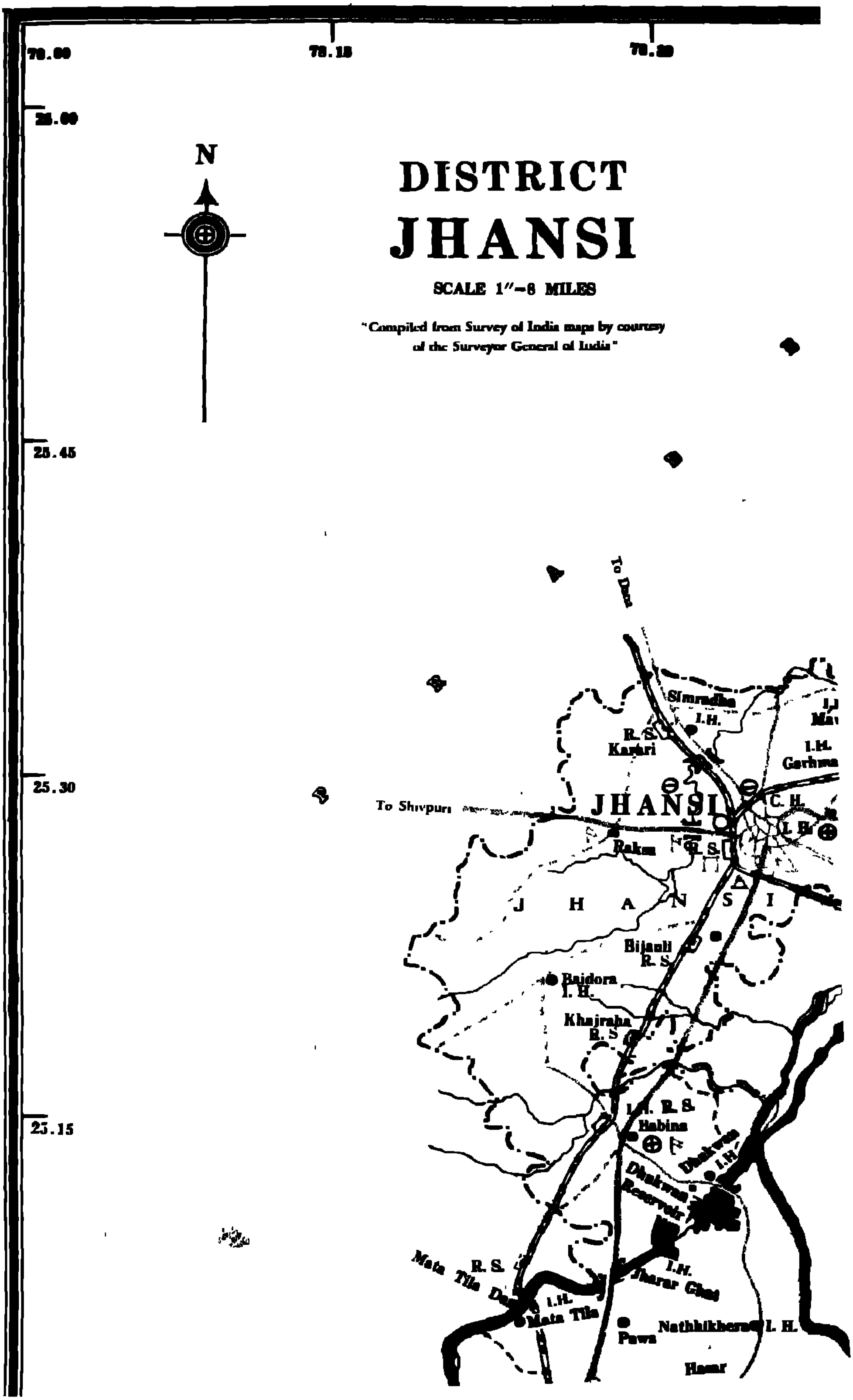
I should like to take this opportunity to thank the chairman and the members of the Advisory Board for having proffered their help and advice and for going through the drafts of the chapters and to the Gazetteer Unit of the Central Government for their suggestions and co-operation. I should also like to thank those officials and non-officials who in one way or another have helped in the collection of material and in the preparation, the printing or the bringing out of the gazetteer.

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Dated June 25, 1964.

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DISTRICT
JHANSI
SCALE 1"=8 MILES
"Compiled from Survey of India maps by courtesy of the Surveyor General of India"
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Pawa
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CHAPTER I

GENERAL*

Origin of Name of District

Local tradition ascribes the origin of the name Jhansi (by which the district and its headquarters are designated) to the beginning of the seventeenth century when Bir Singh Deo, the famous Bundela king of Orchha, built a fort in 1613 in what is now the city of Jhansi. One day when he was sitting on the roof of his palace at Orchha with his friend, the raja of Jaitpur, he asked him whether he could discern this new fort that had been built on the Bangra hills. The raja of Jaitpur replied that he could see it 'Jhainsi' (meaning literally rather indistinct). At this Raja Bir Singh Deo decided to call the fort 'Jhainsi' which in course of time became corrupted to Jhansi.

Location, General Boundaries, Area and Population

Location and Boundaries—The district of Jhansi lies between 24° 11′ and 25° 57′ N. Lat. and 78° 10′ and 79° 25′ Long. in the extreme south-western corner of Uttar Pradesh. It has an irregular boundary, the northern being contiguous with that of the district of Jalaun, the river Betwa flowing between the two districts for a considerable distance. On the east lies the district of Hamirpur and part of the State of Madhya Pradesh which also forms the southern, western and north-western boundaries of the district. The northern portion comprises the subdivisions of Jhansi-Moth and Mau-Garautha and the southern that of Lalitpur-Mehroni which is practically surrounded by Madhya Pradesh and is more or less pear-shaped. The maximum length of the district from north to south is about 90 miles. The maximum breadth from west to east in the northern portion is 63 miles and in the southern portion it is 48 miles. The narrowest distance between the western and the eastern boundaries is approximately five miles which roughly stretches across the middle of the district giving it a wasp-waisted appearance.

Area—According to the Survey of India the area of the district was 3,885 square miles† (24,86,400 acres) in 1961, the district being second in area among the districts of the State.

Population—The population of the district, according to the census of 1961, is 10,87,479 of which 5,73,703 are males and 5,13,776 females. The district stands thirty-ninth in the State in respect of population.

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* In this chapter the figures pertaining to population and area are those of 1961 unless otherwise stated

† The area as stated by the district authorities is 25, 36, 292 acres or 3,962.9 square miles

History of District as Administrative Unit

The district of Jhansi was formed as a separate unit of revenue administration by the British in 1854 when, after Raja Ganga Dhar Rao's death, they repudiated the legitimate right of his adopted son to the principality and annexed it. The district then comprised nine parganas those of Jhansi, Pachor, Karahra, Mau, Pandwaha and Bijaigarh (which made up the domain of Jhansi that had lapsed to the British) and parganas Moth (including the *taluqa* of Chirgaon), Bhander and Garautha (transferred from Jalaun) which included the sixty-one villages of the *ubaridars* of Gursarai. But the villages comprising pargana Bijaigarh were divided between Pandwaha and Garautha in 1856 and Pachor and Karahra were transferred to the Gwalior state in 1861 leaving the district with only six parganas which in their turn were converted into five tahsils, pargana. Bhander being included in that of Jhansi. In 1866 the number of tahsils was reduced to four by the abolition of tahsil Pandwaha, its component villages being amalgamated with the tahsils of Mau and Garautha. Fifteen villages from tahsil Jhansi and five from tahsil Moth were ceded to the state of Gwalior in 1871, twenty-seven more villages from tahsil Jhansi and four and a half from tahsil Moth also being handed over in 1886. Fifty-eight villages on the north-west and west of tahsil Jhansi along with Jhansi town and the fort, which had been handed over to Gwalior state in 1861, were restored to the district in 1886, this addition advancing the boundaries of the district twelve miles beyond the district headquarters.

The district of Lalitpur (which was formed out of a part of the old district of Chanderi, the Narhat *taluqa* and the states of the rajas of Banpur and Shah Garh) came under British administration in 1860 and the headquarters of the two tahsils of Banpur and Mandaura were first established in the villages of Banpur and Mandaura. In 1861, the Chanderi part of the district became a tahsil with its headquarters at Lalitpur and in 1866 the Banpur and Mandaura tahsils were abolished and a new one created at Mehroni, the villages being redistributed between it and the tahsil of Lalitpur. Lalitpur continued to be a separate district till 1891 when it was constituted a subdivision in the district of Jhansi. The new district consisted of the six tahsils of Jhansi, Moth, Garautha, Mauranipur, Lalitpur and Mehroni.

In 1950, as a result of the Central Government's Provinces and States (Abolition of Enclaves) Order, on January 30, two villages from the state of Tori Fatehpur and four from that of Orchha were merged in the district and became a part of tahsil Jhansi. Tahsil Mauranipur received four villages from Tikamgarh state and five from Bijar. In tahsil Moth were merged 114 villages from Samthar state and 33 villages from the states of Orchha, Tori Fatehpur, Dhurwai and Banha Pahari were merged in tahsil Garautha. In 1951-52 five villages of district Jalaun were transferred to the district and added to tahsil Moth.

Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas

For revenue and general administration the district has been divided into three subdivisions those of Jhansi-Moth, Mau-Garautha and Lalitpur-Mehroni, each being composed of two tahsils.

Each tahsil is under the charge of a resident tahsildar. Tahsil Jhansi is the headquarters tahsil and has an area of 463.8 square miles. Tahsils Moth and Garautha are the northern tahsils with an area of 470.3 and 617.3 square miles respectively. To the south of tahsil Garautha is the Mauranipur tahsil which has an area of 424.9 square miles. The two southern tahsils are Lalitpur and Mehroni which extend over an area of 1,163.2 and 823.4 square miles respectively.

For purposes of police administration there are thirty police-stations in the districts — the Jhansi-Moth subdivision having 10, the Mau-Garautha subdivision 8, and the Lalitpur-Mehroni subdivision 12.

Topography

The district may be divided into two distinct physical units: the comparatively level, lowlying and fertile tract to the north of the waist and the outlying scarps of the Vindhyas and gneissic hills to its south where the terrain is more elevated and rocky.

The northern tract has the general appearance of a plain dotted with isolated low and rocky hills and comprises the northern part of tahsil Jhansi, tahsil Moth, tahsil Garautha and the north-eastern part of tahsil Mauranipur. The important rivers in the tract are the Lakheri and the Chainch which, with their tributaries, drain the Mauranipur and Garautha tahsils and ultimately join the Dhasan, a number of small nullahs from the Moth tahsil joining the Betwa. Apart from the irregular mass of hills in the Moth and Garautha tahsils, there are two main dissected ridges or chains of hills that traverse this tract. One of these ridges starts near Barwa Sagar and runs north-eastwards through the Jhansi and Moth tahsils. The other starts near Katera (in the extreme south of tahsil Mauranipur) and runs northwards past the lakes of Kachneo and Magarwara. In the northern part of that tract, the land along the Betwa is characterised by broken relief and is unculturable. There is a marked development of ravines (locally known as Ghar) near the confluence ot the Betwa and the Dhasan. The general slope of the tract is to the north-east, the height declining from 677 feet above sea level at Garhmau to 575.75 feet at Moth and 540 feet at Poonch. The tract east of the Betwa is lower than that lying to its west.

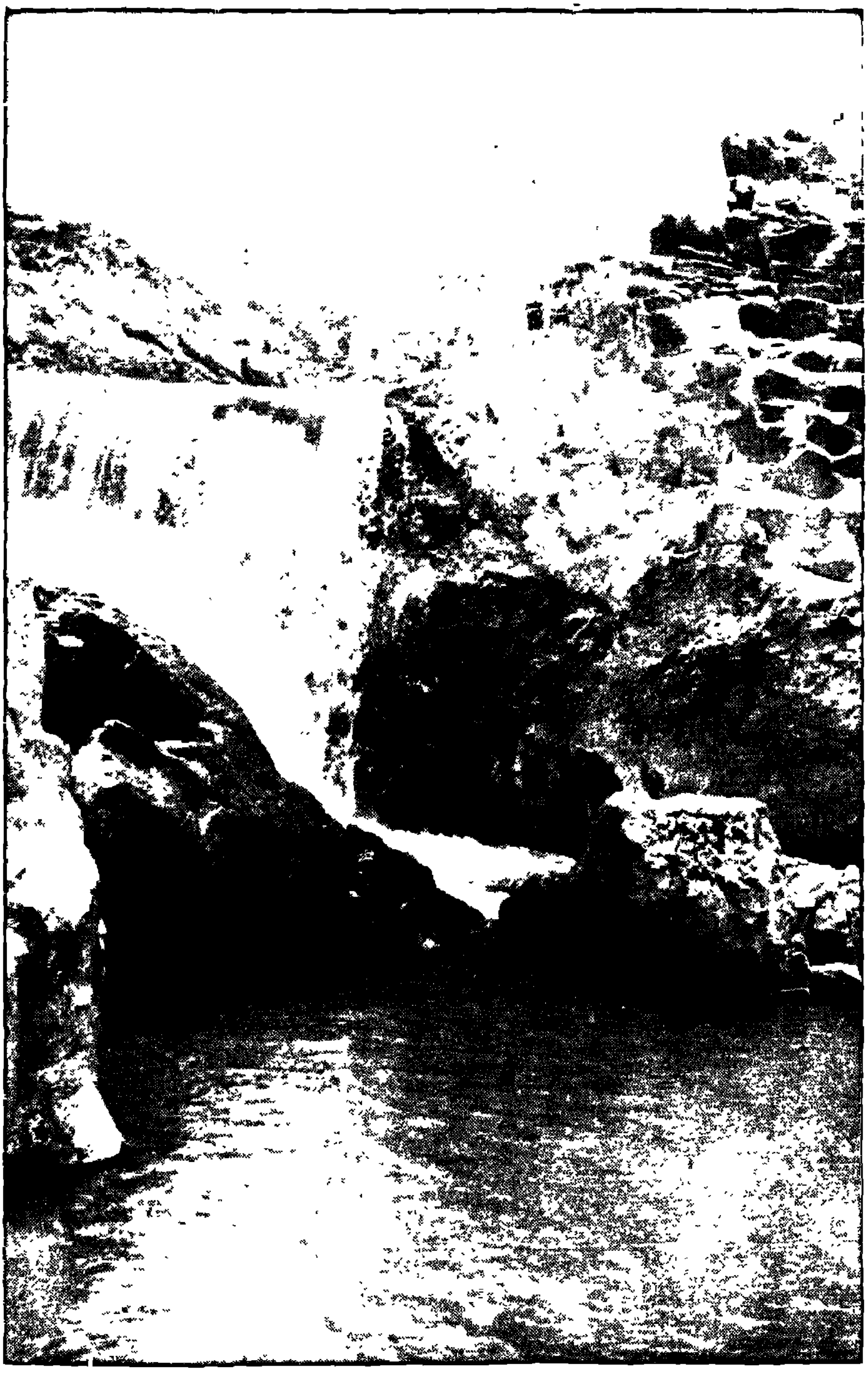
The southern tract comprises the southern part of tahsil Jhansi, the south-western part of tahsil Mauranipur and the tahsils of Lalitpur and Mehroni. South of the city of Jhansi and farther southwards the country

becomes more and more undulating and is broken up by numerous ravines and nullahs assuming a hilly character in the extreme south where it meets the abrupt northern escarpments of the Vindhyan plateau. The hills in the south generally occur in small groups or in continuous narrow chains running parallel to each other from north-east to south-west, the ridges being mostly bare and sharp and the slopes generally being covered with thick scrub jungles. The plateau is intersected by wide valleys, particularly in the south-west and the entire tract is covered with vegetation varying from scrub and thorn to trees. From the base of the plateau to the town of Lalitpur there stretches a black-soil plain which is dissected by a number of nullahs and is characterised by an undulating topography, the principal rivers traversing it being the Shahzad, the Sajnam and the Jamni. Further northwards is an uneven red-soil tract which is marked by the existence of numerous bare or rocky hills dotted with scrub. It stretches as far as the northern parts of tahsils Lalitpur and Mehroni, the southern part of tahsil Jhansi and the south-western part of tahsil Mauranipur. It is traversed by long quartz reefs and diversified by lines of rocky hills. In the south the average height of the Vindhyan plateau is 1,650 feet above sea level, the level falling to an average of 1,400 feet in the black-soil plain and to 1,150 feet about thirty miles further northwards (as recorded on the road from Lalitpur to Banpur) indicating a slope of approximately six feet per mile for this plain. The level continues to fall northwards and the height above the level of the sea at Babina railway station is 931.5 feet and at Jhansi 850.5 feet.

River System And Water Resources

There are four principal rivers in the district, the Betwa, the Dhasan, the Jamni and the Pahuj as well as a number of minor streams which flow from the Vindhyan tableland to the north and the north-east.

Betwa—This river rises near Bhopal (in Madhya Pradesh) and first touches the district near Dhojri, forcing its way through the Vindhyan hills in the south-western corner of tahsil Lalitpur. Flowing northwards the river forms the western boundary of the district separating it from the State of Madhya Pradesh for a distance of about sixty miles. Turning obliquely north-east about three miles north of Talbehat, it then forms the boundary between the tahsils of Lalitpur and Jhansi for about nine miles and then it leaves the district. It again enters the district about eight miles south-east of Jhansi city and continues to flow in a north-easterly direction for about forty-five miles as far as the town of Erich where it turns abruptly to the east. From here onwards till it leaves the district in the extreme north-east of tahsil Garautha, it flows in an easterly direction for about twenty-five miles and forms the common boundary of this district and that of Jalaun. It is generally confined between high banks and flows in a deep and rocky channel, forming a series of deep pools and picturesque cataracts.



Karkarao Falls, River Betwa



Natural Arch (near Karkarao Falls), River Betwa

Near Badron, seven miles north-west of Jakhaura, are the Karkarao falls, facing east. Cutting its way through a long and narrow gorge of volcanic rock, purple-brown in colour and showing the normal prismatic structure, the Betwa comes to a sort of cauldron about 20 yards square out of which the water falls with considerable force on to a ledge about 2 feet below sending up a veil of sprey and then into a deep pool fifteen feet below. The two openings, 10 feet and 3 feet wide respectively through which the water plunged down from the cauldron as recently as about 50 years ago, are no more in existence, the only vestige left being an arm of stone about a yard in length projecting upwards from the left end of what was the larger opening. Close to the falls is the course of another stream which is spanned by two natural stone arches each about 6 feet wide and which leads to still another pool called the Baoli (well). The whole scene is one of unusual and rugged beauty. The bed of the river is rocky and its bands are steep. About the beginning of the present century it was fordable only at a few places and there were twenty points where there were ferries. But since the completion of the Mata Tila dam (about 1956), the water content of the stream after it leaves the dam has fallen and in consequence it has become fordable at many more points than before, the number of ferries having come down to eleven. Its nature precludes it from being used for navigation.

The channel of the river broadens beyond the point where it is crossed by the Jhansi-Lalitpur road (about three miles north of Talbehat) giving rise to numerous aits. A little further on the river bifurcates to encircle a rocky ridge and then leaves the district, re-entering it south of the railway bridge over the river on the railway line going to Manikpur. From here onwards the river flows between banks which are scored by a number of ravines. In the district the river is first dammed at Mata Tila and then has a rail bridge at Thana and a road bridge crossing it near Jhararghat at mile twenty-six of the Jhansi-Sagar national highway and further on it flows over the Sukwan-Dhukwan weir. A new road bridge — the Nautghat — is under construction about a quarter of a mile downstream from the railway bridge. About 14 miles north-east of Jhansi the river is again dammed at Parichha.

Except the Dhasan, the tributaries of the Betwa are of no great length and are drawn mostly from the hills of tahsils Moth, Jhansi and Mauranipur. On the left bank of the river the most important tributary is the Ghurari which flows through the southern part of tahsil Jhansi while the Gairao, Barwa and Garrukha nullahs drain the western half of tahsil Moth The affluents of the river on its right flank are not of any importance except the Barw (which rises in Madhya Pradesh) which has been dammed to form the Barwa Sagar reservoir in this district.

Dhasan—This river, which is a tributary of Betwa, also rises in Madhya Pradesh. It reaches the district by cutting its way through the Vindhyan hills about three miles south of the village of Bangawan (in tahsil Mehroni) and forms the boundary between tahsil Mehroni and the Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh for about twenty-five miles and then leaves the district. It again touches the district five miles south of Ghat Kotra where it is crossed by the Jhansi-Nowgong road. From this point onwards it forms the boundary between this district and that of Hamirpur until it joins the Betwa in the north-eastern corner of tahsil Garautha.

The river has a rocky bed and along the Mau-Garautha subdivision its course is flanked by ravines (locally known as Ghar) which grow highly complex as the river approaches the Betwa. These 'bad lands' extend for two or three miles inward from the river. Except during the rains the river is easily fordable in most places. It is dammed at Lahchura where the headworks of the Dhasan canal system are located and at Pahari (opposite Deori) where there is a second storage reservoir for the canal. There is a rail bridge over the river near Rora.

The larger and more important tributaries of the Dhasan are the Ur, the Sukhani, the Lakheri and the Chainch. All of them have cut deep channels and carry a considerable volume of water during the rains causing floods, erosion and widespread destruction over large areas but become more or less dry after the winter.

Jamni—This river is another important tributary of the Betwa. It rises in Madhya Pradesh and enters the district near the village of Madanpur in the southern section of tahsil Mehroni and flows north for about thirty miles, leaving the town of Mehroni on its right. It then takes a north-easterly bend and after flowing for about four miles in the same direction it forms the boundary of the district for about forty miles from Bir (in tahsil Mehroni) to Kandhari Kalan (in tahsil Lalitpur) except that between the villages of Rampura Kathbar and Hazaria it leaves the district. It comes very close to the Betwa just before it finally leaves the district.

Its important tributaries are the Sajnam and the Shahzad, the former joining it near the village of Chandauli (in tahsil Mehroni) and the latter near Hazaria (in tahsil Lalitpur). These streams as well as the Jamni carry a considerable volume of water during the rainy season but shrink to narrow channels during the remaining part of the year. Their banks are marked by wide stretches of gravel and unculturable land.

Pahuj—Rising in Gwalior (in Madhya Pradesh), this river enters the district on its west near the village of Lelaunj in tahsil Jhansi. It then flows north-eastward and has been dammed to form a reservoir near the village of Simardha, about five miles north-west of Jhansi city. It leaves the district near the village of Kot but again enters the district near the

village of Puhra and after traversing through the district for about a mile forms its boundary for some twenty-five miles but at the village of Chandar it again leaves the district. Appearing on the northern border near village Sakatpura, it forms the boundary of the district till it reaches village Chanota where it makes a bend and again forming the northern boundary finally leaves the district near the village of Sajauri. Though it flows mostly through rugged country, it does not have a deep bed.

Drainage—The rivers of the district and their tributaries generally run from the south to the north and the north-east. The whole of the district is well drained so that there are no areas that suffer from water stagnation. The rivers are still active and grading their courses and adjusting themselves to the underlying structure. Although the deepening process is restricted to the harder gneissic bed-rocks the widening process has removed the upper black-soil layer and has carved out deep ravines in the adjacent softer stratum.

Lakes—The district has an ideal configuration for the formation of lakes and for the making of tanks and reservoirs. The central red-soil tract of tahsils Jhansi and Lalitpur abounds in lakes and tanks, their number decreasing northwards and southwards. These are mostly of Chandella architecture and are built of square stone blocks. The most important ones are at Garhmau, Siaori, Barwa Sagar, Arjar, Bhasneh, Pachwara, Magarwara, Kachneo and Talbehat and there are smaller ones at Bar, Jakhaura, Bijaipura, Panari, Bant and Dhauri Sagar. The lakes and tanks of the district fall into four classes according to their function : those which are used exclusively for the storage of water ; those in which water is stored temporarily during the rains ; those which store water temporarily for irrigation and for growing certain special crops ; and those that are used solely for flow irrigation, the water being conveyed by means of channels. The reservoirs at certain places, such as Haibatpura, seem to have been constructed for purposes of beautifying the landscape.

These lakes and tanks have proved to be of great value particularly during season of low rainfall. Apart from checking soil erosion, they raise the water-table in their neighbourhood.

Geology

Along the northern border the district is irregularly covered by outlying and marginal portions of the Gangetic alluvium while on the southern and south-western corners there are small exposures of the Bajawars and the Vindhyan formations.

A major part of the district is covered by Bundelkhand granites and gneisses which show great diversity in texture as well as in mineralogical composition, varying from extreme fineness to coarseness in grain and ranging from purely felsitic to varieties rich in ferromagnesian minerals.

The coarse-grained granite is usually rich in ferromagnesian minerals but the medium-grained variety is not. The granites contain a large number of inclusions of other rock types as schists, quartzites, etc. The quartz reefs are the most marked feature of the granite area and a number of dolerite dykes are found to intrude in the granite massif. The gneisses here are often found associated with granite and do not show any regular pattern in their distribution and their outcrops vary from small patches to large masses, sometimes forming fairly big-sized hillocks. They are generally medium to coarse-grained with pink and grey felspars occurring in varying proportions.

The rocks of the Bijawar series occur only at the southern end of the district and form an exposure in an east-west direction about 6.4 kilometres wide from Parol to Barahtha. These consists of slate, quartzite, silicon, breccia and bands of pyritic-siliceous limestone.

The Vindhyan outcrops form massive scarps in the southern part of the district, the best example being found in the section extending south-east to north-west from Madanpur to Badar Gurha, the rocks generally being flat bedded. Only small and isolated patches of the Deccan trap overlying the quartzite in the eastern part of the district have been located.

Minerals

Building Stone and Road Material—The Vindhyan sandstone is worked fairly extensively at several places and is an excellent building stone. The fine to medium-grained hard and compact granites, gneisses and quartzites which are found in the district are also good sources of road metal and building material, the dolerite dykes and quartz reefs also providing materials for road making.

Glass-sand—Large exposures of Dhandhraul quartzite are reported to exist in the Murari and Talbehat forest reserve. This is a sedimentary quartzite often occurring in friable beds on gently sloping ground under a covering of soil. Samples of this quartzite have been analysed in the laboratories of the Geological Survey of India and results show that the sand obtained can be used for the manufacture of plate-glass, sheet glass and white bottles. Friable quartzite is reported to occur in large quantities in an area of approximately 64.74 square kilometres.

Copper—Copper ore is reported to occur near Sonrai (about 20 kilometres south of Lalitpur). It occurs as bluish impregnations of oxide ore in a conglomerate rock, forming a vein in the limestone. Geological analyses reveal that the ore is extremely poor in copper content and the deposit does not seem to be large enough to warrant expenditure on large-scale prospecting operations.

Iron-ore—Pockets of iron-ore have been located about 3.2 kilometres south of Sonrai, 3.2 kilometres south of Solda and Uldana, 1.6 kilometres south-west of Sagra and just north of Kurrat. The deposits near Sonrai

and Solda are the biggest in the area. The ore here is mostly haematite and occurs as isolated patches in the Bijawar series which is composed of quartzite, sandstone, ferruginous grits and siliceous shales, all lenticles of ferruginous material. The main exposure of iron-ore south of Sonrai has a length of about 182 metres and a width of about 30 metres although the indications are that it extends to a much greater area, the available reserve for the whole deposit being about 29,770 metric tonnes. In the area near Solda the estimated available reserves are about 19,609 metric tonnes. A small isolated lenticle of haematite is found south-east of Nimkhera, but is of no commercial importance.

Pyrophyllite—This is the only mineral which is found in a somewhat workable quantity in the form of bands lenticles and pockets associated with quartz reefs. This mineral has been used for making pots of various shapes since ancient times. Its occurrence has been reported from Bijri, Dhandkua Larwari, Berwara, Rajapur, Laowari, Palar, Bhadroi and near Palra. In Bijri the area covered by it is 19,510 square metres with an estimate possible reserve of 3,25,262 metric tonnes and at Dhandkua it covers an area of 3,716 square metres, the estimated possible reserve being 61,954 metric tonnes.

Other Mineral Occurrences—Limestone is found near Piprat but it is .highly siliceous and occurs in a very small quantity. Traces ot copper minerals like malachite, azurite, covellite and pyromorphite have been found in some of the quartz reefs. Besides this, small quantities of galena has also been found from some of the quartreefs. Small encrustations of molybdenite, which are poor in ferromagnesian minerals, have been reported to exist in some of the sections of medium-grained pink granites. Soapstone of inferior quality is found in abundant quantity near Gorari, a village ten miles north-east of Jhansi.

CLIMATE

The climate of the district is characterised by a hot dry summer and a cold winter. The year may be divided into four seasons, the cold, from December to February, followed by the hot season from March to the middle June, the monsoon season or the season of general rain, which lasts from mid-June to the end of September, and the post-monsoon season of October and November.

Rainfall—The average annual rainfall of the district is 880.0 mm. (34.64″). The region around Mehroni-Narhat-Lalitpur in the south records the maximum rainfall, the amount decreasing towards the north. The south-west monsoon reaches the district after mid-June and withdraws by about the end of September, July being the month with the heaviest rainfall. During the period of the south-west monsoon, the district receives 91 per cent of its annual precipitation. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is not large generally but there have been one

or two years when the rain has been deficient. During the fifty-years period from 1901 to 1950 the highest fall in the district, which was 153 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1919. In 1905, the year of lowest rainfall, it was 41 per cent of the normal. During this half century there were seven years when the annual rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal while in 39 years the annual rainfall in the district was between 600 and 1100 mm. (25.02″ and 43.31″).

A statement regarding the frequency of annual rainfall in the district is given below for the period 1901—1950:

Range in mm.	Number of years	Range in mm.	Number of years
301—400	3	901—1000	5
401—500	1	1001—1100	5
501—600	1	1101—1200	3
601—700	2	1201—1300	2
701—800	9	1301—1400	1
801—900	13		

On an average there are 42 rainy days in a year, the number varying from 33 at Magarwara to 48 at Mehroni. The highest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 384.1 mm. (15.12″) on September 10, 1941, at Lalitpur.

There are eleven rain-gauge stations in the district. The details of rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Table IV (i) of the Appendix.

Temperature—The meteorological data available for the observatory at Jhansi may be taken as representative of the conditions in the district. The temperatures begin to drop rapidly by about the middle of November, January being the coldest month of the year when the mean daily maximum temperature is 24.3°C. (75.0°F.) and the mean daily minimum temperature is 8.9° C. (48.0°F). During the cold season the minimum temperature may go down to about the freezing point of water when the district is affected by cold waves in the wake of western disturbances moving across north India. From March onwards both day and night temperatures begin to rise progressively, May being the hottest month in the year when the mean daily maximum temperature is 42.6°C. (108.0°F.) and the mean daily minimum temperature 28.7°C. (83.7°F.). The intense heat of May and June is followed by the season of general rain when the temperature drops appreciably with the onset of the monsoon. After the withdrawal of the monsoon in September, the day temperature rises slightly and a secondary maximum is reached in October, but the night temperatures decrease progressively The highest maximum temperature recorded

at Jhansi was 47.8°C. (118°F.) on June 1, 1924, and the lowest minimum temperature was 0.6°C. (33°F.) on February 2, 1929.

Humidity—The air is very dry during the summer season especially in the afternoons when the average relative humidity is less than 20 per cent. During the monsoon season the moisture content of the air is high. The average relative humidity in the post-monsoon and the winter months is generally between 50 to 65 per cent in the mornings and between 25 to 40 per cent in the afternoons.

Table IV (ii) of the Appendix gives the data in respect of temporatures and humidity.

Cloudiness—Except for the monsoon season, when the skies are heavily clouded and often overcast, during the rest of the year skies are clear or lightly clouded.

Wind—Winds are light during the post-monsoon and the winter seasons and blow generally from directions between south-west and north-west in the mornings and between north-west and north-east in the afternoons. The winds strengthen slightly and are mainly westerly or south-westerly in the summer and monsoon seasons.

Special Weather Phenomena—Thunderstorms occur during the pre-monsoon and monsoon months. The thunderstorms of the winter season are associated with the passage of western disturbances across north India and are sometimes accompanied by hail. Fog may occur occasionally in the winter season while duststorms are not infrequent during the summer months.

A statement regarding the frequency of special weather phenomena and the mean wind speed month-wise for the district is given below:

Month	Mean number of days with					Mean wind speed (in Km. per hour)
	Thunder	Hail	Duststorms	Squalls	Fog	
January	1·7	0·3	0·0	0·0	1·2	3·7
February	0·7	0·2	0·0	0·0	0·1	4·5
March	0·1	0·3	0·0	0·0	0·0	5·1
April	1·2	0·0	0·6	0·1	0·0	5·8
May	3·0	0·0	0·1	0·0	0·0	·1
June	6·0	0·0	0·1	0·0	0·0	8·2
July	7·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	6·9
August	5·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·2	5·8
September	3·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·1	5·0
October	0·2	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	4·0
November	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·0	2·9
December	0·3	0·0	0·0	0·0	0·3	2·9
Annual	28·2	0·8	0·8	0·1	1·9	5·2

FLORA

Botanical Divisions and Nature of Vegetation

The district is characterised by a dry central-India type of climate and in consequence the dry tropical species of vegetation capable of sustaining on low rainfall, predominate. The forests of the district can be divided into the following three types: the northern-southern dry miscellaneous forests, the northern thorn forests and the dry tropical scrub forests. The main species of trees of the first type of forests are *Kardhai* (*Anogeissus pendula*), *dhau* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *sain* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), dhak (*Butea Monosperma*), *sainja* (*Moringa conconensis*), *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *mahua* (*Maduca indica*), *tendu* (*Diospyros tomentosa*), *satan* (*Alstonia scholaris*), *salai* (*Boswellia serrata*), *ghont* (*Zyzyphus xylopyra*), teak (*tectona grandis*), and *bans* (*Dendrocalamus strictus*). Other species that occur a long with these are *airwan* (*Albizzia odoratissima*), *akola* (*Alangium lamarckii*), *bija* (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), *phaldu* (*Mitragyna parviflora*), and sandalwood (*Santalum album*). The main species of trees of the northern thorn forests are *khair* (*Acacia catechu*) and *thuar* (*Euphorbia nivulia*) which occur mixed with *markarar* (*Gardenia turgida*) and *ghont* (*Zyzyphus xylopyra*). The dry tropical scrub forests are the result of heavy fellings and grazing, their characteristic feature being the stunted growth of species like *siari* (*Nyctanthus asbortristis*), *katai* (*Flacourtia romantichi*), *gunj* (*Laneatandis*), *bel* (*Aegla marmelos*), *ghont* (*Zyzyphus xylopyra*), *khair* and occasionally bamboo.

Forests—The total forest area in the district in 1960-61 was 2,37,680.62 acres of which 97,320.25 acres (or 40.94 per cent) were in tahsil Lalitpur, 65,205 acres (or 27.43 per cent) in tahsil Mehroni, 26,153,37 acres (or 11.00 per cent) in tahsil Garautha, 18,181 acres (or 7.64 per cent) in tahsil Jhansi, 18,097 acres (or 7.60 per cent) in tahsil Moth and 12,724 acres (5.39 per cent) in tahsil Mauranipur. It is therefore clear that the area under forests decreases from south to north. These forests are scattered the densest and the best being found in the Vindhyan plateau and the undulating tract of the Lalitpur—Mehroni subdivision. The timber trees are generally confined to the Vindhyan slopes, teak being found along the Betwa, the Dhasan and the Jamni and *salai* on the hillocks that are flat. The total area of the timber forests in the district in 1960-61 was 40,764 acres of which 27,548 acres were in tahsil Mehroni, 12,919 acres in Lalitpur and the remaining in tahsil Jhansi.

The area under timber trees being very poor, the forests of the district are utilised mainly to meet local demands for fire-wood and the only forest industry is that of *biri* making for which the leaves of *tendu* trees are used. Other minor products of the forests are honey, wax and lac but their yield is negligible. The number of *khair* trees in the forests is sufficient but the yield of catechu is very poor.

The forests of the district are managed by the forest department, whose working plans are prepared and based on scientific principles and are revised periodically according to the needs of the district. The forest projects so far undertaken have aimed mainly at the afforestation of the ravined lands under soil conservation schemes, the total area acquired by raising plantations being 2,420 acres from 1956 to 1960. In 1956, plantations were raised in an area of 220 acres near Moth, Kumhrar and Deogarh and in the following year an additional area of 250 acres was so planted near Deogarh. About 750 acres of plantations were raised near Debiapur in 1958, a like extent being raised in Sajoni in 1959, the area planted near Ghateshwar and Badar Gurha being 450 acres in 1960.

An area of 7,667 acres in the district is covered by grass preserves of which 5,383 acres are in reserved forests and 2,284 acres in the vested forests. The chief grasses are *musel* (*Lseilema laxum* and *Iseilema* Wrightii), *guner* (*Anthisteria scandens*), *lampo* or *parba* (*Heteropagon contortus*) the well known spear grass of Bundelkhand and *send* or *bhanpuri* (*Apluda aristata*).

FAUNA

Animals—The wild life of the district has been considerably depleted owing to reckless shooting and the destruction of forests in the past. Among the chief carnivora that are now found here are the *bagh* or tiger (*Panthera tigris*), panther or leopard or cheetah (*Panthera pardus*), wild dog (*Cuon alpinus*), Jackal (*Canis aurcus*), hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*) and bear (*Melursus wisinus*). Tigers and wild dogs are found in the forests of tahsils, Lalitpur and Mehroni, the former being sometimes, though rarely, met with in tahsil Mauranipur and the latter being seen in packs of ten to twenty. The others are found throughout the district. Other animals found in the district are the *chinkara*, Indian gazelle or ravine deer (*Gazella bennetti*), *ncol* or *mongoose* (*Harpestes edwardsi*), fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*), boar (*Sus secrofa*) and jungle cat (*Felis chaus*). Among antelopes are the Indian black buck (*Anteloppe cervicapra*) which is found in the ravined tracts of tahsils Moth and Garautha, *chausingha* or four-horned antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*) which, though found throughout the district, is now becoming extinct, *nilgai* or blue bull (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) which is often found in herds of about fifty and does a great deal of damage to the crops, sambar (*Cervus nicolor*) which lives in the forests of tahsils Mehroni, Lalitpur, Garautha, Mauranipur and Jhansi and is at times (though very seldom) seen in tahsil Moth, *kakar*, muntjac or barking dear (*Muntiacus Muntjak*), which is a heralder for tigers and panthers and is found mostly in tahsils Mehroni and Lalitpur. The *chital* or spotted dear (*Axis axis*) is found throughout the district and likes dense forests combined with good grazing and a plentiful supply of water. Among the weasel tribe are the *bajoo*, ratel or the honey badger (*Mellivora indica*) and the *chuchuder*, musk-rat or shrew (*Suncus

caeruleus) which are found throughout the district as also the bat *(Pteropus edwardsii)*. The *bajra, kit* or Indian pangolin *(Maris pentadactyla)* is very rare and is found only in the forests of tahsil Mehroni. Among rodents are found the five-striped palm squirrel *(Funambulus pennanti)*, three-striped squirrel *(Funamubulus palamrus)*, Indian field mouse *(Mus booduga)*, Indian Gerbille mouse *(Tatera indica)*, common house rat *(Mus musculus)*, *sahi* or Indian porcupine *(Hystrix leucura)* and hare *(Lepus ruficaudatus)*.

Birds—There are many kinds of birds in the district, the more common being mentioned below:

The grey jungle fowl *(Gallus soneratti)* and the Indian pitta *(Pitta brachyura)* are found in wooded tracts. The *nilkanth,* blue jay or Indian roller *(Coracas bengalensis)* frequents open cultivated tracts and light deciduous forests. The *tikwi* or common coot *(Fulika atra)* and the little cormorant *(Phalacrocorax)* inhabit lakes The kingfisher *(Alcedo atthis)*, little ringed plover *(charadriu dubius)*, black winged stilt *(Himantopus himantopus)* and spoonbill *(Platalea leucorodia)* are found along tanks, swamps, lakes and the banks of rivers. The jacana *(Metopidius indicus)* inhabits lakes and tanks abounding in surface vegetation. The rosy pastor *(Pastor roseus)* migrates to the district in July and August and stays till April and is often seen in flocks flying over millet crops. The painted snipe *(Rostratula bengalensis)* and common snipe *(Cappella gallinago)* affect reed-covered swamps, the edges of lakes and tanks and inundated paddy fields, the latter visiting the district in large numbers in winter. The white stork *(Ciconia ciconia)* and open-billed stork *(Anastomus oscitans)* are also common winter visitors and inhabit marshes and margins of lakes. The white-necked stork *(Dissoura episcopus)* inhabits water logged ground, tanks and lakes formed by rivers in the process of drying up. The nightjar *(Caprimulgus asiaticus)* and nuthatch *(Sitta castanea)*, inhabit groves, the latter prefering mango groves. The comb duck *(Sarkidiornis melanotus)*, cotton teal *(Nettapus coromandelianus)* and the lesser whistling teal *(Dendrocygna javanica)* are resident ducks that live near big tanks with plenty of reed and floating vegetation. Among migratory ducks which visit the district in winter, are the common teal *(Anas crecca)*, red-crested pochard duck *(Netta rufina)* and white-eyed pochard *(Aythya rufa)* and they inhabit large lakes and tanks, the first being found in flocks of hundreds. The *chakwa* *(Casarra ferruginea)*, a winter visitor, is rarely seen in the district (and then only in small flocks of five to ten) in the vicinity of large lakes and the bigger rivers of the district. The *rajhans* or greylag *(Anser anser)* and bar-headed goose *(Anser indicus)* visit the district from October to March and live on winter crops. They grey heron *(Ardea cinerea)* is normally met with a solitary bird standing motionless in knee-deep water in lakes and rivers. The cattle egret *(Bulbulcus ibis)* inhabits pastures and margins of lakes. The birds

found throughout the district in groves, wooded tracts, orchards and cultivated areas are the jungle babbler (*Turdoides somervillei*), common babbler (*Argya caudata*), bee-eater (*Merops orientalis*), barbel (*Xantholoema haemacephala*), bulbul (*Molpastes cafer*), purple sunbird (*Cinnyris asiatica*), *bhujanga* (*Dicrurus macrocerus*), cuckoo (*Clamator jacobinus*), *koel* (*Eudynamis scolopaceus*), common weaver (*Ploceus phillipinus*), paradise flycatcher (*Tehitrea paradisi*), fantail flycatcher (*Rhipidura pectoralis*), streaked fantail warbler (*Cisticala juncidis*), ashy wren warbler (*Prinia socialis*), Indian wren warbler (*Prinia inornata*), white eye (*Zosterops palpelerosa*), owl (*Bubo bubo*), Bengal vulture (*Pseudogyps bengalensis*), white scavenger vulture or Pharaoh's chicken (*Neophron percnopterus*), Brahminy like (*Haliastur indus*), common pariah kite (*Milvus migrans*), shikra (*Astur badius*), redstart (*Phoenicurus ochruros*), red-wattled lapwing (*Lobivanellus indicus*), shrike (*Lanius vittatus*), myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), hudhud or hoopoe (*Upupa epops*), oriole (*Oriolus xanthornus*), blossom-headed parakeet (*Psittacula cynocephala*) and large Indian parakeet (*Psittacula eupatria*). The black partridge (*Francolinus francolinus*) grey partridge (*Francolinus pondicerianus*), painted partridge (*Francolinus pictus*) and great Indian bustard (*Choriotis nigiceps*) inhabit scrub forests. The last two are becoming rare now. The green pigeon (*Crocopus phoenicoptrus*), dwells in fruit-bearing trees and seldom descends to the ground. The blue rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), a semi-domesticated bird, is very common. The waxbill (*Amandava amandava*), spotted *munia* (*Uroloncha punctulala*) and black-headed *munia* (*Munia malacca*) inhabit open scrub forests and are popular cage birds. The house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), bush chat (*saxicola torquata*) and Indian robin (*Saxicoloides fulicata*) live near human habitations and the spotted dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*), red turtle dove (*Oenopopelia tranquebarica*), ring dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*) and little brown dove (*Streptopelia senegalensis*) prefer open cultivated country. The crested lark (*Galerida cristata*), (which is a favourite cage bird), stone curlow (*Burhunus oedicnemus*), coucel (*Centropus sinensis*), grey hornbill (*Tockus birastris*), tailor bird (*Orthotomus sutorius*) and yellow-fronted pied wood pecker (*Dryobates mahrattensis*) are found in open scrub country. The eastern grey wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*) and the large pied wagtail (*Motacilla maderaspatensis*) are winter visitors, the former being met with near streams and rocky pools and the latter near lakes and village tanks. The Indian wire-tailed swallow (*Hirundo smithii*) may be seen skimming over lakes in flocks. The tree-pie (*Dendrocitta vagabunda*) is found in open forest. Certain game birds which are also found in the district are fairly numerous such as the peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) which is found in the dense scrub and deciduous forests, the red spurfowl (*Galloperdix spadicea*), sand-grouse (*Pterocles exustus*), the four-toed jungle bush quail (*Perdicula

asiatica), the three-toed bustard quail (*Turnix suscitator*) and various kinds of dove and pigeons. The *kulam* or common crane (*Grus grus*), *saras* (*Antigone antigone*) and *demoiselle* (*Anthropoides virgo*), all found in open cultivated country are also much sought after as game birds, the first two being winter visitors.

Reptiles—Different varieties of poisonous and non-poisonous snakes (of the order Squamata and the suborder serpentes) are found in the district. The *ajgar* (*Python molurus*) occurs in the forests specially in cool, marshy places and very often it inhabits areas near small nullahs. Among the deadly poisonous snakes the *nag* or cobra (*Naja naja* or *naia tripudians*) and the krait (*Bungarus caeruleus*) are very common and occur throughout the district. Other varieties of snakes which are also found in the district are the rat snake (*Ptyas mucesus*), common wolf snake (*Lycodon aulicus*), checkered keelback (*Natrix piscator*), striped keelback (*Natrix stolata*) and Russel's viper (*Vipera russellii*) which is viveparous and nocturnal in its habits.

Sauria—Of sauria the most important is the monitor or *goh* (*Varanus bengalensis*) which occurs throughout the forest areas and is often seen in the fields specially along the mounds bordering cultivated areas. Other varieties of lizards, which are occasionally met with in the district, are the *Hemidactylus brookii*, *Calotes versicolor* and *Agama minor*.

Crocodiles and Testudines—Of crocodiles, the *gharial* (*Gavialis gangeticus*) which is found near Ramnagarghat and Barahta and the *magar* (*Crocodilus palustris*) which is found in pocket in the Dhasan and the Betwa especially near Erich, Barahta, Ramnagar and Jhararghat as are also testudines, the *kachhua* (*Trionnyx gangeticus*) and the terrapin or common three-keeled land tortoise (*Necoria trijuga*).

Fish—Fish are found in the perennial rivers, *jhils*, ponds and artificial reservoirs of the district. The common species found here are *rohu* (*Labeo rohita*), *nain* (*Cirrhina mrigala*). *bhakur* (*Catla catla*), *kalbose* (*Labeo kalbose*), *mahasher* (*Barbas tor*), *tengan* (*Mystussrenghala*), *lanchi* (*Vallago attu*), *kirsa* (*Labeo goneus*), *saul* (*Opheocophalus sp.*), *raiya* (*Barbas sp.*), and *bata* (*Labeo bata*), the rare varieties that are to be had being the *moya* (*Motorus chitla*) and *mangur* (*Clarius batrachus*).

Game Laws

The game laws obtaining in the district are governed by the Wild Birds and Animals Protection (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) Act (Act No. XIII of 1934). An assistant wild-life warden has been appointed for the two districts of Jhansi and Jalaun under the Wild Life Preservation Scheme.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

The early history of the Jhansi district is intimately connected with the region which was known at different times as Chedi-desha, Chedi-rashtra or Chedi-janapada ; Jejakabhukti, Jejahuti or Jajhoti ; and Bundelkhand of which it forms the western boundary. In prehistoric times this region seems to have been inhabited by certain primitive peoples like the Bhils, Kols, Saheriyas, Gonds, Bhars, Bangars and Khangars. These people still inhabit the district, though in small numbers.[1] The discovery of some palaeolithic tools in the Lalitpur area throws some light on the existence of the 'hand-axe culture' there. The material of which these tools are made is a coarse sandstone, nevertheless the various types of hand-axes and cleavers are very symmetrically made.[2]

The earliest known Aryan people associated with this region were the Chedis who lived in the land lying between the Yamuna and the Vindhyas[3] and whose king, Kasu Chaidya (identified with Vasu of the Mahabharata), was praised for his liberality in a *danastuti* found at the end of a hymn in the *Rigveda* (VIII, 5. 37—39).[4] But the Chedis do not appear to have been an important people in Rigvedic times as they are not directly mentioned as participated in the famous Dasharajna (battle of ten kings) or in any of the wars waged by Sudasa.[5]

According to the Puranic tradition, however, Manu's grandson, Pururavas Aila, who was the founder of the Lunar race and who ruled from Pratishthana (modern Jhusi near Allahabad), extended his sway into the Gangetic doab, Malwa and eastern Rajasthan[6], evidently covering the Jhansi region. His great-grandson, Yayati, is said to have been a great conqueror who reduced to submission the whole of Madhyadesha and even

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1 Beams, John (Ed.) : *Memoirs on the History, Folk-lore, and Distribution of the Races of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. 1, pp.33, 95, 96, 153, 347; Davidson, Col. J. : *Report on the Settlement of Lullutpore* (1871), pp. 14-15; Crooke, W. : *The Tribes and Castes of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, Vol. II, pp. 1—11, 47-54, 430—438 ; Vol. III, pp. 228—238; Vol. IV, pp. 252—255; Russell, R. V. : *Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India*, Vol. IV, pp. 440—443; Atkinson, E.T. : *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces of India*, Vol. I—Bundelkhand, pp. 1, 19, 58, 267, 269, 331, 351; Drake-Brockman, D. L. : *Jhansi : A Gazetteer*, p. 245

2 Sankalia, H. D.: *Pre-history and Proto-history in India and Pakistan*, (Bombay, 1962), p. 58; *Indian Archaeology, 1956-57—A Review*, p. 79

3 *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. 1— *The Vedic Age*, pp. 248, 250; Raychaudhuri, H. C.: *Political History of Ancient India*, (*Sixth ed.*, p. 129 footnote)

4 *Ibid.*, p. 130; *The Vedic Age, op. cit.*, p.248; *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 75

5 *Ibid.*, *The Vedic Age, op. cit.*, p.248

6 *Ibid.*; *pp.* 272—273

the regions outside it.[1] After him his eledest son, Yadu (progenitor of the Yadavas), inherited as his share the territories watered by the rivers Chambal, Betwa and Ken,[2] which thus included the region covered by the present district of Jhansi. After some time the main Yadava line was eclipsed by the rise of a collateral branch, that of the Haihayas.[3] But a few generations later, taking advantage of the annihilation of the Haihaya power at the hands of king Sagara of Ayodhya,[4] the Yadavas of Vidarbha (Berar) extended their authority northward and Kaishika, the second son of the Yadava king Vidarbha, founded the Chedi line and became king of the region which came to be known as Chedi (or Chedi-desha)[5] and which comprised the land lying to the south of the Yamuna between the Chambal and the Ken and corresponding to modern Bundelkhand.[6] It was due to the activities of these Chedis, who are said to have had one of the most ancient lineages among the Aryan people of India, that this region was brought under the Aryan way of life; it also appears that a considerable admixture took place between these Chedis and the local non-Aryans.[7]

After a time this line of Chedi kings was overthrown by Vasu (fifth or eighth in descent from King Kuru of Hastinapur)[8] who conquered the Chedi country, thereby earning the epithet of Chaidyoparichara (overcomer of the Chedis) and founded his own dynasty here.[9] He was a great emperor and conqueror and extended his sway over the adjoining regions of Vatsa, Magadha and Matsya[10] and had his capital at Shuktimati, a place situated on the banks of a river also called Shuktimati which is identified with the Ken.[11] On his death the empire was divided among his five sons of whom Pratyagraha inherited Chedi.[12] It was King Subahu of Chedi under whose protection Damayanti (the queen of the famous Raja Nala of Nishadha) had passed her days of adversity.[13] A few generations later came Damaghosha whose son, the Chedi king Shishupala, was one of the kings invited by the Pandavas to attend the Rajasuya sacrifice performed by Yudhisthir at Indraprastha. When Shishupala saw that Krishna was given the first place of honour, he was enraged and heaped vile abuse on Krishna and was in consequence killed by him.[14] Nevertheless the Chedis

1 *Ibid.*, p. 274
2 *Ibid.*, p. 274
3 *Ibid.*, p. 278
4 *Ibid.*, pp. 286—287
5 *Ibid.*, p. 248
6 *Ibid.*, f. n. 23; Dey, N. L.: *Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Mediaeval India*, p. 48
7 *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, *Vol.* I, p. 315; II, p. 9
8 *Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 295—310
9 *Ibid.*, p. 296
10 *Ibid.*
11 *Ibid.*, Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 129; *Mahabharata*, Adi-parva, Ch. 63, v. 2.
12 *The Vedic Age*, *op. cit.*, p. 296
13 *Mahabharata*, Vana-parva, ch. 65, vv. 44—76
14 *The Vedic Age*, *op. cit.*, pp. 296, 301

supported the cause of the Pandavas in the Mahabharata War and their king, Dhrishtaketu (son and successor of Shishupala), together with his brother Sharabha, fought on their side.[1]

The *Mahabharata* describes the Chedis (and the Kurus, Panchalas and Matsayas) as being blessed and as knowing the eternal law of righteousness.[2] They were closely connected with the Matsyas beyond the Chambal and the Kashis of Varanasi and are distinguished from the Dasharnas who lived on the banks of the Dhasan and with whom they intermarried.[3] The Chedi kingdom was one of the principal *janapadas* (states) of those times,[4] it lay within the Madhyadesha[5] and, it is said, its chivalrous Kshatriyas, acting on the advice of Krishna, made their enemies prisoners and gave joy to their friends.[6]

The Chedis do not find mention in the list (preserved in the *Puranas*) of the kingdoms which flourished at the end of the Mahabharata War and continued till they were all absorbed by the Nanda empire of Magadha in the fourth century B.C. They probably had come to an end with, or shortly after, that war[7], their place being taken either by the Haihayas or the Vitihotras who are mentioned in the list, who, like the Chedis, were branches of the Yadavas and who are said to have been ruling over central India during that period.[8] The change of the ruling dynasty, however, did not alter the name of the country since Chedi (usually paired with Vamsa or Vatsa) finds place in the list of the sixteen premier states (*mahajanapadas*) of northern India, which flourished about 600 B. C., each being presumably named after the people who had settled down in it or colonised it.[9] This Chedi *mahajanapada*, which was now ruled probably by the Vitihotras, is also taken to correspond roughly with modern Bundelkhand (including the Jhansi district).[10] About this time the high road running from Rajgriha *via* Pratishthana (Allahabad) and Vidisa on to Ujjain and Mahishmati, probably passed through the southern part of the Jhansi district.[11]

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1 *Ibid.*, p. 302 ; *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 245; Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 130; *Mahabharata*, Udyoga-parva, ch. 19, v. 7; Bhishma-parva, ch. 50, v. 47; Vana-parva, ch. 22, v. 50

2 *Ibid.*, Karna-parva; Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 151

3 *Ibid.*, pp. 128-129

4 *Mahabharata*, Bhishma-parva, ch. 9, v. 40

5 *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, p. 245

6 *Mahabharata*, Udyoga-parva, ch. 28, v. 11

7 *The Vedic Age*, *op. cit.*, p. 319

8 *Ibid.*, p. 325; Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, pp. 233—234; *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, pp. 281-282

9 *Ibid.*, p. 153: *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II—*The Age of Imperial Unity* , p. 1

10 *Ibid.*, pp. 1, 9; Bhandarkar, D. R. : *Carmichael Lectures*, Vol. I, p. 52

11 *The Age of Imperial Unity*, *op. cit.*, p. 13

About the middle of the sixth century B. C., King Pradyota appears to have supplanted the Vitihotras in Avanti[1] though they might have continued as petty rulers in parts of the Chedi territory. In the fourth century B. C. a Nanda king (probably Mahapadma) exterminated the Vitihotra dynasty and extended his rule over this district.[2] After the Nandas it formed part of the Maurya empire and probably lay in the province of Avanti-rattha which had its capital at Ujjain and which in the reign of Asoka had a prince (*kumara* or *aryaputra*) for its viceroy.[3]

The Sungas (*circa* 187–75 B. C.) succeeded the Mauryas and though their dominion was limited only to the central portion of the old Maurya empire yet it included Bundelkhand and Malwa[4] Agnimitra, the eldest son of Pushyamitra Sunga (the founder of the dynasty) was appointed viceroy of this south-western province of the empire and he made Vidisa his headquarters.[5] The Vidisa branch of the Sungas continued to rule over this region more or less semi-independently, even after the over-throw of the main line in Magadha by the Kanvas, the Andhra kings being reported to have destroyed their power as well as that of the Sungas.[6] The Sunga rule here seems to have been put an end to by the Satavahanas of the Deccan.[7] But towards the end of the first century A. D., the district formed part of the extensive Kushana empire under Kanishka[8] and continued as such till the time of Vasudeva (*c*. 145–176 A. D.), the last great Kushana king after whom the power of this dynasty began to decline rapidly.[9] In Ptolemy's geography the kingdom of Prasiake is mentioned as lying to the south of the Yamuna and as having Kalanjar for its capital.[10] This kingdom appears to have included the Jhansi region and to have been a dependency of the Kushanas after whose downfall it probably owed allegiance to the Satavahanas once more or came to an end.

It is likely that some time during this period the Abhiras (whose descendants are probably the Ahirs who are found in considerable numbers in the Jhansi district) migrated to and settled in the area between Jhansi and Vidisa, which has been known by the name of Ahirawara.[11] Two upright rough-hewn monolithic pillars (called Madarwara) standing to the

1 Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 146

2 *Ibid.*, pp. 233-234; *The Age of Imperial Unity, op. cit.*, pp. 32-33, 38

3 *Ibid.*, pp. 61, 79 ; Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, pp. 287—316

4 *The Age of Imperial Unity, op. cit.*, p. 95

5 *Ibid.*, Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 371

6 *Ibid.*, p. 394; *The Age of Imperial Unity, op. cit.*, pp. 98-99

7 Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 395

8 *Ibid.*, p. 473; *The Age of Imperial Unity, op. cit.*, pp. 141-142

9 *Ibid.*, p. 151

10 Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 2

11 Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 545; *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. II, p. 221; Vol. III, p. 9 A tributary of the Betwa, passing through the district near Talbehat, is also called the Ahirwara Nala. (cf. Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 591)

west of the village of Mahauli (in Pargana Balabehat of tahsil Lalitpur) are attributed to one Bansi Ahir,[1] an almost similar pair of pillars at Chandpur (in the same pargana) also being associated with the ancient Ahirs.[2]

In the third century A. D. the Vakatakas, under their leader Vindhyashakti, rose to power near about eastern Malwa and, taking advantage of the decline of the Satavahanas, occupied large parts of what are now Madhya Pradesh and Berar.[3] The Bundelkhand region does not seem to have been ruled by them directly but through a viceroy or a feudatory chief.[4] Vindhyashakti's son and successor Pravara Sen I (*c.* 300 A. D.) was perhaps the real founder of the Vakataka empire which extended from Bundelkhand to the erstwhile Hyderabad state.[5] He made his position more secure in the northern part of his kingdom by marrying his son, Gautamiputra, to a daughter of King Bhavanaga of the Bharashiva dynasty of the Nagas about 300 A. D.[6]

This serpent-worshipping non-Aryan tribe of ancient India, the Nagas, also rose to power in the third century A. D., apparently after the decline of the Kushanas.[7] The prevalence of Naga rule in the third and fourth centuries over large parts of northern India (including the Jhansi region) is also attested to by epigraphic and numismatic evidence.[8] Padmavati (modern Padam Pawaya near Narwar in Madhya Pradesh) seems to have been the chief city of these Nagas, where, according to the *Puranas*, their nine kings ruled in succession.[9] Several of them are known from their coins, the most important being Bhavanaga (who was probably the first king of the line) and Ganapatinaga who was a powerful monarch but who was conquered and ousted by the Gupta emperor, Samudragupta, about the middle of the fourth century A. D.[10] Thus during the third and fourth centuries the Jhansi region seems to have been partly under the Vakatakas and partly under the Naga of Padmavati, a part also being held by the Abhiras (or Ahirs).

About the middle of the fourth century, as a result of Samudragupta's conquests, this region passed into the hands of the Gupta monarchs[11] and continued to be a part of their empire till the beginning of the sixth

1 Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, pp. 234-235
2 Hargreaves, H. : *Antiquities of Chandpur*, pp. 7-8
3 *The Age of Imperial Unity*, *op. cit.*, pp. 217-218
4 *Ibid.*, p. 218; Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 542
5 *Ibid.*, p. 541; *The Age of Imperial Unity*, *op. cit.*, p. 220
6 *Ibid.*
7 *Ibid.*, pp. 168-169
8 *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. II, pp. 308-309
9 *Ibid.*, : Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 536; *The Age of Imperial Unity* , *op. cit.*, p.169
10 *Ibid.*, pp. 169-171
11 *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. III—*The Classical Age*, pp.8-6

century. It seems to have then formed part of a *bhukti* (province) which covered the greater part of modern Bundelkhand and Malwa and which, in the beginning, was probably called the Chedi-bhukti and later became famous as Jejakabhukti (Jajhoti).[1] Ghatotkachagupta (probably a son of the emperor Kumaragupta I) was viceroy in the province of Eran (eastern Malwa) in 435 A. D.,[2] and Bandhuvarman governed western Malwa from Dashapura (Mandsor)[3] and Govindagupta (the younger brother of Kumaragupta I) finds mention in a Mandsor inscription of 467-68[4] and also seems to have been referred to in a fragmentary record of two lines (inscribed in Gupta characters and assigned to about the close of the fifth century) discovered on a pillar in the famous Vishnu temple at Deogarh.[5]

A number of antiquities belonging to the Gupta period have also been discovered in the Jhansi district particularly in and about Deogarh (pargana Belabehat, tahsil Lalitpur) which was probably known as Luachchhagiri in ancient times. The most important of these is the solitary square temple of red sandstone standing on the plain between the village and the hill on which stands the Deogarh fort.[6] This temple is dedicated to Vishnu and as it is believed to have had the ten incarnations of that deity originally depicted on it, it is designated the Dashavatara temple[7] and since it is said to possess most of the characteristics of the Gupta style of architecture, it is also called the Gupta temple.[8] In fact, the Gupta age heralded a new epoch in the history of Indian architecture[9] and this temple is not only the most representative and well-known example of the Nagar style of temples evolved in that age,[10] which have a cruciform plan and curvilinear *shikhara*, but the early Gupta style is said to have reached its culmination in this superb little structure.[11] It stands on a basement reached by a flight of steps on each side. The basement was embellished by a continuous sculptured frieze on all sides and the plainness of the outer walls of the sanctum is relieved on three sides by sculptured

1 The term *bhukti* was not in use prior to the time of the Guptas, the name Jejakabhukti thus being reminiscent of their times. (cf. Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, pp. 523, 561; *The Classical Age*, *op. cit.*, p. 344)

2 Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, pp. 567, 571

3 *Ibid*, p. 567

4 *Ibid*, p. 566 footnote

5 Hargreaves, H. : *Antiquities of Deogarh*, pp. 1-2

6 For a fuller account please see *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. X, pp. 104—110; Vats, M. S : *The Gupta Temple at Deogarh* ; Mukherji, P. C.: *Report on the Antiquities in the District of Lalitpur* ; Hargreaves, H. : *Antiquities of Deogarh* ; Coomaraswamy, A. K. : *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*, p. 80; Banerji, R. D. : *Age of the Imperial Guptas*, pp. 146—152; Smith, V. A. : *A History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon*, plates 34, 35 ; etc.

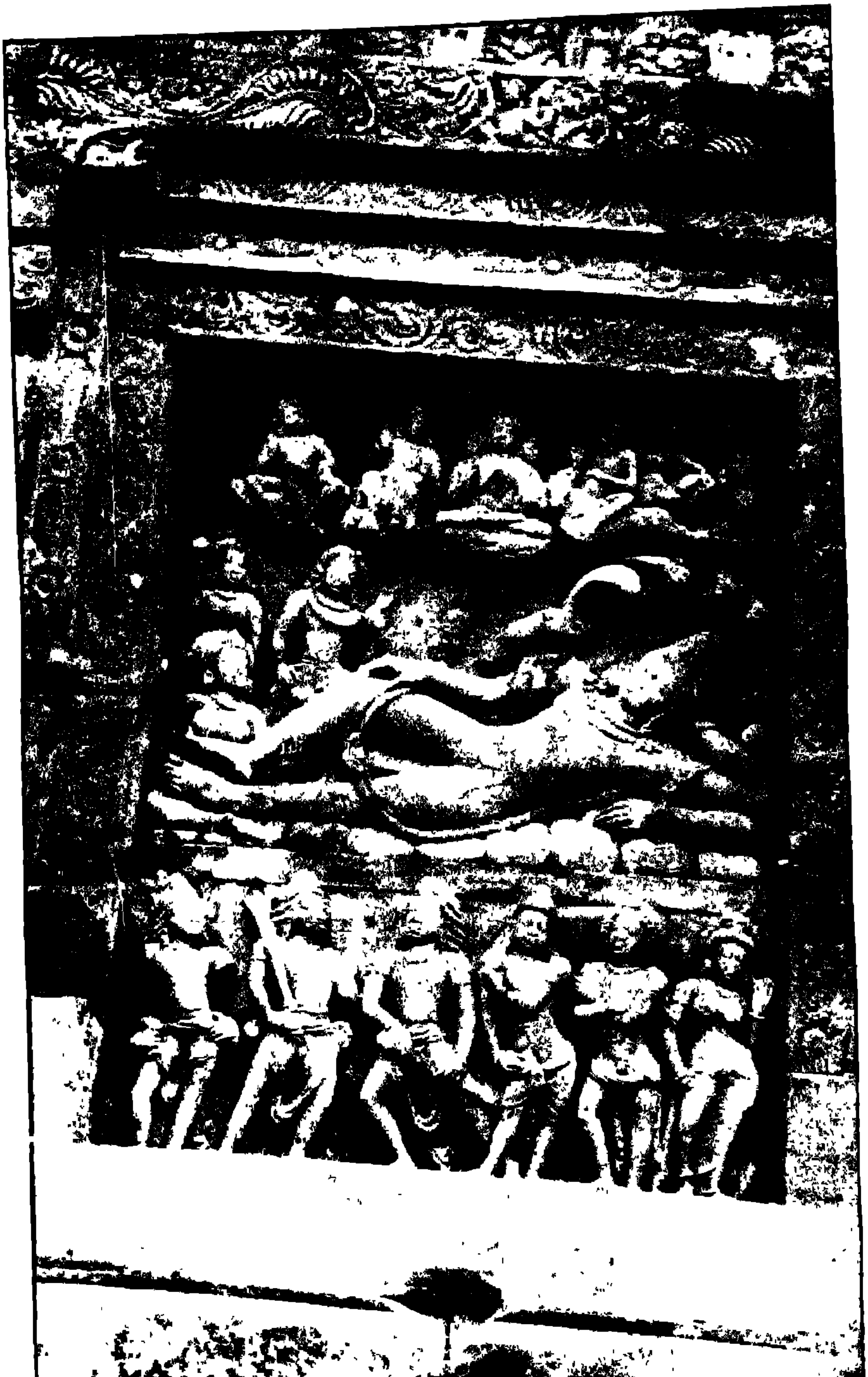
7 Mukherji, *op. cit.*, p. 33

8 *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. X, p. 105

9 *The Classical Age*, *op. cit.*, p. 495

10 *Ibid*, p. 508

11 Brown, Percy : *Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu)*, pp. 60-61. According to this writer few monuments can show such a high level of workmanship, combined with a ripeness and rich refinement in its sculptural effect as the Gupta temple of Deogarh



Ananta-shayi Vishnu, Gupta Temple, Deogarh



Nara-Narayana, Gupta Temple, Deogarh
(By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India)

niches, each in the form of a sunken panel between two pilasters, containing a group of figures in *alto-relievo*, and on the fourth by an elaborate doorway. But the top, with whatever finial there was, is no more.[1] The sculptures in the niches are fortunately wonderfully preserved. The basic lines of the figures and the carvings on the panels are generally spirited and vigorous.[2] The attitude of the Ananta-shayi Vishnu is not only easy but graceful and the expression serene and poised. Below this are the figures representing the five Pandavas with Draupadi. The flying figures (in the Nara-Narayana panel) are managed with considerable skill. Massiveness and balance and a compositional linking up of figures and planes treating metaphysical myths constitute the common denominator of Gupta sculptures here (particularly in the three main panels in the niches of the temple—the Ananta-shayi Vishnu, Nara-Narayana and Gajoddhara).[3] The figures of the river goddesses, Ganga and Yamuna (the first riding her crocodile and the other her tortoise, each holding a water-vessel in her hand), occurring on the door jambs of this temple[4] (as also on those of one of the Jain temples inside the fort)[5] are also characteristic of the Gupta period and seem to symbolise the connection of the Guptas with the Gangetic doab.[6] It is quite possible that Prince Govindagupta himself got this magnificent temple built; he might have been the viceroy of this province for a time and even might have made Deogarh his headquarters. Besides the inscription bearing his name, which was discovered in this temple,[7] another short inscription of two lines in the Gupta script has been discovered in Siddha-ki-gupha outside the river gate of the fort.[8] The Varaha temple inside the fort[9] and a number of other sculptures (including a torso and an image of Krishna-govardhanadhara) discovered in the vicinity of Deogarh are also assigned to the Gupta period.[10] It appears that the worship of Vishnu in the form of one or more of his ten incarnations, the boar probably being the most popular,[11] received a great impetus in the Jhansi region in the Gupta period and that Jainism also flourished here then.[12]

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1 *The Classical Age, op. cit.*, pp. 508-510

2 *Ibid.*, p. 512; *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. X, p. 110

3 *Ibid.*, pp. 109-110; *The Classical Age, op. cit.*, p. 521; Mukherjee, Radhakamal: *A History of Indian Civilization*, pp. 418—420 and plate no. 6, and also *The Culture and Art of India*, p. 439 and plates 10 and 11

4 *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. X, p. 107

5 *Ibid.*, p. 104

6 Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, p. 551

7 *Antiquities of Deogarh, op. cit.*, pp. 1-2

8 *Ibid.*, p. 4

9 *Ibid.*, pp. 6-7

10 *Indian Archaeology 1958-59—A Review*, p. 75

11 *The Classical Age, op. cit.*, p. 417.

12 Mukherji, P. C.: *Report on the Antiquities in the Disrict of Lalitpur*, (Roorkee, 1899), pp. 12, 13

The disintegration of the Gupta empire began during the last years of Budhagupta's reign (*circa* 477-500) and in Bundelkhand the feudatory family of the Parivrajaka maharajas rose to prominence under Hastin in whose records the then Gupta emperor, Budhagupta, is not mentioned and which make only a general reference to Gupta sovereignty.[1] A few years later, in the time of Narsimhagupta Baladitya (Budhagupta's brother and successor), the supremacy of the Guptas was seriously challenged by the Huna chief Toramana who, advancing from the Punjab, conquered a large part of western India as far as Eran[2] which lay at a short distance from the southern border of the Jhansi district. His son Mihirakula, who succeeded him about 515 and was a powerful tyrant, also overran a large part of northern India. His dominions included the territory lying between Gwalior and Eran[3] and probably covered the Jhansi district. Taking advantage of the adversity of the Guptas, which had been accentuated by the inroads of the Hanas, Yashodharman, a local chief, established independent authority in western Malwa with his seat at Mandsor and soon became powerful enough not only to win a decisive victory over Mihirakula and drive out the Hunas from this region about 533, but also to hurl defiance at the Gupta emperor.[4]

After Yashodharman's meteoric career, which lasted for a decade or so,[5] the district passed into the hands of a branch of the Guptas (generally known as the later Guptas) which continued to hold sway over it till about 600, King Devagupta of this line being a contemporary of Rajyavardhana and Harsha.[6] But during the sixth century, the immediate rulers of this region seem to have been the Parivrajaka maharajas Hastin (475–517), his son, Samkshobha, and their descendants who, though nominally vassals of the Guptas, were semi-independent chiefs[7] and continued to rule over this region probably till about the middle of the seventh century. It appears that it was this kingdom that the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang, who visited these parts in 641-42, mentions by the name of Chih-chi-to, the capital of which he describes as lying more than 1,000 *li* (or 167 miles) to the north-east of Ujjain and more than 900 *li* to the south of Gwalior. According to him this region was famous for its fertility and its king was a Brahmana who was a firm believer in Buddhism and was the patron of men of merit, many learned scholars from other lands having

1 *Ibid.*, p. 30

2 *Ibid.*, p. 35; Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, pp. 595, 627, 628 ; *The Imperial Gazetteer of India* Vol. XII, p. 25

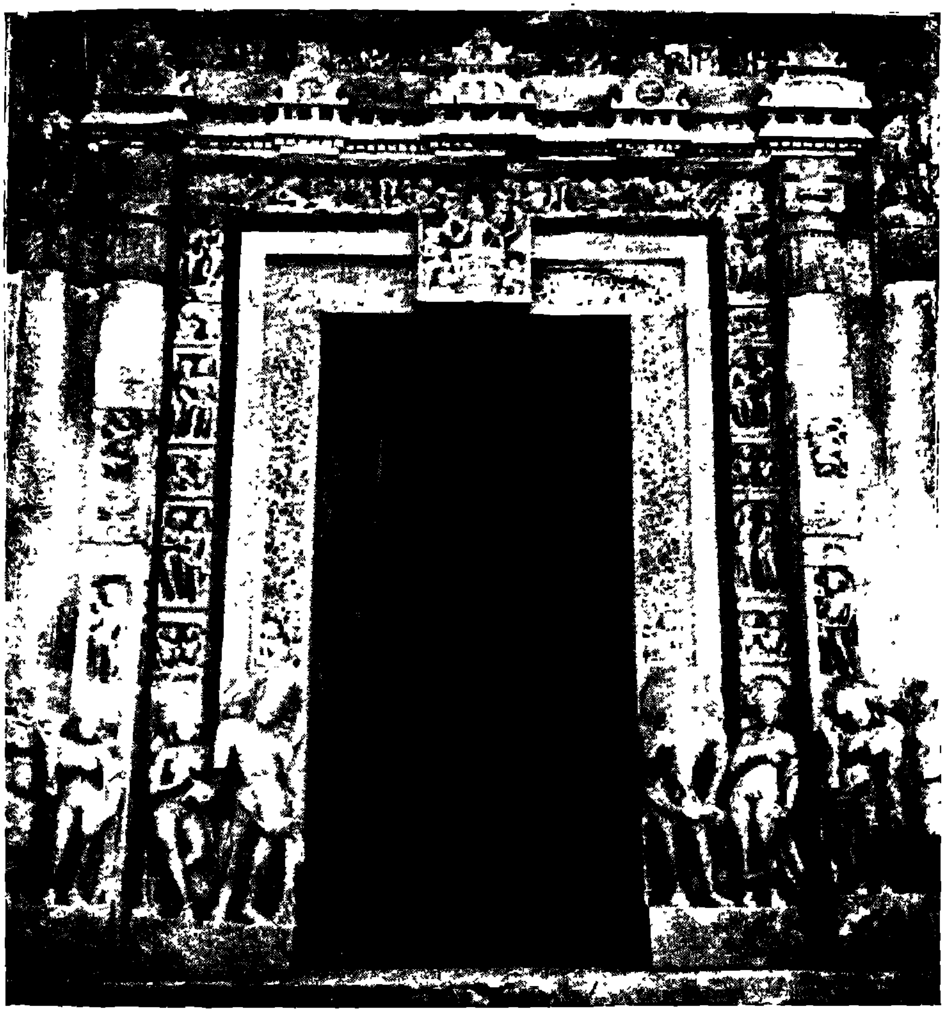
3 *Ibid.*, p. 440; *The Classical Age*, *op. cit.*, pp. 35, 37; Raychaudhuri, *op cit.*, p. 627

4 *Ibid.*, pp. 596, 597, 630; Sircar, D. C. : *Select Inscriptions*, Vol., I, pp. 386, 393 ; *The Classical Age*, *op. cit.*, pp. 39, 42

5 *Ibid.*, p. 40

6 *Ibid.*, pp. 40, 74-75, 79; Raychaudhuri, *op. cit.*, pp.595, 630

7 *Ibid.*, p. 595; *Indian Historical Quarterly*, XXXVII. No. 2 and 3, p. 197; *The Classical age*, *op. cit.*, pp. 30, 345-346



Doorway with Ganga and Yamuna, flanking the Frieze, Gupta Temple, Deogarh
(By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India)

collected here.[1] There may be some doubt as to the term Chih-chi-to being a Chinese form of the name Jajhoti (Jajakabhukti) but there is none as to the region being identical with modern Bundelkhand.[2] It is possible that its king was independent of the Emperor Harsha (606-647) whose empire, it is believed, did not extend much south of the Yamuna.[3]

During the latter half of the seventh century the history of northern India is very confused. In the Jhansi region, the authority of the Parivrajaka kings seems to have come to an end and instead the aboriginal Gonds appears to have set up petty chieftainships, particularly in the southern part of the district. Tradition ascribes the colonisation of the Lalitpur region in very old days to the Gonds and it is said that there were in these parts two Gond chiefships, the one to the north was called Haraspur (now in pargana Bansi) and the other, that to the south, called Dudhai (now in pargana Balabehat), the demarcating line passing through the town of Lalitpur and being marked by stone pillars.[4] The traces of this Gond raj still survive in the form of old stone temples in the south of the district close to the Vindhyan hills, where a scattered remnant of the tribe continues to reside.[5] Some Jain temples constructed of massive blocks of stone are said to belong to these times[6] as also the embankments made to form reservoirs for irrigation which indicate that the Gonds were an agricultural people and possessed a high degree of civilization.[7] At Roni and the neighbouring village of Singerwara (both in pargana Mauranipur) there are numerous relics of Gond occupation in the form of shrines to deceased Gonds whose spirits are still supposed to haunt these places,[8] and in many other places in the form of rude walling, fortifications, temples, etc.[9] The names of several villages ending in the suffix 'behat' are also attributed to the Gonds because in their dialect *behat* means a village.[1] The Gonds seem to have continued in possession of some parts of the district till they were supplanted by the Pratihara Rajputs in the eighth century and the Chandellas in the ninth.[11]

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1 Watters, T. : *On Yuan Chang's Travels in India*, Vol. II, p. 251 ; *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. II, p. 412-413

2 *Ibid.*; Tripathi, R. S. : *History of Kanauj*, pp. 113, 118; Bose, N. S. : *History of the Chandellas*, pp. 13, 14; *The Classical Age*, *op. cit.*, p. 112

3 *Ibid.*, pp. 112-113; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 118

4 *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. X, pp. 90-91; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 351, 515 ; Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, pp. 181, 252, 266, 287, 296

5 *Ibid.*, ; Davidson, Col. J. : *Report on the Settlement of Lullutpore*, pp. 11, 15 ; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 332, 351.

6 *Ibid.*, p. 332

7 *Ibid.*, p. 351

8 *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—Supplementary notes and Statistics*, B. Vol.—Jhansi Division, p. 69

9 *Ibid.*, pp. 38, 60, 61; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, pp. 351, 515; Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, pp. 181, 233, 237, 252, 263, 299

10 *Ibid.*, p. 319

11 *Ibid.*, p. 181; Atkinson, *op. cit.*, p. 351

During the first half of the eighth century the district might have come under the sway of King Yashovarman of Kannauj[1] but in the last quarter of that century it passed into the hands of Vatsaraja Pratihara who established his supremacy over a large part of northern India and laid the *foundations of a mighty empire.*[2] His successor, Nagabhata II, was a greater conqueror who made Kannauj the capital of his growing empire[3] but during his reign (about 809), Govinda III, the Rashtrakuta king of the Deccan, marched into his dominions by way of Bhopal and Jhansi and the two armies probably met somewhere near Jhansi, resulting in Nagabhata's defeat.[4] It was perhaps due to this Rashtrakuta menace that the fort of Deogarh was built or strengthened and was made the headquarters of the province of which the Jhansi district formed a part. In the reign of Nagabhata's grandson, the Emperor Bhoja (*c.* 836-885), one Vishnurama was its governor, as is evident from an inscription discovered on one of the four pillars in the detached portico in front of the hall of the main Jain temple (probably the earliest shrine of the Indo-Aryan type still existing in this region) inside the fort of Deogarh.[5] Besides stating the names of the emperor and the governor, the record mentions the fact of the installation of a pillar in front of the existing temple of Shantinatha (the sixteenth *tirthankara*) by one Gaga at the instance of his guru Shrideva, a disciple of Kamaladeva, on Thursday, the 14th of the bright half of Asvina in the Vikrama year 919 and in Saka 784 (September 10, 862 A.D.).[6] This interesting epigraph of the reign of the greatest monarch of the Pratihara dynasty not only indicates the importance of Deogarh (which is mentioned in this inscription by the name of Luachchhagiri) but also proves that the whole district was included in his empire. It is perhaps the first of its kind in which the date is given in both the Vikrama and Saka eras.[7] Bhoja's son and successor, Mahendrapala I (*c.* 885-908), continued to hold sway over this region, as indicated by an inscription of his reign which has been discovered on a stone slab (about six feet long and four feet wide) supported on buttresses and standing in the basement of an older shrine inside the big Jain temple of Shantinatha at Siron Khurd (in pargana Bansi). It records the making of certain religious grants to a temple of Vishnu by the illustrious Undabhata (who was probably the then governor of this province) being in residence at Siyadoni (probably Siron) on the third of the dark half of Margshirsh in Samvat 964 (A.D. 907).[8] Some subsequent additions also seem to have been made

1 *The Classical Age, op. cit.*, pp. 128—131
2 *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. IV—*The Age of Imperial Kanauj*.p. 23
3 *Ibid.*, pp. 25-26, 27
4 *Ibid*, pp. 7, 27
5 *Antiquities of Deogarh, op. cit.*, p. 13
6 *Ibid.* ; *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. X, pp. 101, 102
7 *Ibid*, *p.* 101
8 Fuhrer, A : *The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, p.* 124; *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—Supplementary Notes and Statistices*, D.Vol.—Jhansi District, Appendix, p. LXVI ; *The Age of Imperial Kanauj, op. cit*, p. 33

in this inscription as it contains the names of several Pratihara kings besides Bhoja and Mahendrapala and gives eight dates ranging from A. D. 903 to 968.[1] But soon after Mahendrapala's time the authority of the Pratiharas began to decline in the Jhansi region mainly due to the rising power of the Chandellas who seem to have taken full advantage of the Rashtrakuta invasion in the first quarter of the tenth century.[2]

The Chandellas are believed by some scholars to have sprung from the aboriginal Gonds or Bhars[3] in the Jhansi region[4] but they claim descent from the *rishi* Chandratreya and are classed among the thirty-six Rajput clans.[5] They established themselves in Bundelkhand probably by driving out the Gonds from these parts.[6] Nannuka was the real founder of the Chandella dynasty, who in the first quarter of the ninth century established his authority over the region round about Khajraho (in the Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh) which he made his capital.[7] But as in that century the Pratiharas of Kannauj had extended their empire as far as Deogarh and Kalanjar, Nannuka as well as his immediate successors might have been their vassals.[8] Nannuka was succeeded by his son Vakpati who was followed by his son Jayashakti (also known as Jejjaka or Jeja). It is said that it was after him that the old *bhukti* of Gupta times, over which these Chandellas now ruled as feudatory chieftains, came to be known as Jejakabhukti.[9] He was succeeded by his brother Vijayashakti whose son, Rahila, was the next king. During the reign of Rahila's son, Harsha Chandella (*c.* 900-925), the Rashtrakutas under Indra III invaded the kingdom of Kannauj by way of the Bhopal-Jhansi-Kalpi route (some time between 915 and 918) and it was Harsha who is said to have helped Mahipala I, the Pratihara monarch, to recover his throne of Kannauj from the Rashtrakutas.[10] This valuable military service won for Harsha and his family a high political status and enabled him to exercise greater political power and found the future greatness of his dynasty.[11]

Harsha's son and successor, Yashovarman (also known as Lakshavarman), gave a great blow to the prestige of the Pratiharas by exploiting the disintegration of their empire and enhancing his own power at

1 Drake-Brockman, *op cit.*, p. 317

2 *The Age of Imperial Kanauj, op. cit.*, pp. 13, 35-36

3 *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 507; Russel, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, p. 441; Bose N.S. : *History of the Chandellas*, pp. 3, 4, 8, 9

4 Beames, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p 73 footnote

5 Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 1-3; Crooke, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 196-197

6 Beames, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 73; Davidson, *op. cit.*, p. 15

7 Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 15, 16, 42-43; *The Age of Imperial Kanauj, op. cit.*, p. 82

8 *Ibid.*, pp. 32, 82; Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 17-18

9 *Ibid*, pp. 13, 18-20, 131-132 ; *Epigraphia Indica*, I, p. 221, line 6; *The Age of Imperial Kanauj, op. cit*, p. 82

10 *Ibid.*, pp. 13, 35-36, 83; Tripathi, R. S. : *History of Kanauj* p. 257 footnote 1; Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 22—28

11 *Ibid*, p. 28 ; *The Age of Imperial Kanauj, op. cit.*, p. 83

its expense and also by defying the authority of its ruler, Devapala.[1] He pushed the northern boundary of his kingdom as far as the Yamuna and fully consolidated his position in Bundelkhand, the entire Jhansi region being included in his dominions. He, however, appears to have come to terms with his overlord, Devapala, whose nominal sway he continued to acknowledge.[2] His son and successor Dhanga (c. 950-1002) was the greatest of early Chandella kings and he ruled over a vast territory of which Gwalior, the Yamuna, Kalanjar, the northern border of the district of Jubbulpore, and Vidisa formed the extreme limits.[3] About 963 the Rashtrakutas again invaded northern India (probably by the same route), crushing the Pratiharas at least in central India.[4] Dhanga made use of this opportunity by severing connections with the Pratiharas and even claiming to have attained supreme lordship after having inflicted a defeat on the king of Kannauj.[5] It was probably the successful reconquest of this region from the Rashtrakutas that made the Chandellas virtually independent[6] and by defeating Vijaypala, king of Kannauj, Dhanga even annexed to his own dominions the eastern portion of that kingdom, which lay to the north of the Yamuna.[7] Moreover, he was one of those few kings of northern India who responded to the call of Jayapala, king of the Punjab, in order to defend the country from the attacks of Subuktigin of Ghazni. In 989 he was an important member of that confederacy of Hindu chiefs which met the invader near Lamghan.[8] By 998 he had become powerful enough to lead a successful campaign into Bihar and Bengal with Varanasi as his base[9] and in 1001 he went to the help of Jayapala's son Anandapala against Subuktigin's son, Mahmud of Ghazni.[10] This greatest and most powerful ruler of northern India of the time is said to have died by drowning himself in the confluence at Prayaga, shortly after 1002, when he was a hundred years old.[11]

During Dhanga's reign the Jhansi region seems to have been constituted into a *mandala* or *vishaya* (district) which was considered so important that a member of the royal family was usually placed in charge of it.[12]

1 *Ibid.*, p. 83; Tripathi, *op. ct.*, p. 272

2 *Ibid.*, p. 271; Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 28-38; *The Age of Imperial Kanauj, op. cit.*, pp. 37, 83-84

3 *Ibid.*, pp. 84-85, Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 42, 43

4 *The Age of Imperial Kanauj, op. cit.*, p. 38

5 *Ibid.*, p. 38; Bose , *op. cit.*, pp. 39-40, 43

6 *The Age of Imperial Kanauj, op. cit.*, p. 37 footnote 103

7 *Ibid.*, p. 85

8 *The Age of Imperial Kanauj, op. cit.*, p. 85 ; *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. V—*The Struggle for Empire*, pp. 3-4, 8-9

9 *The Age of Imperial Kanauj, op. cit.*, p. 85

10 *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 507

11 *The Age of Imperial Kanauj, op. cit.*, p. 86 ; Bose.*op.,cit.*, pp. 45-46, 47, 50

12 An inscription of S. 1112 (A.D. 1055) has been discovered at Madanpur (pargana Mandaura) which is perhaps the earliest Chandella inscription of known date in the district. Cf. Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 94 footnote 38

as is evident from a number of inscriptions, written in characters of the tenth century and discovered inside the *mandapa* (main hall) of the temple dedicated to the Hindu trinity (Brahma, Vishnu and Mahadeva), situated at Dudhai in pargana Balabehat[1]. Six of these inscriptions record the erection of a temple (probably the one mentioned above) by one Devalabdhi of the Chandella family, a son of the illustrious Krishnapa by his wife Asarva and a grandson of Yashovarman[2]. The inscription called the Jhansi fragmentary inscription mentions the names of the Chandella rulers Vijaka (Vijayashakti) and Dhanga and describes one Kanhapa as a *nripa* (raja) who appears to have founded a city which was his capital[3] Kanhapa is identified by some authorities with this Krishnapa who is believed to be a son of Yashovarman Chandella and Dhanga's younger brother[4]. Thus Krishnapa might have been appointed governor of the Jhansi district even during the time of Yashovarman and might have continued to administer it for a considerable period under Dhanga. He seems to have been succeeded by Devalabdhi who ruled the district at first under his uncle, Dhanga, and afterwards under his cousin Ganda[5]. The city said to have been founded by Krishnapa was most probably Dudhi where Devalabdhi built the temple of the trinity about 1000[6] and which seems to have been the headquarters of the district in that period.[7] About thirty years later the Arab scholar Alberuni described it as a very large town, which indicates that it must have been an important place in the eleventh century, seemingly its most flourishing period[8].

Dhanga was succeeded by his son Ganda who, in 1008 on the appeal of King Anandapala of the Punjab, either marched in person or sent his troops to his assistance against the attack of Mahmud of Ghazni[9]. Ganda is often identified with Raja Nanda or Nanda Rai (mentioned by some Muslim historians) who fought against Mahmud of Ghazni as leader of the Hindu confederacy.[10] According to another view, however, it was not Ganda but his son and successor Vidyadhara (also called Bida or Vida) who encountered Mahmud in these wars and was the most powerful ruler of northern India at that time, his reign being said to have marked

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1 Hargreaves, H. : *Antiquities of Dudhai*, p. 11

2 *Ibid.*, ; *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. X, pp. 91, 94-95 ; *Indian Antiquary*, XVII pp. 236-37; Bose, *op. cit*, p. 39

3 *Ibid.*; *Archaeological Survey of India*, Report for 1936-37, p. 94-95

4 *Ibid.*; Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 39

5 *Ibid.*, pp. 39, 133

6 *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. X, p. 95

7 *Ibid.*

8 *Ibid.*, ; *Antiquities of Dudhai, op. cit.*, p. 1 ; Sachau, E. : *Alberuni's India*, Vol. I, p. 202

9 *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 15-16

10 *Ibid.*, pp. 18, 21 ; *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. II, p. 452 ; Atkinson, *op. cit*, pp. 12-13, 451, 499; Tripathi, *op. cit.*, p. 286 ; Bose *op cit.*, pp. 50-51, 52-53

the zenith of Chandella supremacy.[1] The most important event of his reign and of the history of north-western and central India in that period was this conflict, a detailed account of which is given by the Muslim chroniclers.[2] About 1017 Mahmud attacked the Pratihara kingdom of Kannauj and compelled its ruler, Rajyapala, to enter into a humiliating treaty with him, the terms of which included the recognition of his supremacy.[3] But as soon as Mahmud's back was turn the Chandella king picked up a quarrel with Rajyapala on the pretext that he had submitted to the foreign invader and got him killed, probably by his feudatory Arjuna, the Kachchhapaghata raja of Gwalior.[4] The result was Mahmud's invasion of 1019 (or 1020-21). He was first resisted, though unsuccessfully by King Trilochanapala of the Punjab who had also solicited the help of the Chandellas for this purpose.[5] Vidyadhara collected a vast army to meet which Mahmud advanced and which he engaged in a fierce though indecisive battle before Vidyadhara made a strategic retreat in the night.[6] Mahmud also went back but in 1022 he returned with a large force[7], marched through the Jhansi district and went on to Kalanjar. Preferring diplomacy to war, Vidyadhara came to an agreement with him and he returned to Ghazni, again passing through the district but with comparatively little booty, his invasion of the Chandella kingdom thus possibly proving to be a failure.[8] It appears that the Chandellas adopted a 'scorched earth' policy and on both occasions retreated before the Muslim army without engaging in any big fight. Being afraid of penetrating into the interior, Mahmud went back without much gain. Vidyadhara thus achieved the unique distinction of being the only Indian ruler of those times who effectively checked Mahmud's triumphal career in India and who saved his kingdom from wanton destruction by that ruthless invader.[9] Vidyadhara also seems to have built the big Siva temple at Madanpur (in pargana Mandaura) as his name has been mentioned in a short inscription discovered on the pillared arcade of the temple.[10]

Vidyadhara's son and successor was Vijayapala (c. 1030–1050) whose reign marked the beginning of the decline of the Chandella power and during the reign of whose son, Devavarman (c. 1950–1060), it was eclipsed by the Kalachuris who defeated the Chandellas and made them their

1 *Ibid.*, pp. 52-54; Ray, H. C. : *Dynastic History of Northern India*. Vol I. p. 606; Vol. II, p 692; *The Struggle for Empire*, *op cit.*, pp 16-17, 58

2 Bose, *op. cit.*, p 51

3 *Ibid.*, p 54

4 *Ibid.*, ; *The Struggle for Empire*, *op cit*, pp. 16, 58

5 *Ibid*, p. 17 ; Bose, *op. cit*, p. 58

6 *Ibid*, p. 56 ; Ray, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, p 691

7 *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. XXI, pp 23-24; Bose, *op. cit*, p 59

8 *Ibid.*, p. 16

9 Ray, *op cit.*, Vol II, p 693, Bose, *op cit*, p 62

10 *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. X, p. 100

feudatories.[1] A considerable part of the Jhansi region also seems to have been lost by the Chandellas during his reign.[2]

The next king, Kirttivarman (*c.* 1060—1100), who was Devavarman's younger brother, however, revived the fortunes of the dynasty by defeating the Kalachuri king, Karnadeva, several times, particularly with the assistance of his own chief of the vassals, Gopala.[3] Some time before 1090 Kirttivarman successfully fought and drove out Mahmud, the Ghaznavid Governor of the Punjab, who probably had passed through the Jhansi district on his way to Kalanjar.[4] Kirttivarman had a capable minister in Vatsaraja who is said to have wrested from the enemy (probably the Kalachuris) the whole of the *mandala* or territory surrounding Deogarh probably including the greater part of the present Jhansi district.[5] This fact is evident from an inscription of eight lines engraved on a part of the rock at Rajghat near the river gate of the fort at Deogarh (tahsil Lalitpur) in Samvat 1154 (the day corresponding to Wednesday the 18th of March, 1098 A. D.), which states that in the reign of the illustrious Chandella monarch Kirttivarman (grandson of Vidhyadhara and son of Vijayapala), his prime minister, the reputed Vatsaraja (son of Mahidhara) having conquered the entire *mandala* for his master, built the fort Kirttigiri-durga as well as the Vatsaraja ghat.[6] This Kirttigiri is identified with Deogarh, the find spot of the record[7] and it appears that Vatsaraja did not actually build the entire fort but repaired, enlarged and strengthened the existing one and renamed the hill and the fort Kirttigiri and Kirttigiri-durga respectively, in honour of his master Kirttivarman.[8] Similarly, he seems only to have recut the steps of an older ghat, as there are sculptures here anterior to that date, and to have renamed it after himself.[9] The name of the Chandella king Kirttivarman also finds mention in a fragmentary inscription of thirty-two lines in Nagri characters of about the twelfth century discovered on a wall of the ruined fort at Jhansi.[10]

His son Sallakshanavarman (*c.* 1100—1115) succeeded in maintaining the prestige and the extent of the Chandella empire and crushed the

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1 Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 68-70, 71-72 ; Drake-Brockman, *op. cit*, p. 183

2 *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. II, p. 453

3 *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 510 ; *The Struggle for Empire*, *op. cit.*, p. 58; Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 72, 74, 75, 78

4 *The Struggle for Empire*, *op. cit.*, p. 58

5 *Ibid.* ; Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 79, 127

6 *Ibid.* : *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XVIII, pp. 237-239 ; *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. X, pp. 102-103 ; *Antiquities of Deogarh*, *op. cit.*, pp. 4, 7

7 *Ibid.* ; *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XVIII, p. 238; *The Struggle for Empire*, *op. cit.*, p. 58

8 *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. X, p. 103

9 *Antiquities of Deogarh*, *op. cit.*, p. 4. The most striking of the base reliefs found at Rajghat, where this inscription occurs, is that of the Sapta-matrikas (seven mothers) which is possibly contemporaneous with the inscription. (*Ibid.*)

10 Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 82 footnote 60

refractory elements in the Ganga–Yamuna doab, successfully opposing the aggression of the Gahadavalas of Kannauj. He also won a victory over a Chedi king, probably Yashakarana Kalachuri[1] As the Chandella power was *now extending its influence on the Betwa (the principal river of the* Jhansi district), he also seems to have carried out successful raids on Malwa (*against the Paramaras*) from his fort at Deogarh as base.[2] Sallakshanavarman's name is also mentioned in the Jhansi fort inscription referred to above, which also bears the name of his contemporary, Udayaditya Paramara of Malwa.[3]

Sallakshanavarman's son and successor, Jayavarman (*c.* 1115–1120), was a weak ruler who seems to have suffered from the aggression of Govindachandra Gahadavala of Kannauj, the latter probably occupying a part (including a portion of the Jhansi district) of the Chandella territories, as is inferred from a stone inscription stated to have come from Dudhi.[4] *It is said that 'being wearied of government'* he abdicated[5] in favour of his uncle Prithvivarman (*c.* 1120–1129) who does not seem to have succeeded in restoring the lost position and possessions of the Chandellas.[6]

Prithvivarman's son and successor Madanavarman (*c*-1129–1163), however, was able to restore the lost possessions (including the lost portion of the Jhansi district) of his dynasty and even to expand his territories at the expense of other kingdoms by defeating, it is said, the Gahadavalas of Kashi and Kannauj, the Paramaras of Malwa and the Chedis of Madhya Pradesh. His kingdom now extended as far as the Yamuna in the north, the Betwa in the south-west, the Narmada in the south and Rewa in the east.[7] Madanpur (in paragana Mandaura), which was then an important and thriving town situated at the narrowest point of and commanding one of the easiest passes through the Vindhyas on the road running from Sagar to Gwalior, owes, if not its origin, at least its name to king Madanavarman.[8] The large tank (67 acres in extent) and the Jain temple with an inscription of Samvat 1206 (A. D. 1149) containing the name Madanpur, both of which are situated close to the present village, seems to belong to his reign.[9] A statute of Varaha (the boar incarnation) at Chandpur (paragana Balabehat) bears the date Samvat 1207 (A. D. 1150) and the name of Udyapala,[10] which also occurs in two short inscriptions discovered

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1 *Ibid*, pp 80-82; *The Struggle for Empire, op. cit.*, p. 58

2 Ray, *op. cit*, Vol II, p 702; Bose, *op. cit*, p. 82

3 *Ibid*, footnote 60

4 *Ibid.*, pp. 83-84; *Archaeological Survey of India*, Report for 1936-37, p. 93

5 *The Struggle for Empire, op. cit.*, p 58 ; Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 83

6 *Ibid*, p 84

7 *Ibid*, pp 85–90 ; *The Struggle for Empire, op. cit.*, p. 59 ; *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. II, p. 454

8 *Ibid*, Vol X, p 98 ; XXI, p. 171; Bose, *op. cit*, p. 94 footnote 38; Drake-Brockman *op. cit.*, pp. 183, 293, 294

9 *Ibid.*, p. 293 ; *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. X, p. 98

10 *Ibid.*, p. 97; Hargreaves, H. : *Antiquities of Chandpur*, pp. 6-7

inside the sanctum of the main Jain temple in the Deogarh fort, one of them being dated Samvat 1210 (A. D. 1153) and describing Udyapala as a *mahasamanta* (a great noble or feudal lord).[1] It is quite probable, therefore, that at that time this person was the governor of the Jhansi region with his seat either at Deogarh or at Madanpur. The undated stone inscription of Madanavarman discovered at Mau (pargana and tahsil Mauranipur) gives a eulogistic account of his achievements.[2]

Madanavarman was succeeded by his son Yashovarman who seems to have ruled, if at all, only for a year or two.[3] His son Parmardideva (1165—1202), who was popularly known as Paramala, was the last great king of the Chandella dynasty who ruled over the Jhansi district and he succeeded in maintaining intact for a long time the fairly extensive though not very consolidated or strong kingdom which he had inherited.[4] A copper-plate inscription dated Samvat 1233 (A. D. 1176) discovered during the excavation of the foundation of a house at Pachhar (pargana and tahsil Moth), records the bestowal of *muafi* (rent free grant of land) in village Bilaspura (identified with Pachhar) which lay in the *pattala* (pargana of Karigramma) (identified with Kargawan in pargana Moth), by Raja Paramala on one Keshava Sharma.[5] A temple built of carved granite, which is said to be the only one left of the original five, and a narrow well lined with large-size bricks, both in Pachhar, are also ascribed to that time.[6] Paramala's greatest rival was Prithviraja III (1169—1192), the famous Chauhan king of Delhi and Ajmer, who wanted to extend his territories[7] which led to a serious and sustained conflict between the two kings.[8] In or before 1182 Prithviraja invaded the Chandella kingdom with a large army.[9] The Chandella forces, commanded by the celebrated Banaphar heroes, Alha and Udal, put up a strong resistence but were defeated near the northern border of the Jhansi district. The Chauhan armies overran the Chandella territory and a large part of it, including the Jhansi district, was annexed to Prithviraja's empire.[10] On his way back from this successful expedition, Prithvi-

1 *Antiquities of Deogarh, op. cit.*, p. 13

2 *Epigraphia Indica, Vol.* I, pp. 195-207; *The Struggle for Empire, op. cit.*, p.59; Bose, *op. cit.* pp. 84-85.

3 *Ibid.*, pp. 91-92.

4 *Ibid.* p. 91 ; *The Struggle for Empire, op. cit.*, p. 59

5 *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. X, pp. 44-49 ; *District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—Supplementary Notes and Statistics*, B. Vol.—Jhansi Division, pp. 55, 65-66

6 *Ibid.*, p. 66

7 Bose, *op. cit.*, p. 93

8 *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. II, p. 455. The famous struggle has been immortalised by the Mahoba-khand of Chand Bardai's *Prithviraja-Raso* and Jaganika's *Alhakhand*

9 *The struggle for Empire, op. cit.*, p. 59

10 *Ibid.*; *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, p. 512; Bose, *op. cit.*, pp. 94-95; *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. II, p. 455 ; Vol. VII, p. 13

raja caused three inscriptions commemorating his victory to be inscribed on the pillars of the open arcade of the Siva temple at Madanpur, in one of which the names of the two kings are written together, in another the genealogy of the Chauhan king with the name of the conquered country, stated to be Jejakabhukti-desha, and the date Samvat 1239 (A. D. 1182) are given and in the third the same date and the name of the region but in the slightly altered form Jejakabhukti-mandala, are mentioned.[1]

Prithviraja, however, does not appear to have been able to keep this territory under his control for long, most of it being recovered by Paramala in the course of a few years, who by the close of the twelfth century was again master of his dominions (including the Jhansi district).[2]

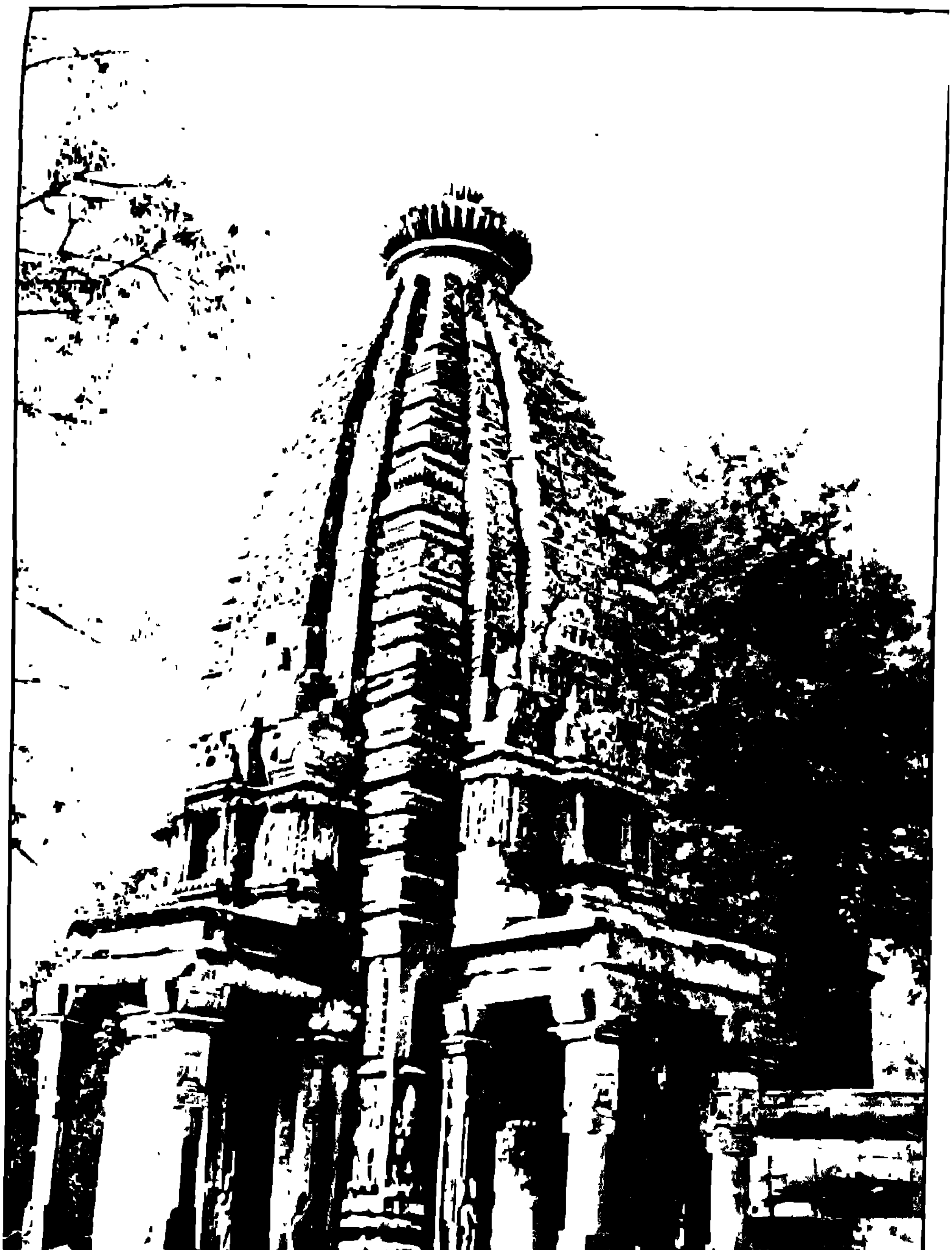
In the three centuries of Chandella rule the district seems to have been well populated and to have enjoyed peace and prosperity to which numerous local traditions bear testimony, the people even today recalling the palmy days of the Chandella raj.[3] The more solid traces of this rule are the characteristic tanks formed by massive embankments of square stones thrown across drainage lines, such as those at Bar and Bhailoni Suba (both in pargana Banpur) or the equally characteristic temples (Saiva, Vaishvava and Jain) or their remains, examples of which exist in fair preservation at Barwa Sargar, Bharari, Dhamkan and Pichhaur in pargana Jhansi; at Basaria, Gairaha, Madha, Rora and Sakrar in pargana Mauranipur; at Tharro in pargana Garautha; at Dhangol in pargana Talbehat; at Tenga in pargana Lalitpur; at Hargari, Kirrora, Lidhora and Pali in pargana Balabehat; at Kisalvans and Siron Khurd in pargana Bansi; at Banpur, Bar, Gujarwara and Torhi in pargana Banpur; and at Budni Narhat, Chandpur, Deogarh, Dolatpur, Dudhai, Gurha Buzurg, Kakarua, Madanpur, Madkhera, Siron and Somai in pargana Mandaura Chandella remains in the form of interesting carvings or pieces of sculpture, *aukhanas* (shooting boxes) and *baithaks* (summer houses), forts or fortifications, tanks and bunds, wells (*baolis*) are also found in almost every pargana of the district.[4] There is no doubt that the Chandella kings paid great attention to the problem of an adequate supply of water in this region. In most of the villages where the soil is adapted to the growth of sugarcane, old stone sugar mills are to be seen which are traditionally believed to have been set up in the Chandella period but which have not been used for centuries; *churais*, which are stone watering troughs generally hollowed out of soild blocks of stone, also dating from Chandella times, have been found in some

1 *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vol. X, pp. 23, 98-100; Vol. XXI, pp. 173-174; Bose, *op. cit*,. p. 94

2 *Ibid*,. pp. 95, 97

3 Beames, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 346; Drake-Brockman, *op. cit.*, p. 184; Jenkinson, E. G.: *Settlement Report of the District of Jhansi*, (1867), p. 57

4 For detailed information about Chandella antiquities in the district the following may be referred to; *Archaeological Survey of India*, Vols. II, VII, X and XXI; Fuhrer, *op. cit.*, pp. 114—125; *Antiquities of Chandpur*, *Antiquities of Deogarh* and *Antiquities of Dudhai*, cited above; etc.



Jain Temple near Banpur
[By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India]

villages. The trade route from the Ganga–Yamuna doab to the Deccan passed through the district and was continuously traversed by caravans. One of the outstanding features of the Chandella rule was its spirit of religious toleration as a result of which not only Saivism and Vaishnavism which the Chandella kings generally professed but Jainism and other forms of Hinduism and even perhaps Buddhism also had their adherents in the district in that period, as is testified to by numerous temples of different creeds and sects erected in those days, particularly at Banpur, Chandpur, Deogarh, Dudhai, Madanpur and Siron Khurd by these kings, their ministers or other dignitaries. The images of different deities of that period found in the district include those of Siva, Vishnu and his incarnations (especially Varaha, Vamana, Narasimha, Rama and Krishna), Brahma, Surya, Ganesha, Hanumana, Durga or Chandi, Saptamatrika, most of the twenty-four Jain *tirthankaras* (many a time with their attendant Yakshas and Yakshis), the Buddha and Navagraha. There are also to be found in the district numerous sati stones (or shrines) of those times, some bearing inscriptions giving the date of immolation, place of residence (with the name of the pargana in which it lay) and the name of the sati and of her husband. According to popular tradition the Chandella kings are also credited with fabolous wealth because of their possession of the philosopher's stone. The people of the Chandella clan, however, do not appear ever to have been very numerous in the district but, rather, to have formed a ruling caste. Their rule involved no extinction of the clans and tribes such as the Bhils, Gonds, Ahirs, Khangars, Gujars, Parihars, Kathis, etc. (whom they had found occupying this region at the beginning of their rule) who, though more or less completely subjugated, were left in semi-independent possession of their acquisitions on condition that they paid the tribute and supplied fighting men to the reigning Chandella monarch

One of the factors leading to the weakening of the Chandella kingdom was the growing onslaught of the sultans of Delhi in this region. The conquest of Kannauj, Bayana and Thankir (Thangar) in 1198 by Muiz-du-din Muhammad bin Sam Ghori posed a threat to the entire region south-east of Bayana, the Chandella kingdom (including the Jhansi region) being surrounded on the north, east and west by the Turkish invaders. In 1202, Qutb-ud-din Aibak ravaged the territory of the Chandellas and attacked the fort of Kalanjar, placing it under the command of Hasan Arnal.[1] However, Trailokyavarman, Parmardideva's successor, shook off the authority of the Turks as would appear from his Garra grant dated Samvat 1262 (A.D. 1205) which asserts that a battle took place between him and the Turkish invaders near Kakadaha (modern Kakadira, near Lalitpur)[2] and that he made grants of land situated in places included in the Jhansi region.[3]

1 Hasan Nizami : *Taj-ul-Maasir (Adi Turk Kalin Bharat*, p. 274)

2 Bose, N. S. : *History of the Chandellas* (Calcutta, 1956), pp. 100-101

3 *Ibid.*, p. 101

The territory seems to have enjoyed respite from the attacks of the Turks for about a quarter of a century but in December, 1232, Iltutmish captured Gwalior and Bayana and left Malik Nusrat-ud-din Taisi in charge of the region who began to make raids on Chandella territory.[1] In 1233 he led an army through the district to Kalanjar from where the ruler was forced to retreat. He plundered the townships of this area and amassed so much booty in the short period of fifty days that the *khums* (one-fifth of the sultan's share of any spoils) amounted to twenty-five lakhs of dams. Trailokyavarman (probably the Rana Chahar of Ajari of the Muslim chronicles)[2] collected his troops rapidly and arrested the advance of the Turkish army and by a surprise attack put it to flight.[3] Although Taisi claimed to have captured the raja's standard and kettledrums on this occasion, he considered it a great military feat to have been able to get away. At this time the western boundary of Trailokyavarman's possessions extended to Narwar (on the north-west of the district). But about 1251 Balban led a strong army through the district bearing east on Kalanjar where he overthrew Chahar of Ajari who was regarded as a powerful rana.[5]

Trailokyavarman seems to have died soon after his defeat. He had a long and meritorious reign of about forty-eight years. As his kingdom included the district of Rewa in the east and Lalitpur and Narwar in the west it follows that the region now comprising the district of Jhansi came under his sway and was probably administered by his officers who were posted at Narwar, Lalitpur and Erich.[6]

Trailokyavarman was succeeded by his son, Viravarman (1251-1286), who continued to rule the district as borne out by his Jhansi inscription dated Vikram Samvat 1319 (A. D 1262)[7] His reign witnessed the rise of the Bundelas under their chief, Sohanpal (of Mahoni or Mahrauni). Not content with his own possessions, he began an incessant war against the Khangars who, according to tradition, held most of the district of Jhansi (apparently under the suzerainty of the Chandellas). In 1257 he invaded their territory and, having defeated them in a decisive battle fought on the banks of the Betwa, annexed their territory including their principal fort, Garh Kundar. Sohanpal died in 1259 leaving his large dominion presumably under the overlordship of the Chandellas of Kalanjar.[8]

1 Minhaj Siraj : *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri* (*Adi Turk Kalin Bharat*, p. 60)

2 Minhaj Siraj : *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri*, translated into English by H. G. Raverty (Calcutta, 1897), Vol. II, pp. 733-35

3 Minhaj Siraj : *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri* (*Adi Turk Kalin Bharat*, p. 60)

4 Habib-ullah, A. B. M. : *The Foundation of Muslim Rule in India* (Allahabad, 1961) p. 103

5 Minhaj Siraj : *Tabaqat-i-Nasiri* (*Adi Turk Kalin Bharat*, pp. 49-50)

6 Bose, N. S. : *History of the Chandellas*, pp. 107-108

7 *Ibid.*, p. 108

8 *Eastern States* (*Bundelkhand*) *Gazetteer*, pp. 15-16

It is not unlikely that when on his expeditions against Bhilsa (in 1291-92) and Deogir (in 1295-96), Ala-ud-din Khalji, then governor of Kara (in Allahabad district) and Avadh passed through the district.[1] Although the Khalji's must have compelled the local chieftains to acknowledge their suzerainty at least till 1304, the chiefs of Chanderi and Erich were not among the regular payers of tribute to the empire. But in 1305 Malik Ain-ul-mulk, the governor of Multan, brought Chanderi under subjection.[2] Ala-ud-din, therefore, established effective control over the region and appointed Malik Tamar *muqta* of these two places.[3] An inscription at Damoh, dated Samvat (A.D. 1309), just south of the district, refers to Ala-ud-din as the reigning sovereign[4] thus confirming the view that his authority had been established over the entire district by this time. On his march to the Deccan in 1309 Malik Kafur, (Ala-ud-din Khalji's general) stayed in Erich, the first and principal halt in the district, for four days.[5] The Jami Masjid existing inside the fort was built during the reign of Ala-ud-din Khalji as is borne out by the Persian inscription on it which gives the date of its foundation as 711 A. H. (A. D. 1311). The inscription also states that the mosque was built by Junaid, who was the *muqta* of Erich and that Ziya-ud-din was the *qazi* (judge) of that town. The next sultan Qutb-ud-din (A. D. 1316—1320) confiscated the *iqta* from Malik Tamar and reduced him in rank for having conspired against Malik Khusrau Khan, the sultan's favourite slave on whom the *iqta* was now bestowed.[6]

During the reign of the Khaljis (1290—1325), Erich became an important Muslim settlement and a number of famous religious persons who hailed from this place are mentioned by the author of the *Gulzar-i-Abrar*. The foremost was Shaikh Yusuf, a great Chishti saint who flourished during the Khalji period. The remains of his *khanqah* still exist in Erich, the Persian inscription on the gateway now being badly weathered. He was a disciple of Shaikh Nizam-ud-din Auliya, the famous Chishti saint of Delhi (who died in A. D. 1325). Saiyid Muin-ud-din of Erich was also a contemporary. His grandson, Saiyid Ahsan, who also belonged to Erich, also became a famous saint. The tombs of these residents of Erich are still pointed out in the town.[7]

The assumption that early in the reign of Muhammad bin Tughluq (A. D. 1325—51), the rajas of Gwalior, Chanderi and Kalpi threw off their allegiance to the sultan, is not supportde by contemporary records.[8] It seems that during this time, the region was governed from Chanderi which

1 Ziya-ud-din Barani : *Tarikh-i-Firozshahi*, (*Khalji Kalin Bharat*, pp. 28-29)
2 Haig, W. : *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III (Delhi, 1958), pp. 110-111
3 *Ibid.*, p. 89
4 Bose, N. S. : *History of the Candellas*, pp. 28-29
5 Amir Khusrau : *Khazain-ul-Futuh* (*Khalji Kalin Bharat*, p. 162) ; Hodivala, S. H. : *Studies in Indo-Muslim History* (Bombay, 1939), pp. 252-53
6 Ziya-ud-din Barani : *Tarikh-i-Firozshahi*, (*Khalji Kalin Bharat*, p. 136)
7 *Gulzar-i-Abrar*, p. 103
8 Agha Mahdi Husain : *The Rise and Fall of Muhammad bin Tughlaq* (London, 1938), p. 96; Tod, J. : *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan* (London, 1961), Vol. I, p. 320.

had become the headquarters of a large province.[1] When Ibn-i-Battutah passed through it some time in 1335 (on his way to Chanderi) it was in a peaceful condition. Chanderi was then governed by Izz-ud-din Al-Bantani. Later it was given to Amir Nizam-ud-din Mir Najla and some time afterwards to Amir Saif-ul-mulk (the Sultan's brother-in-law).[2]

Erich and Chanderi appear to have remained a part of the Delhi Sultanate during the reign of Firoz Tughluq (1351–1388). In 1373-74, when Firoz laid sieze to the fort of Thatta (in Sindh), the troops of Erich and Chanderi were requisitioned to reinforce his army.[3] The troops of Chanderi Rath and Orchha were placed under Malik Muhammad Shah Afghan, the governor of Tughluqpur[4] and after his death it was conferred on his son, Yalkhan.[5] The immediate change of the district, however, remained with Malik Daud Chap who held the rank of *hajib* (Chamberlain) at the court. After his death he was succeeded by his son, Sulaiman Khan.[6]

The district passed into the hands of Sultan Nasir-ud-din of Kalpi who had set himself up as an independent ruler in 1389-90.[7] During his reign the immediate charge of the Jhansi region remained in the hands of Sulaiman Khan who, however, rebelled and assumed all the insignia of royalty but when Nasir-ud-din proceeded to Erich to bring him to submission, he shut himself up in his stronghold. Rai Sabir, the Chauhan chief of Etawah, proceeded to Erich in Sulaiman Khan's support. On reaching there he encamped on the banks of the Betwa. A grim battle took place near Erich in which Nasir-ud-din was victorious and immense booty fell into his hands. Sulaiman Khan now sued for peace and was pardoned but he died soon after. On his son's submission, the territories of his father, which included parts of the district of Jhansi, were conferred on him but taking fright and ran away and the fort of Erich and the territory of Orchha escheated to the crown. After some time Nasir-ud-din conferred the territory of Erich in his own brother, Azam Humayun Junaid Khan, who was also his vizir, the territory of Jathra (in Jhansi) being conferred on Nizam Khan.[8]

Assuming the title of Qadir Shah, his son succeeded him in 1410-11. His weakness led Ibrahim Shah Sharqi of Jaunpur to besiege Kalpi in 1419[9] after which he sent his vizir, Maqbool, to occupy Erich and the

1 Ibn-i-Battutah : *Rehla (Tughluq Kalin Bharat*, Part I, p. 270)
2 Ibn-i-Battutah, *op. cit.*, p. 229
3 Shams Siraj Afif: *Tarikh-i-Firozshahi (Tughluq Kalin Bharat*, Part II, p. 103)
4 Muhammad Bihamad Khan : *Tarikh-i-Muhammadi (Tughluq Kalin Bharat*, Part II, p. 224)
5 *Ibid.*
6 *Ibid.*, p. 227
7 Muhammad Bihamad Khan : *Tarikh-i-Muhammadi, (Uttar Taimur Kalin Bharat*, Part II, p. 27)
8 Muhammad Bihamad Khan : *Tarikh-i-Muhammadi (Uttar Taimur Kalin Bharat*, Part II, pp. 29-31)
9 *Ibid.*, pp. 35-36 ; Nizam-ud-din Ahmad : *Tabaqat-i-Akbari (Uttar Taimur Kalin Bharat*, Part I, p. 62)

neighbouring territory. A hotly contested battle was fought between Maqbool and Bihamad Khan (the *faujdar* of the fort) in which the latter was defeated due to the treachery of the inmates of the fort. The fort was occupied and the towns of Jathra and Bhander were also captured. The charge of the fort was handed over to Jafar (a brother of Sulaiman Khan) and that of fort of Bhander to Khizr Ayub.[1] Unsuccessful in his attempt to capture Kalpi, Ibrahim Shah raised the siege. No sooner had the Jaunpur forces left Kalpi than Qadir Shah made a bid to recover his lost territories in the district but so strong was the fort of Erich and so strategically situated on the river Betwa that it withstood the siege for two years under the command of Malik Jafar. Eventually Malik Jafar was murdered by Qadir Shah's slaves and the fort was recaptured and Qadir Shah conferred it on his vizir, Daulat Khan.[2]

After Qadir Shah's death in 1431-32 a war of succession broke out among his three sons. The eldest, Nasir Khan, was supported by Ibrahim Shah Sharqi and the second, Jalal Khan, by his maternal uncle, Sultan Hoshang of Malwa.[3] Nasir Khan and Ibrahim encamped at Erich to give battle to Hoshang. Many of the amirs in the Sharqi army deflected to Hoshang's side as a result of which Ibrahim ordered a retreat. Jalal Khan now started killing those of his amirs whom he suspected of treachery and apprehending danger to his life, Mubarak Khan, Jalal Khan's vizir, retired to Erich which was his hereditory *iqta*[4] and within a couple of years had made himself practically independent. He effected extensive repairs to the fort and because of his benevolent rule, the town of Erich became the abode of great literacy figures and learned men.[5] He accepted the overlordship of Ibrahim Shah Sharqi who confirmed him in the possession of *iqta* of Erich (and of Orchha). Mubarak Shah struck coins in Ibrahim's name and was the recipient of a robe of honour from him.

In 1434-35 Rai Dungar of Gwalior attacked Erich and laid siege to the fort of Bhander but peace was eventually arrived at and Rai Dungar retired after acquiring much booty and receiving presents from Mubarak Khan.[6] Three years later Mubarak Khan proceeded to Jathra (then held by Ismail Khan) to solemnise his son's marriage with Ismail Khan's daughter. This union greatly strengthened his power and he was able to subdue a number of Rajput chiefs in these parts.[7]

In 1443-44 Mahmud Shah Sharqi and Nasir Khan (who had taken the title of Shah) came into conflict and the opposing armies encamped near Erich and engaged in a prolonged but indecisive battle. When the rainy

1 *Tarikh-i-Muhammadi*, op. cit., p. 36
2 *Ibid.*, p. 37
3 *Ibid.*, p. 39
4 *Ibid.*, pp. 37-38
5 *Ibid.*, pp. 38-40
6 *Ibid.*, pp. 41-42
7 *Tarikh-i-Muhammadi*, *op. cit.*, p. 43

season set in, a treaty was entered into through the intercession of Shaikh Jailda. Mahmud Shah promised to restore the territory to Erich and some other places to Nasir Khan.[1]

For the next thirty years the history of the district is obscure but Rajput and Bundela influence became more and more powerful in these parts. The Rajputs of Gwalior occupied Chanderi and the adjacent territory, which included some parts of what is now the subdivision of Lalitpur and the Bundelas of Garh Kundar also expanded their territory. Some parts of the northern portion of the district were governed from Kalpi. In 1479 Bahlul Lodi defeated Husain Shah Sharqi and Kalpi and its dependencies, which included certain parts of the district of Jhansi, came into his possession and he appointed his grandson, Azam Humayun, to govern this region.[2]

A political conflict grew up between Raja Malkhan Singh (the Bundela chief of Garh Kundar and Bahlul Lodi, the results of which are not known but as Bahlul's influence in this tract was very weak, it is possible that Malkhan Singh did not accept the suzerainty of the Lodis. He ruled from 1468—1501 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Rudra Pratap (the founder of Orchha).[3]

In 1509 the *iqta* of Chanderi, which included most of the present tahsil of Lalitpur, shook off the suzerainty of Malwa.[4] The northern portion of the district continued to be governed from Kalpi and when it was snatched away from Azam Humayun was handed over to Mahmud Khan Lodi[5] after whose death it was conferred on his son, Jalal Khan.[6]

After Sikandar Lodi's death in 1517 this region was thrown into confusion. The Rajputs captured Chanderi but it was recaptured by Ibrahim Lodi by a strategem and conferred on Husain Farmuli,[7] who claimed the entire empire but had agreed to be content with the territory of Kalpi though he was never given actual possession of it. At Ibrahim Lodi's instigation Shaikhzada Manjhu murdered Husain Farmuli and the *iqta* of Chanderi was conferred on him.[8]

1 Nizam-ud-din Ahmad : *Tabaqat-i-Akbari* (*Uttar Taimur Kalin Bharat*, part II, pp. 8—10)

2 *Ibid.*, p. 209

3 *Eastern States (Bundelkhand) Gazetteer*, p. 17

4 Nizam-ud-din Ahmad ; *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari* (*Uttar Taimur Kalin Bharat*, Part I, pp. 222-25)

5 Niamat-ullah : *Tarikh-i-Khan-i-Jahan Lodi* (Elliot and Dowson : *History of India as told by its own Historians*, Calcutta, 1953, p. 123)

6 Nizam-ud-din Ahmad : *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari* (*Uttar Taimur Kalin Bharat*, Part I, p. 226)

7 Shaikh Riaq-ullah Mushtaqi : *Waqiat-i-Mushtaqi* (*Uttar Taimur Kalin Bharat*, Part I, p 66).

8 *Ibid.* pp. 235-237

At the time of Babur's invasion the *iqta* of Kalpi was held by Alam Khan and yielded a revenue of over four and a quarter crores of *tankahs*[1] but the amount contributed by those portions of the district that were included in it is not known. Babur confirmed Jalal Khan in his possessions in January, 1527.[2] Chanderi (which continued to include the southern parts of the district of Jhansi) offered sustained resistance to Babur. The fort and the surrounding territory were held by Medini Rai, a powerful vassal of Rana Sangram. In order to capture Chanderi, Babur arrived at Erich on January 10, 1528 where he halted for the night. At this time the fort of Erich was garrisoned by Mulla Afaq, one of Babur's servants.[3] Nine days later Babur captured the fort of Chanderi,[4] conferring Chanderi on Ahmad Shah. On his return to Bhander he again passed through Erich.[5] Among the Rajput chiefs who submitted to Babur was Medini Rai's son on whom the territory of Chanderi was conferred.

When Humayun became the ruler, he conferred Kalpi on his cousin Yadgar Nasir Mirza but he gave some *mahals* to his brother, Mirza Kamran (who appointed Iskandar Mirza to be his deputy there)[6] but it is not known into whose possession those portions of the district came which were under the administrative control of Kalpi. The position remained unchanged till 1539 when Sher Shah Suri's son, Qutub Khan, captured and occupied on behalf of his father, the territories extending as far as Kalpi.[7] After Humayun's defeat at Kannauj early in the following year, Sher Shah Suri divided the dominions which now came into his possession into forty-seven *iqtas* of which Kalpi was one.[8] He also captured Chanderi and by 1542 the major part of the district passed into Afghan hands.[9] The immediate control of the northern portion of the district was under the Bundela chief, Rudra Pratap of Orchha, who owed only nominal allegiance to his Afghan overlord and throughout the reigns of Sher Shah and his successor, Islam Shah, he frequently fought with them and never offered submission. He was succeeded by his son Bharat Chand.[10]

1 *Baburnama* (*Mughal Kalin Bharat*, p. 201)

2 *Ibid.* p. 203

3 Abul Fazl : *The Akbarnama* (*Mughal Kalin Bharat*, p. 405)

4 *Baburnama* (*Mughal Kalin Bharat*, p. 254)

5 *Ibid.*, pp. 268-269

6 Abdul Fazl: *The Akbarnama* (*Mughal Kalin Bharat*, *Humayun*, part I pp. ', 445—46)

7 *Ibid* y-75.

8 Abbas Sarwani : *Tarikh-i-Shershahi* (Elliot and Dowson : *The History of India as ld by Its Own Historians*, Calcutta, 1957, p. 139)

9 Abul Fazl : *The Akbarnama* (*Mughal Kalin Bharat*, *Humayun*, part I, pp. 125-126)

10 Samsam-ud-daulah Shah Nawaz Khan : *The Maasir-Mul Umara* translated into English H. Beveridge, Vol. II, p. 106

When the Mughals defeated Hemu in 1556 they became the masters of the country as far as Kalpi but the family traditions of the Bundelas affirm that in the district they offered a stubborn resistance to the Mughal general. A fierce engagement took place at Chelarat in which the Mughals were signally defeated. The contemporary chronicles of the Mughal rulers, however, make no mention of these battles.

During the period of the conflict between the Mughals and the Afghans, the Bundelas of Orchha had extended their dominions till nearly the whole of the district including Erich came into their possession. Madhukar Sah succeeded Bharat Chand in 1554. "He became famous by his skill, diplomacy, courage and bravery and surpassed his ancestors. In course of time he seized many places in the neighbourhood. As a result of his large property, following and increased territory, he became proud and challenged Akbar's authority. Akbar frequently sent armies against him, and he submitted sometimes only to reassert himself again".[1] He died in 1591-92 and was succeeded by the eldest of his eight sons, Ram Chand, who was also confirmed in his possessions by Akbar. He afterwards became the chief of Chanderi, the southern portion of the district of Jhansi (which now approximately covers tahsil Lalitpur) roughly forming the extent of his dominions. At this time Har Deo (one of Ram Chand's brothers) held the jagir of Bhasneh (in Jhansi). The other brothers also succeeded to other jagirs in the Bundela kingdom which was thus split up into eight parts, nominally subordinate to the Orchha chief, but how the district was distributed among them is not known. Bir Singh Deo (a brother of Ram Chand) with two other brothers, Indrajit and Pratap Rao, seized a number of jagirs including Erich (which was in the possession of a Mughal officer).[3] In 1592, when Akbar made attempts to arrest him, Bir Singh Deo was forced to vacate Erich and he went over to Salim (who had become a rebel), under pressure from whom he was prevailed upon to murder Abul Fazl. The opportunity offered itself when the vizir was passing through the district on his way back to Agra from the Deccan, the murder being committed just outside the district.[4]

To avenge this crime, Akbar sent a strong army under Raja Man Singh to capture Bir Singh Deo who shut himself up in the fort of Erich. It was besieged by the imperial forces but Bir Singh Deo managed to escape one night by way of the Betwa and took shelter with Salim in Allahabad.[5]

1 *The Maasir-ul-Umara*, op. cit. Vol. II, pp. 106-107

2 *Eastern States (Bundelkhand) Gazetteer*, p. 109

3 *Ibid.*, p. 19

4 Rogers, A. and Beveridge, H.: *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*, (London, 1909), Vol. I, pp. 24-25

5 *The Akbarnama*, Vol. III, p. 324-25

It is difficult to form an idea of what the administrative set up of the present district of Jhansi was during the days of Akbar. The northern portion of the district (which then included Orchha) fell within the sirkar of Erich in the subah of Agra. The tahsil of Jhansi comprised the *mahals* of Pandor, Erich, Bhander, Bijpur and Jathra. Pandor, which had a cultivated area of 8,951 bighas, paid 4,64,111 dams of revenue and contributed 100 cavalry, 2,000 infantry and 5 elephants. It was held by Parihar Rajputs[1] and comprised most of the northern part of the district. Erich, which extended over parts of Jalor and Samthar, had an area of 6,25,597 bighas with a revenue of 29,22,436 dams and was held by Kayasths who contributed 100 cavalry, 5,000 infantry and 10 elephants. Bhander had 2,57,043 bighas under cultivation which yielded a revenue of 25,33,449 dams and was held by Afghans and Kayasths who contributed 50 horse and 2,000 infantry. Bijpur (now known as Bijawar) had a cultivated area of 30,635 bighas and yielded a revenue of 13,91,097 dams. It was held by Tomar Rajputs who contributed 3,000 cavalry and 5,000 infantry[2] The whole of tahsil Mau and some parts of Garautha fell within the sirkar of Bayanwan (not identified) of which the *mahals* of Mau, Karahara and Pareechha alone are identifiable. Mau (which had a fort) had a cultivated area of 59,070 bighas and yielded a revenue of 8,50,429 dams. It was held by Ahirs who contributed 50 cavalry and 1,000 infantry. Karahara (cultivated area not known) paid a revenue of 2,77,000 dams. It was held by Jats.[3] Pareechha had a cultivated area of 39,784 bighas, which yielded a revenue of 3,96,193 dams. It was held by Bundelas who contributed 20 cavalry and 500 infantry.[4]

The southern portion of the district, comprising the bulk of tahsil Lalitpur, belonged to the sirkars of Chanderi, Garha and Raisin in the subah of Malwa. The pargana of Lalitpur (in sirkar Chanderi), comprising the *mahals* of Thanwarah and Lalitpur, had a cultivated area of 10,977 bighas. It yielded 6,19,997 dams of revenue and was held by Sahti Rajputs who contributed 80 cavalry and 200 infantry.[5] The *mahal* of Rodahi (modern Dudhai) had a cultivated area of 3,652 bighas with a revenue of 2,06,000 dams. It was held mainly by Rajputs and Gonds who contributed a contingent of 20 cavalry and 700 infantry. The *mahal* of Chirgaon (which had a fort) had a cultivated area of 5,096 bighas yielding a revenue of 2,00,000 dams. It was held by Khatis who contributed 15 cavalry and 150 infantry.[6] The south-eastern corner of the district comprised the *mahals* of Balabehat and Dhamoni in sirkar Raisin.

1 Abul Fazl : *The Ain-i-Akbari*, translated into English by H. S. Jarrett and J. Sarkar, Vol. II, (Calcutta, 1949), p. 198

2 *Ibid.*

3 *Ibid.*, p. 200

4 *Ibid.*, p. 199

5 *Ibid.*, p. 212

6 *Ibid.*, p. 213

Balabehat (the cultivated area of which is not known) yielded 2,15,122 dams of revenue and contributed 265 cavalry and 500 infantry. Dhamoni had an area of 13,007 bighas and yielded a revenue of 7,88,389 dams. It contributed 5 horse and 400 infantry.[1] The sirkar of Garha included the mahals of Chanpur and Harariya Chandpur (of which the cultivated area is not known) yielded a revenue of 39,000 dams. It was held by Gonds who contributed 5 cavalry. Deogarh (which was in those days the *mahal* of Harariya) yielded 9,00,000 dams as revenue but the cultivated area is not known. It then had a wooden fort on the hill. It was also held by the Gonds who contributed 1,500 cavalry and 50,000 infantry.[2]

After Jahangir's accession Bir Singh Deo was assigned Orchha as a reward for the murder of Abul Fazl. At this Ram Chand became disaffected and Abdulla Khan (the *faujdar* of Kalpi) was sent against him in October, 1606, and defeated him in a hotly contested battle. He was arrested and brought before Jahangir, on March 15, 1607, who pardoned him, bestowed a robe of honour on him[3] and conferred on him the jagirs of Chanderi and Banpur. Three years later Ram Chand's daughter was married to Jahangir.[4] After his death in 1612 Bharat (a grandson was admitted into the emperor's service, his rank as a *mansabdar* being raised from time to time, such recognition continuing in the reign of Shah Jahan.[5] In 1611-12 Bir Singh Deo also received the rank of 5,000 horse.[6] He added to his territory by acquiring the lands of the neighbouring zamindars. He built the fort of Jhansi (the site then being known as Balwantnagar) certain portions of which are still in existence inside the present fort and are known as Mauj Mahal. He died in 1627 and was succeeded by his son, Jujhar Singh.

When Shah Jahan came to the throne he presented titles and honours to Raja Bharat Singh of Chanderi, Pahar Singh and Narhar Das — all of the Bundela clan.[7]

The rank of 4,000 horse and the title of raja was conferred on Jujhar Singh by Shah Jahan, whose son, Vikramajit, was also honoured with the rank of 1,000 horse. But when Shah Jahan ordered an enquiry into what he considered to be the acquiring of unauthorised gains by Jujhar Singh's father, Jujhar Singh began to fortify his forts and to repair the defences in his territory. Shah Jahan adopted the strategy of attacking him from three sides, Mahabat Khan advancing from the north, Khan-i-Jahan Lodi (the governor of Malwa) from the south by way of Chanderi

1 Abul Fazl: *The Ain-i-Akbari op. cit*, Vol. II, p. 210

2 *Ibid.*, p. 211

3 Rogers, A. and Beveridge, H.: *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*, Vol. I, p. 87.

4 *Ibid.*, p. 160.

5 *Ibid.*, p. 88 ; *The Maasir-ul-Umara*, Vol. I, pp. 407 8

6 *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*, Vol. I, p. 204

7 *Eastern States (Bundelkhand) Gazetteer*, p. 24

and Abdullah Khan (the *faujdar* of Kalpi) from the north-east—the fort of Erich falling after great carnage. Finding himself in difficult straits, *Jujhar Singh sued for peace and was successful in obtaining the emperor's pardon in 1629.*

No sooner had this victory been achieved than Khan-i-Jahan Lodi rebelled against Shah Jahan. He was pursued by the imperial forces who were supported by Jujhar Singh but with Vikramajit's help he managed to get away after crossing the district[1] only to re-enter it with some troops as he was still being pursued by the Mughal forces. Vikramajit now turned against him and attacked his rearguard on January 11, 1631, Darya Khan Lodi, the officer in command, being captured and decapitated in mistake for Khan-i-Jahan Lodi. In the tumult that followed Khan-i-Jahan Lodi fled from the district and was killed.

In 1634-35 Shah Jahan sent a large army under Aurangzeb against Jujhar Singh as he had refused to surrender to the government certain territories belonging to Raja Prem Narain of Chauragarh which he had acquired by force. After the rainy season was over the imperial forces crossed the Betwa and arrived at Kumarra (in the district) about five miles north-west of Orchha. Raja Devi Singh of Chanderi was leading the advance guard and drove Jujhar Singh's army away. Jujhar Singh with his family and treasure escaped to Dhamoni and shut himself up there in his fort. Orchha was occupied by Devi Singh on whom it was conferred in jagir by the emperor who also recognised him as the chief of the Bundela clan.[2] Soon after this the fort of Jhansi, which was held by Vasant Singh on behalf of Jujhar Singh, was captured by Makramat Khan, the Mughal general, to whom the entire artillery, the powder magazine, a granary full of corn and much treasure fell. The fort was handed over to a Bundela chief, Girdhar, in recognition of the services of his father Vithaldas[3] to the emperor. Jujhar Singh and his son Jagraj, escaped but were captured by some Gonds, who cut off their heads which they sent to the emperor.[4]

This territory continued to be governed by Devi Singh till his death in 1641 when it temporarily escheated to the crown[5] Shah Jahan then conferred it on Pahar Singh (Bir Singh Deo's son) and his rank was raised to 1,000 horse. He was commissioned to castigate Champat (a loyal retainer of Bir Singh Deo and Jujhar Singh) who had been making depredations in Devi Singh's territories in order to harass him. Sujan Singh succeeded Pahar Singh in 1654 and was given the rank of 2,000

1 *The Maasir-ul-Umara*, Vol. I, pp. 801-802
2 *Ibid.*, p. 471
3 *Eastern States (Bundelkhand) Gazetteer*, p. 27
4 Saxena, B. P. : *History of Shah Jahan of Delhi*, pp. 88-89
5 *Eastern States (Bundelkhand) Gazetteer*, p. 27

horse.[1] He continued to hold this region (in which what is the present district of Jhansi fell) till his death in 1667. His brother, Indraman, succeeded him. In 1657-58 he, with Subhkaran, chastised Champat for making forays into his territory. During his time the fort of Erich was held by Mirza Jan Manuchehr who was its *faujdar* and who was succeeded by Khan Jahan Bahadur on March 23, 1673. About this time Ruhullah Khan became *faujdar* of Dhamoni.[2] Indraman died in 1675 and was succeeded by his son, Jaswant Singh,[3] who was appointed in 1678 to subdue Champat's sons who were following their father's example by ravaging the countryside. He died in 1687 and having left no children his grand mother, Rani Amar Kaur, adopted Udai Singh (a descendant of Madhukar Sah). Saf Shikan Khan was appointed *faujdar* of Dhamoni early in 1695 and he was followed by Khairandesh Khan Kamboh on April 18, 1701.[4]

The position of the proprietary settlements in the district underwent certain changes from the thirteenth century to the seventeenth. The largest owners were the Bundelas who had ousted the Khangars by the middle of the thirteenth century. Those who emerged as supreme from among the Bundela chiefs were the zamindars of Katera who were descended from Bir Singh Deo. The Kakarwai jagir, which was founded by him, was of considerable importance. Madho Singh (his son), is said to have inherited 96 villages and when he died the estate was divided among his three sons, the eldest Kirat Singh, receiving 39 villages and the other two, Samant Singh and Rai Singh, 29 and 28 villages respectively. These villages seem to have been subdivided during the years that followed.

The Dhandera Rajputs, who had family connections with the Bundelas of Orchha, also owe the establishment of their proprietary estates in the district to their fidelity to and affinity with the Bundelas. Their chief stronghold was in Kumarra on the Pahuj. They once owned the *taluqa* of Nand which contained several forts but their estate shrank considerably due to subdivision.

Two other important proprietary estates, Sindwaha and Narhat, belonged to the descendants of Chand Pahar (Raja Rudra Pratap of Orchha's younger son) who also became the raja of Katera (in Jhansi district). Jet Singh (the son) came to Sindwaha about 1556 and his elder son, Kalyan Rai, took Narhat about 1594 and settled down there and his descendants continued to hold the estate till 1707.

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1 *Ibid.*, p. 31 : *The Maasir-ul-Umara*, Vol. II, p. 471

2 Saqi Mustaad Khan *Maasir-i-Alamgiri*, translated into English by Jadunath Sarkar (Calcutta, 1947), p. 79

3 *The Maasir-ul-Umara*, Vol. II, p. 883

4 Saqi Mustaad Khan, *op cit.*, p.p. 230, 265

About the year 1700 Raja Devi Singh of Chanderi confirmed the rights of the family in Sindwaha and Raja Chhatra Sal of Panna (the great Bundela chief) added six more villages[1] to the jagir.

Foremost among the Bundela proprietors in the district was the Bansiwala family that had settled in Jakhlon and claimed descent from Raja Ram Sah of Bar. Rao Krishna, his grandson, received in 1643 a jagir near Bansi valued at Rs 75,000. Shah Jahan bestowed a jagir of 58 villages on Mukund Singh (son of Udebhan who was killed while fighting on the side of the imperial forces at Kabul) which he held in addition to his own share in the Bansi jagir which yielded a revenue of about Rs 27,000 and the family coming to be known as Bansiwalas.[2]

At the beginning of the eighteenth century the region occupied by the present district of Jhansi was part of what was known as Bundelkhand. In the closing years of the reign of Aurangzeb, the Bundelas (better known as the Danghai Bundelas) rose in prominence and became turbulent.[3] The troubled state of the empire at this time gave an opportunity to Raja Chhatra Sal of Tikamgarh (Champat Rai's son) and other Bundela chiefs to establish their independence. After the death of Aurangzeb Chhatra Sal occupied in 1707 the pargana of Madaora and a *mansab* was conferred on him as he had served Bahadur Shah and Farrukh Siyar with devotion during the Mughal campaigns against the Sikhs in Punjab. In 1712 Farrukh Siyar granted the parganas of Erich and Bhander and other places in Bundelkhand to Muhammad Khan Bangash, the nawab of Farrukhabad.

Chhatra Sal now began to expand the Bundela dominion within the empire and in 1722 overran the district of Jhansi but by the end of 1728 Bangash had thrown him out and reestablished the authority of the Mughals in this region.

On Chhatra Sal's request for help against the Mughals, Baji Rao I, the Peshwa, came to the rescue and Bundelkhand—including the area covered by the district of Jhansi — was lost to the empire. At the time of Chhatra Sal's death in 1731 the Bundela dominion included among some other district that of Jhansi.[4] In his will he left Erich, Dhamori (which had a revenue of forty-two lakhs of rupees) to his eldest son enjoining both his sons to protect the frontiers of Bundelkhand and to Baji Rao I he bequeathed Jhansi and some other districts, which yielded a revenue of thirty-three lakhs of rupees.[5] The Peshwa appointed his own agent, Govind Pant, governor of these possessions[6] and the district of Jhansi

1 *Ibid.*, p.106
2 *Ibid.*, pp.108,237
3 Srinivasan, C. K. : *Baji Rao the First the Great Peshwa*, pp.72-73
4 *Ibid.*, p.92
5 *Ibid.*, p. 79
6 C. K. Srinivasan, *op. cit.*, *p.* 79.

became a part of the Maratha empire. The Marathas now began attacking the Mughal territory in the vicinity of the district. In 1735 Malhar Rao Holkar advanced towards Bundelkhand but was opposed by the combined forces of Aghota Singh of Orchha and the ruler of Datia, a sanguinary battle being fought in which both sides lost heavily. Disorganization now set in and Raja Indargir Gosain, who was the governor of Jhansi, rebelled and established a small principality for himself at Moth, thirty-one miles north-east of Jhansi.

Seven years later (when on an expedition against Orchha) the Maratha chief, Naru Shankar, sequestered the farm lands of Erich and Karahra which were Mughal territory. The Peshwa placed him in possession of Jhansi and some other places, which yielded a revenue of Rs 8,05,336. As governor of Jhansi he devoted himself to enlarging his possessions and annexed the pargana of Duboh from the Datia State. He was the founder of the city of Jhansi and enlarged the fort as well. He remained at Jhansi for fifteen years and was recalled by the Peshwa in 1757. The next two Maratha governors were Madho Govind and Babu Rao Kanahi but in 1761 Naru Shankar was reappointed governor and commander of the fort. In that year some Bundela chiefs plundered fifteen villages or so in the vicinity of Jhansi and captured some outposts of the Marathas.[1] On the directive of Shuja-ud-daulah (the nawab vizir who considered himself the legitimate master of Bundelkhand being viceroy of Allahabad), Ganesh Shambhaji, the officer in charge, Jhansi, who was already in veiled revolt against the Maratha government, opened negotiations with him and after mercilessly plundering Jhansi threw his own fifty-two officers into gaol.[2] He prevailed upon Shuja-ud-daulah to confer on him the post of an imperial officer. Shuja-ud-daulah now proceeded towards Jhansi and also sent Bashir Khan with a force to obtain possession of the village of Moth. The fort of Moth was besieged and captured after a few days fighting,[3] a large number of the Maratha soldiers being killed. The fall of Moth terrorised Naru Shankar who submitted and paid a tribute of three lakhs of rupees to Shuja-ud-daulah. The fort of Jhansi was besieged and finally captured on January 31, 1762,[4] and the whole district was cleared of the Marathas. Imperial rule was re-established and Muhammad Bashir was appointed *faujdar* (military governor) of Jhansi, Ganesh Shambhaji also being attached as an officer at Jhansi. But Jhansi was recaptured four years later by Malhar Rao Holkar. When Naru Shankar died, Vishwas Rao Lachman was given charge of Jhansi and he governed it for five years. The next governor, Raghunath Rao Nevalkar, found it very difficult to hold the post as he was being pressed by Shuja-ud-daulah,

1 Srivastava, A. L. : *Shuja-ud-Daulah*, Vol. I. pp. 122-123

2 *Ibid.*, p. 123

3 Srivastava, A. L., *op. cit.*, p. 123

4 *Ibid.*

the Rohillas, the Jats, the Bundela rajas, the Gujars and the Rajputs. At the end of 1773, Shuja-ud-daulah dispatched Mir Naim to occupy the lands south of the Yamuna but he was defeated at great cost in the vicinity of the city[1] by the commandant of Jhansi and other Maratha captains. Anupgir Gosain, an officer of the Nawab vizir, crossed the Yamuna, attacked the Maratha posts and sent Mirashgir (one of his officers) to Jhansi and another, Shingir, to Gulsarai (Gursarai) who besieged these places at the end of 1774.[2] Raghunath found himself in great danger and did not know from where to raise money for the campaign. The local population stopped the payment of revenues to the Marathas as they found that Anupgir Gosain's troops had overwhelming strength. Raghunath had a force of only 5,000 whereas the invaders had three times that number and he had to defend not only the fort but the surrounding region from which he drew his supplies. As his prayer to the Poona government fell on deaf ears he turned to the Maratha chiefs of Central India and found a staunch supporter in Trimbak Rao of Thalner. Before Jhansi could be completely invested, the threat from Avadh almost disappeared in January, 1775, with the death of Shuja-ud-daulah[3] Shingir was finally defeated at Gursarai in September, 1775, by Dinkar Babu Rao Kher. In all Raghunath ruled over the principality of Jhansi for almost a quarter of a century, making himself practically independent of the Poona government. He died in 1791 and was succeeded by Sheo Rao Hari, better known as Sheo Rao Bhao. In 1802, under the terms of the treaty of Bassein, the entire region of Bundelkhand—with a revenue of Rs 36,16,000 for administration—was transferred to the British.

In December, 1803, Amir Khan, the Pindari leader, came to Tikamgarh where he encamped with the object of ravaging the countryside. Almuty, the British agent of Banda, rushed to Erich (in pargana Moth) with a brigade of irregular troops accompanied by the troops of the Jhansi and Datia states including 12,000 Gosains belonging to the former. As soon as this intelligence reached Amir Khan, he retreated to Malthon but was pursued as far as Tikamgarh where he attacked the Gosains, the engagement being furious but indecisive. He again fell back on Malthon but after about two months entered the district again, plundered Mauranipur and proceeded to Erich which he made his base for making raids into the neighbouring areas. After some time he proceeded southwards to join Holkar, the district thus being saved from further forays by these freebooters.

On February 6, 1804, the British entered into a defensive alliance with Sheo Rao Bhao, by which his possessions were guaranteed to him

1 *Indian Historical Records Commission, Proceedings*, Vol. XXVII, Part II, 1950—Nagpur 'Danger to Jhansi' by T. S. Shejwalkar

2 *Ibid.*

3 *Ibid.*, p. 53

(under the suzerainty of the Poona court) and he was also promised protection as long as he continued to remit the annual tribute to Poona.[1] The subedar had to undertake not to grant protection to anyone at enmity with the British and agreed to assist the British forces with his army in their expeditions against the neighbouring chiefs.[2] In 1815 Sheo Rao Bhao was succeeded by his minor grandson, Ram Chand Rao (under the guardianship of Gopal Rao).[3] By the treaty of June 13, 1817, the rights of Peshwa of Poona were transferred to the British and in November the new ruler entered into an agreement with them under which they guaranteed the principality of Jhansi to him and recognized him and his heirs and successors as hereditary rulers of the territory enjoyed by his grandfather[4] which they promised to protect against external aggression, excepting that the pargana of Moth, "being held by the Jhansi government in mortgage from Rajah Bahadur"[5] would continue on that footing until a settlement of the mortgage took place between the parties. In that year a large force under Lord Hastings, which was commissioned to liquidate the Pindaris, encamped at Erich on its way to Gwalior. In 1822, Ram Chand Rao assumed the title of raja and in 1825 he agreed to pay an annual tribute of Rs 74,000 to the British and to maintain a body of their troops.[6] Owing to certain lapses in the administration the revenue of the state began to decline till it dropped to about twelve lakhs of rupees per annum. In 1832 the Rajputs of Udgaon Noner, and Jigna (places lying beyond the Pahuj) pillaged the parganas of Jhansi, Pachor and Karahra, burning many villages and carrying away much booty. Ram Chand Rao died on August 20, 1835, and four claimants asserted their right to the throne: Ram Chand Rao's adopted son (Krishna Rao), Narain Rao (a distant relation) and Sheo Bhao Rao's two sons, Raghunath Rao and Gangadhar Rao. The British agent at Jhansi sponsored Raghunath Rao's claim which was accepted by the British Government. He was a leper and his administration was carried on by advisers but due to mismanagement the revenues fell to three lakhs of rupees and in consequence some of the villages had to be mortgaged to the Gwalior and Orchha states. As he also died childless in 1838, the succession to the raj again came into dispute, the four claimants being his widow (Janki Bai), an illegitimate son (Ali Bahadur) and two of the earlier claimants, Gangadhar Rao and Krishna Rao. Under a treaty dated the 27th of December, 1842, the British Government recognised Gangadhar Rao

1 Misra, A. S. : *Nana Saheb Peshwa*, p. 334

2 *Ibid.*

3 *Ibid.*

4 *Ibid.*

5 Aitchison, C. U. : *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. V. (Calcutta, 1909) p. 68

6 *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. I, p. 54; Malleson, G. B. : *Indian Mutiny of 1857*, pp. 257-259

as the ruler[1] but as they did not consider him to be capable of steering the affairs of the state at this time, they decided to administer it direct.[2] They also stipulated that the administration would be made over to him partially or entirely, when they considered him to have become capable of shouldering the responsibilities of government. He was given a fixed allowance and Captain Rose was appointed superintendent of the state. Pargana Moth, which had come into the hands of the British, was now taken away from the raja as the state had not been able to defray the stipulated revenue and it was transferred to the charge of the superintendent of district Jalaun. In February, 1843, they handed the state back to Gangadhar Rao with the exception of certain territories yielding an annual revenue of Rs 2,27,458 which were retained by them to defray the cost of maintaining the Bundelkhand region which was made up of infantry and cavalry, the commanding officer being quartered at Jhansi. Some members of the ruling family were granted pensions and allowances. It was also agreed that all the previous treaties regarding Succession would continue to be operative. Gangadhar Rao ruled for ten years proving a capable administrator, taking personal interest in the welfare of his subjects and devoting himself to works of public utility. He was also a patron of letters and encouraged the art and practice of dramaturgy. A son was born to him in 1851 but died within a few days and soon after he and the rani (Lakshmi Bai) adopted Damodar Rao, a five year old boy. On the day of adoption the raja placed in the hands of Major Ellis, the political agent at Jhansi, a *kharita* (will) in which he desired that after his death the administration of the state be invested in his widow during her lifetime as the sovereign of the principality[3] and that she be recognised as the mother of the adopted child. Although the adoption was valid under Hindu Law the British government did not recognize Damodar Rao as the legal heir and on the death of the raja in 1853 declared the state as having lapsed to the British government. At this time the Jhansi state consisted of the parganas of Jhansi, Pachor, Karahra, Mau Bijigarh and Pandwaha (696 villages in all). In 1856 the parganas of Garautha, Moth (including the talukah of Chirgaon) and Bhander were added (being taken from Jalaun) bringing the total number of villages to 1,281 including 61 villages of the Gursarai estate which were held on a semi-independent tenure.[4] Rani Lakshmi Bai made a representation to the court of directors in London against the governor-general's order but it was rejected. She had to incur an expenditure of Rs 60,000 on these unfruitful negotiations. The reasons advanced by the British for annexing the state were that it would

1 Kaye, J. W. and Malleson, G. B. : *Indian Mutiny of 1857*, Vol. I, pp. 64-66

2 Misra, A. S. : *op, cit.*, p. 335

3 *Ibid.*,

4 Atkinsion, E. T. : *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical, Account of North-Western of India*, Vol. I, (Bundelkhand), p. 237

tend to the improvement of the general internal administration of their provinces in Bundelkhand[1] and that its incorporation in British territory would greatly benefit the people of Jhansi Consequently in March, 1854, the state was resumed by the British When the decision was communicated to Rani Lakshmi Bai by Major Ellis she uttered the famous words, "Jhansi nahi denge"[2] (We will not give up Jhansi). She had to vacate the fort but was permitted to live in her palace in the city. A pension of Rs 60,000 a year was granted to her but it was much less in actuality as the government decided that certain debts left by the raja had to be paid by her out of this sum[3] The government held the sum of rupees six lakhs left by the raja in trust for his adopted son but certain villages (assigned to the temple of Mahalakshmi, the family deity of the raja) were resumed by the government an act which aroused the feelings of the people against it[4] It is said that at first the rani refused to take her pension but later became reconciled to her fate and accepted it.

The southern part of the district of Jhansi (now forming the Lalitpur subdivision) had an independent history. The major portion of this territory was included in the Bundela state of Chanderi which was ruled by Raja Devi Singh about the beginning of the eighteenth century In 1717 he was succeeded by Durag Singh who acquired the throne with the help of the Mughal emperor's forces In 1732 he successfully defended his territory against the Marathas (under Shankar Rao) but was succeeded in that very year by Durjan Singh, in whose time Balabehat was captured by the Marathas His eldest son, Man Singh, the next ruler, built a fort at Mehroni He died in 1760 and his son, Anirudh Singh, ruled till 1775 When he died his son, Ram Chand, was only three years old and Rao Hati Singh (an uncle) became regent but as the dowager queen suspected that he wanted to usurp the raj, Kirat Singh was appointed regent instead. Hati Singh entrenched himself in Lalbehat After a few months' fighting between him and Kirat Singh an agreement was arrived at by which he received sixteen villages including Masora Khurd It was only when Hati Singh was treacherously put to death in 1778 that the throne was secured for Ram Chand The Marathas exploited the situation and renewed their inroads into this territory and in 1787 a strong Maratha force under Moru Pant (of Sagar) attacked the Bundelas of this area, the latter under Rao Umrao Singh of Rajwara, Diwan Chittar Singh of Jakhlon and some other chiefs fighting an indecisive battle against the invading force somewhere between Lalitpur and Panari About this time Ram Chand went away on pilgrimage, the administration being left in the hands of Devaju Panwar, a relative of his wife In his absence the Peshwa took possession of Sanrai, Dabrani and Balabehat. In 1801, he abdicated

1 Kaye, J. W. and Malleson, G. B., *op. cit*, p. 64
2 Misra, A S, *op cit.*, p 333
3 Kaye, J W. and Malleson, G. B., *op. cit.*, pp 120-121; Misra. A. S, *op cit* p. 335;
4 Misra, A. S, *op cit*, p. 336

and his son, Praja Pal, became the raja but as he was killed fighting at Rajwara he was succeeded by his younger brother, Mur Pahlad. In 1811 Sindhia sent an army under Colonel Jean Baptiste Filose to capture Chanderi as the Bundelas of that area had been constantly pillaging his territory. Mur Pahlad and his family fled to Jhansi[1] leaving the fort in the charge of Diwan Takht Singh and Kunwar Umrao Singh who made a determined resistance for weeks but eventually lost it through the treachery of Bodh Singh, a Rajput resident of Silgan (three miles north-west of Lalitpur). Filose next sent an officer to besiege the strong fort of Talbehat which was manned by Ballabh Tewari, the Governor of the fort. The siege went on for three months and it was only after Filose himself appeared on the scene and made effective use of his artillery that the fort surrendered to him. The entire kingdom of Chanderi now came into the Sindhia's possession and Filose was appointed its administrator. In 1815 he restored the Bundela jagirs that had been confiscated during the struggle and Mur Pahlad received thirty-one villages including Kalgawan where he settled down. In 1829 disturbances again broke out under his leadership as the Bundelas of the region became dissatisfied with Sindhia's administrative arrangements. Filose was again sent to suppress the revolt but through the intercession of the raja of Orchha a treaty—the first Batota treaty—was made in 1830 by which two-thirds of the territory conquered by Sindhia remained in his possession and a third was handed back to Mur Pahlad (which was estimated to yield a revenue of Rs 1,65,111) part of which (yielding a revenue of Rs 95,000) was earmarked for certain Bundela chiefs. But as Mur Pahlad did not fulfil the terms relating to these chiefs they became disaffected and consequently the second Batota treaty was made in 1838 confirming the rights of the chiefs in their lands. Mur Pahlad began to reside at Banpur and became known as the raja of Banpur. In 1842 he was succeeded by his son, Mardan Singh. Two years later the territory of the Chanderi state (which was in Sindhia's possession) was transferred to the British who appointed a deputy superintendent for the area who had criminal jurisdiction also in Banpur. The south-eastern part of the Lalitpur subdivision with Dhamoni had come into the possession of the Bundela king, Chhatra Sal, in 1707. After his death in 1731 it fell to the share of his eldest son, Hardi Shah, whose son, Sobha Singh, came to the throne in 1738 but his brother, Prithvi Singh, being antagonistic to him, went over to the Marathas. As a reward Baji Rao (the Peshwa) forced Sobha Singh to grant to Prithvi Singh a jagir (worth three lakhs of rupees) comprising the parganas of Shahgarh and Madaora. Hari Singh first succeeded to the jagir and then Mardan Singh who built the fort of Malthon. The next person to hold the jagir was Arjun Singh (1810—1842) and the last jagir holder was Wakht Bali Singh.

1 *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. III, p. 4

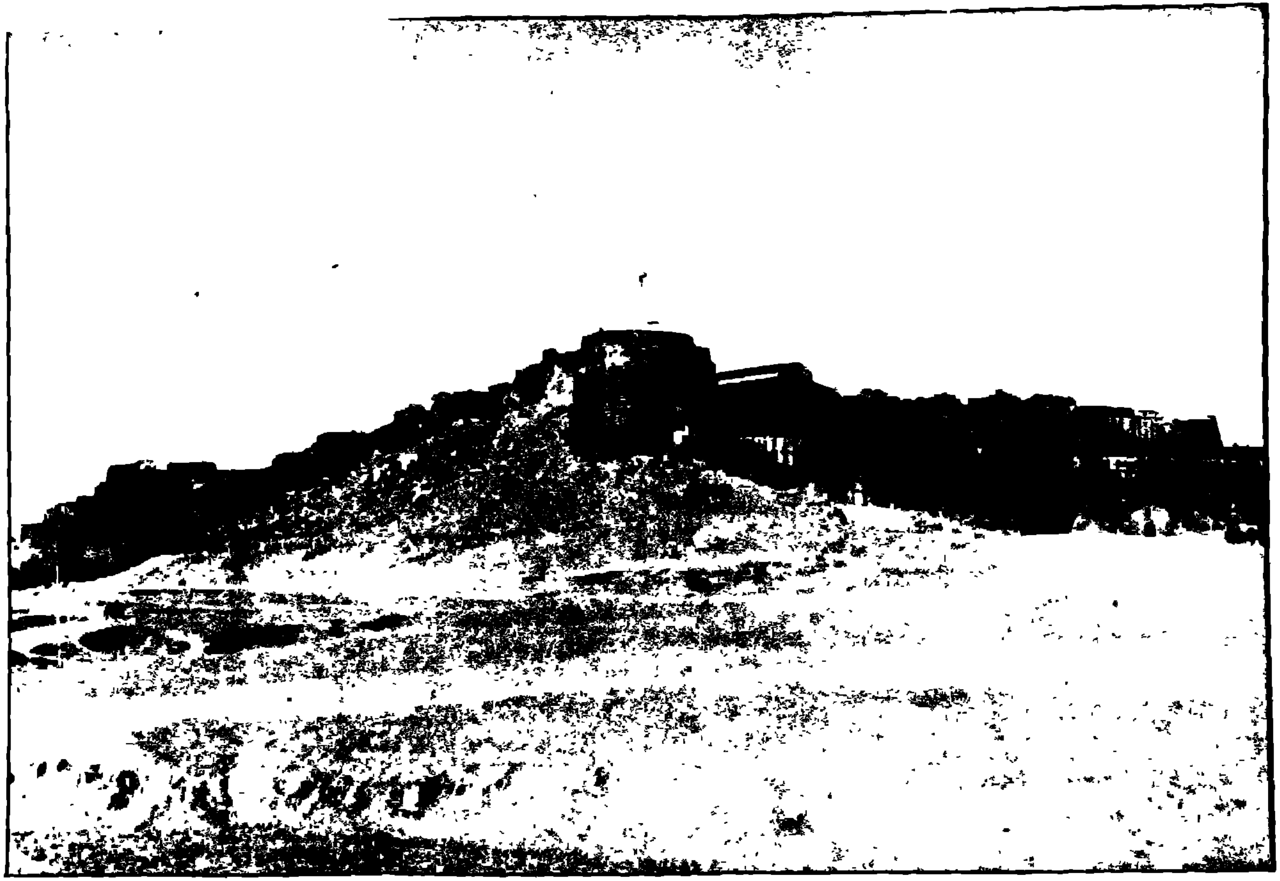
Besides the above-mentioned states there were in the district some important proprietary estates, the owners of which were generally known as *muafidars* or *ubaridars*, a brief account of the important ones being given below.

The state of Gursarai came into the possession of the Dakshini Brahmana family of the Bhao Sahibs in this wise. In 1731 the Peshwa appointed Bala Rao (who had come to these parts in 1725) to manage his properties that were in the Jhansi district. Bala Rao made Gursarai his headquarters. Some time after 1838 Kesho Rao (Bala Rao's grandson) became for all practical purposes the *ubaridar* of this estate, the *ubarijama* (land revenue of the estate) paid by him being Rs 22,000. The estate continued in the possession of this family and in the first decade of this century it comprised 65 villages of which 47 lay in tahsil Garautha and 18 in tahsil Moth

The Katera jagir was originally granted to the holder for maintenance. During the struggle of 1857-58, Senapat Singh, the chief, rendered services to the British for which he received the title of raja and a *khilat* of Rs 5,000. During the first decade of the twentieth century the estate consisted of eight villages and half shares in three others the village of Katera having been granted free of revenue to Senapat Singh.

The Kakarwai family (which had originally settled in village Dhunkara) traces its origin to Bir Singh Deo Bundela of Orchha whose son, Madho Singh, received ninety-six villages as his patrimony. He was succeeded by his nephew, Drigban Singh, on whose death the estate was divided among his three sons but in 1742 it came into the hands of the Marathas who resumed fifty six villages, twenty seven of the remaining being eventually resumed by the subedar of Jhansi Only thirteen villages remained with the family Siva, Bararu, Motikatra and Nepan (all held by the descendants of Virat Singh) , Kakarwai, Kachu, Dhamnaur, Kharka, Hiranagar and Dumrai (all held by the descendants of Sawan Singh) : Iskil and Sujanpura (held by the descendants of Ram Singh) : and Dhunkuru in which all three brothers retained shares. The Marathas confirmed the Kakarwai branch in perpetuity, the other two shares never being confirmed In 1823 six branches, Kakarwai, Siva, Bararu, Nepan, Iskil, Motikatra and Sujanpura seem to have been recognised but by the first decade of the twentieth century the jagir had been reduced to the first four when the area of the estate was 23 121 acres (all in tahsil Garautha), the land revenue being Rs 136.

The Narhat *ubaridars* trace their origin to Raja Rudra Pratap of Orchha. His son Chandra Das (or Chand Pahar), became the raja of Katera (in district Jhansi) and his grandson, Kalyan Rai, took Narhat about 1591 where he settled down but the jagir was lost in 1760. It was regained in the following year but was lost again in 1768 after a fight with



Jhansi Fort
(By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India)

Bichiji, the Maratha Governor of Sagar. It was, however, restored to the family on an annual payment of Rs 3,200. The British confirmed it in 1812 to whom it eventually passed in 1818. About 1826 it was distributed between the two brothers of the family when one of them, Hira Singh rebelled and plundered Dhamoni and other places. He was pardoned but the goverament imposed a heavy fine on the estate. In 1811-12 the entire family was involved in disturbances which broke out in Narhat, the town of Narhat being reduced to ashes in 1813. After Hira Singh's death the estate was divided among his successors and the *ubaridars* of Narhat were permitted to levy taxes in their estate but this privilege was withdrawn in 1815. In 1861 the estate, which then comprised fifteen villages, was transferred from Sagar to Lalitpur In 1867 the *ubari* rights of the estate were abolished and the land was settled according to the ordinary zamindari tenure. The property was held by a large number of Rajputs, the chief representative and most prominent member in 1869 being Rao Bhakt Bali.

Among the causes of the outbreak of the freedom struggle in Jhansi in 1857, apart from the illegal annexation of Jhansi, by the British, was the discontent prevailing among the many powerful Bundela and Maratha chiefs of the district such as Jawahir Singh of Naraikpur, Mangal Singh of Jakhlon, the *ubaridars* of Udaigaon, Nonet and Jigna,[1] against British rule as their privileges as landed proprietors in a number of villages had been assumed by the government. One of the major grievances of Raja Mardan Singh of Banpur against the British was that they had transferred some of his ancestral territories to Gwalior under the Batota settlements of 1817 and 1838. It is said that after Gangadhar Rao's death he visited Jhansi and held consultations with Rani Lakshmi Bai with whom he maintained contact Public indignation was also aroused when the British, on taking over the district in 1851, permitted cow slaughter, a practice that had been prohibited in the town of Jhansi before this. Certain villages which had been assigned to the temple of the goddess Mahalakshmi (the family deity of the rulers of Jhansi) were also resumed, an action that caused distress to the Rani and aroused popular feelings against the government The story that the cartridges that the Indian soldiers were expected to use were greased with the fat of cows and pigs had become prevalent in Jhansi (as in other places) and the news of the rising of the people in Meerut and Delhi in May, 1857, was also received with feelings of responsiveness.

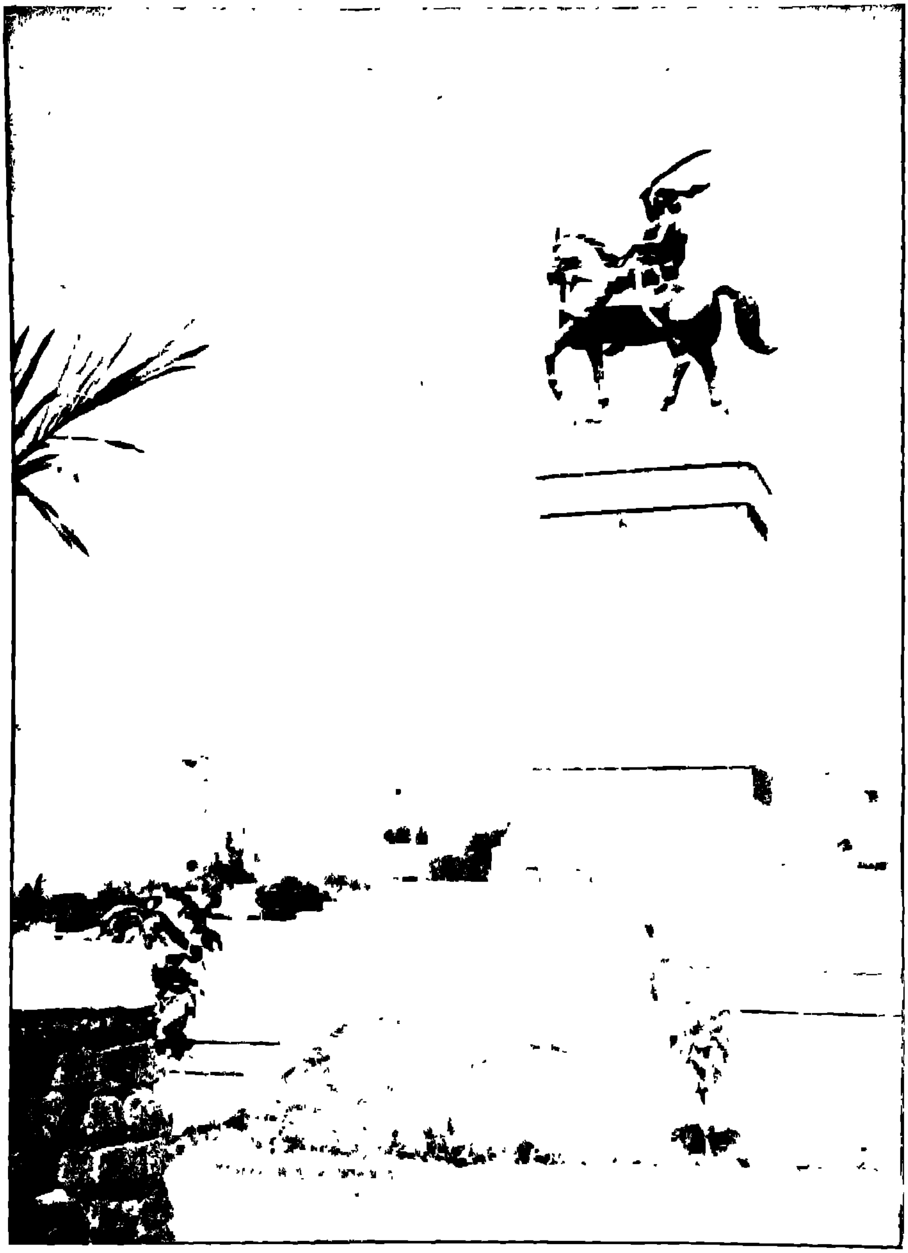
The garrison of Jhansi was composed entirely of Indian troops.[2] The headquarters of the cavalry was in the fort. Within the limits of the cantonment, which lay outside the city, was the Star Fort which was occupied by the magazine and contained the treasure of four and a half lakh of rupees. On June 1, intelligence was received at this fort that

1 Chaudhuri, S. B. : *Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies* 1857-59, p. 215

2 Kaye, J. W. and Malleson, G. B. , *op. cit.*, pp. 120-121

there might be an attack but when on that day a few bungalows were burnt in the cantonment the incident was attributed to an accident.[1] Aman Khan, a soldier of the 12th infantry, informed the British authorities that a sepoy (his relative who had been condemned to death) had brought a message from Delhi stating that the whole army of the Bengal presidency had joined the struggle for freedom and as the regiments stationed at Jhansi had not done so, the men composing it had "lost their faith".[2] The effect was immediate, the struggle breaking out at Jhansi in right earnest in the afternoon of June 5. A wing of the Indian infantry suddenly took up arms against the British and surrounded the Star Fort. Captain Gordon, superintendent of Jhansi, reported that the sepoys entered the fort on the pretext that the magazine was being attacked by dacoits. A large number of Indian soldiers immediately loaded their guns though they were not themselves directly implicated in the rising. Soon after the political and administrative officer at Jhansi and Captain Gordon (the deputy commissioner) took protection in the fort along with the European and Christian families of Jhansi. Though the Indian servants of the European officer did not follow them into the fort, they had free access to their masters on the first day and served their meals from outside. Dunlop (who was in command of the Indian infantry) called all the companies to parade and tried to persuade the dissatisfied soldiers to return to duty.[3] Some of the soldiers declared that they would stand by their officers.[4] Those sepoys who had not yet joined the struggle slept in the regimental lines on the night of June 5. The next morning Bakshish Ali, the jail *darogha* joined the fighters with his guards. Ahsan Ali, a mulla, called the Muslims to prayer and this apparently was the signal for going into action as infantry and cavalry now joined the fighters.[5] The two Indian havildars who stood with Captain Dunlop killed all the British officers on whom they could lay hands and marched with loud shouts towards the fort. Lt. Taylor, who was wounded galloped to the fort where Skene started preparation for its defence. The situation became desperate. Captain Dunlop tried to seek the assistance of the neighbouring states of Gwalior, Orchha, and Datia but no aid was forthcoming and between June 6 and 8 he and Gordon met their end. Bakhshish Ali now commanded the freedom fighters and surrounded the fort. Before surrendering, Captain Skene organized the defence of the fort by piling up all the arms and ammunition that was available. The servants worked as spies of the fighters and brought intelligence about the activities of the Europeans inside the fort. The water supply to the fort was cut off and the stock of food was exhausted.

1 Kaye, J. W. and Malleson, G. B., *Indian Mutiny of 1857*, Vol. I, p. 122
2 Misra, A. S., *op. cit.*, p. 336; Sen, S. N.: *Eighteen-Fifty-Seven*, p. 271
3 Kaye, J. W. and Malleson, G. B., *op. cit.*, p. 125
4 *Ibid.*, p. 126; Chaudhury, S. B., *op. cit.*, p. 216
5 *Ibid.*, pp. 216-17



Statue of Rani Lakshmi Bai and Damodar Rao, Jhansi
(By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India)

Skene now decided to come out of the fort with the whole party of European men, women and children after laying down arms but whether he did so on the assurance of the fighters (as it was said that the rani had sent two of her officers with a flag of truce demanding a parley[1]) or because the conditions in the fort had become insupportable, it has never been established.[2] When the party reached Jokhan Bagh, Bakshish Ali and his men surrounded it and put everyone to the sword, only one woman and two children being able to escape. Lakshmi Bai was unjustly accused by the British of being responsible for this massacre. That she was innocent of this deed was confirmed in 1889 by an Englishman, Martin (who was at Jhansi at the time in question), and who wrote to Damodar Rao, "Your poor mother was very unjustly and cruelly dealt with and no one knows her case as I do. The poor thing took no part whatever in the massacre of the European residents of Jhansi in June, 1857. On the contrary she supplied them with food for two days after they had got into the fort — got 100 matchlockmen from Kurrura and sent them to assist us but they were sent away. She then advised Major Skene and Captain Gordon to fly at once to Datia and place themselves under the raja's protection, but this even they would not do; and finally they were all massacred by our own troops."[3]

During this period of confusion the fighters siezed all the government offices and set the prisoners at liberty. Andrew, a deputy collector, was asked to bring ammunition out of the jail but Bakshish Ali let him remove only a very small quantity. Raghu Nath Singh, *ubaridar* of Noner, who was in the Jhansi fort as he had been siding with the British at this time, now deserted the fort.[4] On June 8, Sada Sheo Rao (a relative of Gangadhar Rao) who was a claimant to the Jhansi throne, visited Jhansi. On the following day a dispute arose as to whether he or the rani should govern the state. Two days later the freedom fighters made for Delhi having taken a large sum of money (Rs 35,000) in cash from the rani and having acquired two elephants and five horses.[5] On the following day a proclamation was made at Jhansi, "The people are God's, the country is Padshah's and the Raj is Ranee Luchmee Bai's"[6] and the administration was resumed by the rani, the entire population acknowledging her authority. The chief members of the government were Moropant Tambe, the rani's father, Lalu, the paymaster, Lachman Rao, the dewan and Kashi Nath, the tahsildar.

The rani had 500 Kabuli Pathans (called Valaities) as her bodyguard. On June 13, Sada Sheo Rao left with 300 men and seized the fort of

1 Kaye, J. W. and Malleson, G. B., *op. cit.*, p. 125
2 *Ibid.*, p 126; Chaudhuri, S. B., *op. cit.*, p. 216
3 Misra, A. S., *op. cit.*, p. 346
4 Chaudhuri, S. B., *op. cit.*, p. 216
5 *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. III, p. 9
6 Mazumdar, R. C. : *Sepoy Mutiny and Revolt in* 1857, p. 147

Kurrara (Karahra, 30 miles west of Jhansi) and declared himself the raja of Jhansi but he was taken prison by the rani's forces.[1] After the resumption of the administration she sent a letter to Major Erskine (commissioner and agent to the governor-general at Sagar) explaining that she did not support the fighters but had been forced to give them money and arms and ammunition under duress[2] and that in taking up the administration she had acted in the interests of the people. She also asked the government to send forces for the maintenance of law and order in that area. In his letter of July 2,[3] Major Erskine authorised the rani "to collect the revenue, to raise police and to do everything in her power to restore order" and said that she would be liberally dealt with.[4] He also sent her a draft proclamation to be issued by her in the name of the British Government which affirmed that until the officers and troops reached Jhansi the rani would rule in the name of the British Government and that all "great and small" were to obey her and to pay the government revenue to her.[5] In a short time the greater portion of the district began to pay implicit obedience to her. The raja of Orchha now took advantage of the disorganized state of affairs by taking Mauranipur on August 10 and plundering and burning many villages in the parganas of Mau, Pandwaha and Garautha. He then took Barwa Sagar and his troops, under Nathai Khan, besieged Jhansi early in September but he had to raise the siege towards the end of October, when the raja of Banpur came to the rescue. His troops, however, caused great damage to the countryside by plundering it and driving off the cattle. At this time the representatives of the Tehri state (who were posing as the allies of the rani) collected all the revenue from these parganas. Eventually the rani was able to defeat the Orchha troops and to expel them from the territory between the Dhasan and the Betwa. As the British did not send any help to her she became apprehensive that they would displace her eventually and so she now raised an army of 14,000 men and 20 guns. She joined the freedom struggle only in February, 1858,[2] when she had lost hope that they would do justice to her cause.

While these happenings were occurring at Jhansi, as soon as the news of the outbreak of the struggle reached district Lalitpur, the entire population of Bundelas and Rajputs joined the movement. At that time the district was held partly by the British (and was administered by a deputy superintendent), partly by Raja Mardan Singh who owned the pargana of Banpur and various scattered villages and partly by Sindhia who had sovereignty over the rest of the district and over the properitary rights of the inhabitants. In April, 1857, when the chief of Nanakpur died, his

1 Chaudhury, S. B., *op. cit.*, p. 217
2 Mazumdar, R. C., *op. cit.*, p. 217
3 Misra, A. S., *op. cit.*, p. 337
4 *Ibid.*
5 Misra, A. S., *op. cit.*, p. 338
6 *Ibid.*

tenure was resumed and settled with his heirs instead of a third part being given to the raja of Banpur as decided under an earlier agreement. This naturally exacerbated Mardan Singh and he advised Jawahir Singh, the new ruler of Nanakpur, to rise against the British. The district was in the temporary charge of Zain-ul-abdin, a man of irresolute character. Early in May Ganeshjee (Jawahir Singh's son) warned the deputy superintendent that his father was going to rise against the government but his appeal for help fell on deaf ears. The British made Captain Gordon deputy commissioner of the district early in June. On receiving the news that the struggle for freedom had broken out in Jhansi the Indian soldiers also joined it on June 9, and a large force of the freedom fighters besieged Gordon's headquarters. As he thought that the strength of the army was weak here, comprising as it did only two or three companies of the Gwalior contingent, he asked for help from the Sagar cantonment and received two guns and two companies of Indian infantry.[1] Some Sikh soldiers shot dead Major Kirk (the commanding officer) and seized the guns. When the English troops arrived from Sagar they found the situation to be extremely critical. They therefore left for Chhatarpur with eighty-seven Indians.[2] The Bundelas rose in all parts of the district and collected in large numbers at Chanderi, Lalitpur and Talbehat. On June 11 and 12, Mardan Singh occupied the passes above Malthon with a strong body of matchlockmen and, having established contact with the fighters at Jhansi, advanced on it with a large force. Gordon had the treasure removed to the sepoy lines on the 11th and it was decided that the detachment should fall back on Gwalior but when the operation commenced on the following day the soldiers turned against the officers although warning them to make good their escape. Mardan Singh now demanded a share in the treasure (about Rs 25,000) but this was refused. The soldiers left Lalitpur that evening but were attacked by the raja's men whom they were able to repulse. Although the Bundelas continued their attacks and forced them to cross the Betwa river (north of Talbehat) into Jhansi territory, they were worsted. The freedom fighters passed through Jhansi where they were cordially received.

Mardan Singh continued the struggle against the British and took up his quarters at Masora which was only four miles from Lalitpur. A strong contingent of Bundelas now came under his banner and on June 13, he moved to Lalitpur with his forces and some guns. The European officers and women were imprisoned in the fort of Masaura (Masora)[3], but two days later they were sent to Banpur where they were received by the general agent, Muhammad Ali (who was opposed to the raja's active participation in the struggle) and were sent on to Orchha. Gordon now handed over the

1 *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. III, p. 72

2 Kaye, J. W. and Malleson, G. B., *op. cit.*, p. 128

3 *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. III, p. 110

district as well as Chanderi to Mardan Singh[1] who had made Lalitpur his seat of government. The Banpur men now cut the thana off from the rest of the district and threatened to capture Talbehat. In the meantime the raja of Shahgarh (who had invaded the district of Sagar) started correspondence with Mardan Singh but also continued to profess loyalty to Gordon[2]. On July 18 news was received in the Jhansi division that Delhi had fallen into British hands. The next morning the men of the raja of Shahgarh told the Europeans to leave for Sagar at once. Mardan Singh, now an undisputed leader in possession of this area, pillaged all those who joined or sided with the British, exacted revenue and established at Banpur a cannon foundry on European lines with an excellent boring apparatus. On June 23, Major Gauseen took possession of Balabehat but was forced to retire to Sagar as his troops joined the freedom fighters. A month later Mardan Singh moved to Sagar and by February, 1858, he had entrenched himself in Chanderi and Banpur and on March 1 was holding the Narhat pass. The British under Sir Hugh Rose now advanced from Sagar to Lalitpur and on March 3 took the easier pass of Madanpur which was held by the raja of Shahgarh. On this Mardan Singh abandoned the Narhat pass and retreated to Banpur and Talbehat though he also abandoned these places when the British (under Major Orr) reached Talbehat on March 13 and occupied it next day.[3] The British forces also captured the Narhat pass. The raja of Chanderi attacked the tahsil of Talbehat with a large body of freedom fighters but was repulsed by the British troops. On May 7, the rajas of Shahgarh and Banpur succeeded in recapturing Chanderi.

Captain Maclean, who was in charge of the administration of the district of Chanderi (including Banpur), abandoned the place and the whole district fell into the hands of the freedom fighters. Mardan Singh gave himself up to the British on July 5, when he had lost hope of regaining any territory but was allowed to return to the district. He and the raja of Shahgarh were finally taken by the British in August and were sent away to Gwalior under escort. At the end of the month the British occupied the district with the exception of Jakhlon, Pali and Nanakpur where the Bundelas were still entrenched in great numbers. Disturbances continued to occur in Lalitpur, Talbehat, Deogarh and Chanderi and in several other places till the end of the year. The freedom fighters destroyed the thana of Lalitpur.[4] In district Chanderi (including Banpur) Maclean (who was in charge of the administration) established police stations in different places. Large bodies of fighters attacked the tahsil at Talbehat but were beaten off by the British. The rajas of Shahgarh and Banpur doubled round Rose's forces and recaptured Chanderi—in June Maclean abandoned

1 *Ibid.*, p. 109

2 *Jhansi : A Gazetteer*, p. 112

3 Intelligence Department—Army Head Quarters : *The Revolt in Central India* (Simla, 1908), p. 105

4 *Ibid*, p. 608

the place. He was accompanied by a few policemen but about 130 Bhopal horse and foot were to join him near Banpur. On his arrival there he managed to secure a force of 700 matchlockmen and 2 guns from Orchha and pushed on to Lalitpur where he arrived on August 28. The intelligence was received at Lalitpur about September by Fenton that Tantia Tope was moving towards Chanderi and that some of his followers had driven the British police out of Talbehat and Bansi and several had also been killed. After a month or so they moved to Banpur *via* Bar. Fenton tried to arrest their progress but due to heavy rains and the rivers being in spate he could not proceed beyond Kalianpur (a place eight miles east of Lalitpur). Here his Orchha troops refused to proceed to Banpur. On September 25, Fenton was informed that Lalitpur had been occupied by the freedom fighters. Four days later the Saujani river became fordable and Fenton crossed it and reached Banpur. He was joined by Turner who arrived with a force of 150 military policemen. Tantia Tope's 11,000 men under Rao Saheb entered the district of Jhansi near Mayapur and occupied Pichore on October 6, and then proceeded to Karahara from where the British government withdrew its establishment and local officials. Rao Saheb now learnt that a contingent from Gwalior was coming after him. He crossed the Betwa at Seraighat and occupied Talbehat where the Bundelas of the locality united under his banner. On October 7, Tantia Tope attacked Chanderi but was defeated and retreated to Seraighat (10 miles south of Chanderi) with the intention of crossing the Betwa and going on to Lalitpur to attack Tikamgarh. The British had concentrated all their available forces at Barwa Sagar which now went on to Prithipur and Deogarh (21 miles south-west of Lalitpur) to stop Tantia Tope's advance. All the ghats on the Betwa and those north of Talbehat were heavily guarded by the British police, a force was posted by them at Dukrai (15 miles to the rear) and Brigadier Smith was guarding the left bank of the river (on the west). Thus all avenues of advance were cut off for Tantia Tope. He was pushed back by General Mitchel and he reached Lalitpur on October 14 and joined his other division under Rao Saheb, a large number of Bundelas also joining him. On October 18 a second engagement took place at Khajuria[1] (near Chanderi), between his forces and Mitchel which he again lost with heavy casualties. He retreated to Talbehat from where he managed to escape southwards through the forests. The disturbed condition of Chanderi, Lalitpur, Talbehat and the area lying between the Dhasan and the Betwa now gave place to normalcy. The people of Jakhlon, Pali and Nanakpur submitted to the British and peace returned to the districts of Jhansi and Lalitpur except for one or two skirmishes which took place here and there. On January 10, 1859, the people of Deogarh made one more bid for freedom by raising the banner of independence under the leadership of Bijor Singh but they were driven out to Datia by Captain MacMohan.

1 *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. III, p. 587

Between October, 1857, and January, 1858, the rani of Jhansi consolidated her position in all the territory that had belonged to her husband. On January 26 she sent her vakil, Bhayia Dewan,[1] to the commissioner, her idea being that if she were treated fairly she would not fight at all and would even let the British have her territory.[2] But as nothing came of this mission she started making negotiations with Tantia Tope, Nana Dhondu Pant and the raja of Banpur,[3] although till February she was still prepared to hand Jhansi over to the British should they treat her with honour and kindness. The governor-general (Lord Canning) had not agreed entirely with Major Erskine's proposition regarding letting her rule the territory in the name of the British government as he thought she was the leader of what the British considered to be a rebellion against them. In a letter dated February 11, he instructed Sir Robert Hamilton (the political agent at Indore) that if she fell into British hands she was to be tried by a special commission and not by court martial and that preliminary charges should be framed against her at Jhansi (before she was sent to Allahabad) and also informed him how she would be treated would depend on the sentence that would be passed. The rani now arrived at the conclusion that to submit to the British was to court dishonour and that the only course left to her was to fight them and she started making preparations accordingly. There were at her disposal about 12,000 horse and foot including 400 cavalrymen and about 40 guns and gunpowder was also manufactured by her military service in large quantities. On February 3 she sent a detachment to Mauranipur to expel the Orchha forces. Another large contingent under Gangadhar Rao Behari which was sent to Ahar to assist the raja of Banpur was badly defeated on March 10 (losing 400 men). Behari withdrew to the pass of Malthon and after some time the raja of Banpur also left and went away to Balabehat to try togather a force to check the advance of the British on Garautha. It was also reported that 2,000 men of Banpur had reached Jhansi and were encamped outside the city. Umrao Singh, with 500 men, commenced firing upon the village of Bhander but the *kamasdar* attacked these freedom fighters and forced them to withdraw and Umrao Singh had to encamp in the vicinity of Bhander. Five hundred Mewatis and Muslims, who had escaped from Rahatgarh after being defeated by the British forces, came to Jhansi and were put up in a garden outside the city and the freedom fighters passing through Jhansi were provided with supplies and other facilities. The rani issued a proclamation on February 14, 1858, in which she appealed to all Hindus and Muslims to join the struggle against the British for if the foreign rulers remained in the land they would surely destroy the people's religion.

1 *Ibid.*, p. 221

2 Misra, A.S., *op. cit.*, p. 338

3 *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. III, p. 113

The Orchha troops left Jhansi without any success. Nawab Adil Khan and Ferozshah, two famous Mughal officers who were in her service, were present in Jhansi at this time. They now adopted the policy of burning all the vegetation outside the fort so that not a single blade of grass was left for the enemy.[1] Before the final assault of Jhansi in April, 1858, by the British, great activity was witnessed inside the fort, in the surrounding areas and in Barwa Sagar, Lalitpur, Bhander and several other places. The intelligence reports reaching the British clearly indicated that most of the leaders of the freedom struggle accepted the rani as their leader and that there was a marked feeling of fraternity among the people. When the Orchha forces were expelled, the victory was celebrated by the firing of five guns. About 4,000 of the rani's troops stormed Barwa Sagar under the command of her father (Moropant Tambe) and it fell on March 6. The troops looted eight villages and took away all the supplies collected for the British.[2] The next place to be attacked was Orchha, Jawahir Singh of Khulla being the commander-in-chief of the rani's forces. The fort had about seven guns. On March 7, news reached Jhansi that the rani's troops had taken Mauranipur and the fort of Karahra. The eldest son of the raja of Banpur escaped to Jhansi with 1,600 men and horse after having been defeated by the British at Madanpur (near Shahgarh). The rani's allies and supporters now hastened to Jhansi. On March 14, her officers, including her father, with two guns and 2,000 men returned from Mauranipur and Jawahir Singh, the commander of the fort of Talbehat, also joined her with sixty followers as the fort had been occupied by the British.[3] The raja of Narwar's son with 1,000 horse and foot (who was on his way to join Tantia Tope at Kalpi) broke journey at Jhansi and Raja Mardan Singh with 2,500 horse and foot and two guns also arrived about midnight (400 of his men having passed through the village of Babina)[4] and next morning visited the rani at the fort. A camel driver of Datia reported that on March 17, he saw the rani's forces (200 horse and foot) at the village of Lohar.

On March 15, the rani held a council of consultation with her advisers for three hours, the advice proffered being contradictory. Lallo Bakshi and Kashi Nath urged her to make peace with the British — ("The English were the masters of the country, to our mind fighting with them will be totally useless") but her father and Gangadhar Pant advised her not to give up the state and to fight them. Accounts were pouring in that the fighters were being defeated at various neighbouring places, that the British forces were at the gates of Jhansi and that the military officers and men were pressing for two months' pay which was in arrears. Hasan Ali

1 *Ibid.*, pp. 221-227

2 *Ibid.*, pp. 284, 288

3 *Ibid.*, p. 291

4 *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. III, p. 292

Khan, a *risaldar*, maintained that he and his followers had taken up service with the rani because she was inimical to the British and if she would not fight them they would quit Jhansi as soon as they had received their arrears of pay. Lallo Bakshi advised her to safeguard her own interests by asking Mardan Singh and the others to leave Jhansi, a course she was able to accomplish. The landed proprietors of Jhansi refused to accommodate the troops in their houses. When the rani received the intelligence from Babina that the British troops had left Talbehat for Jhansi in order to invest it, she intensified her preparations to fight them.[1] Coming to learn of the situation most of the citizens deserted Jhansi and some of the rani's functionaries removed their effects to Gwalior but the Kotwal of the city placed sepoys at the gates to prevent the inhabitants from going out. On March 20 he himself made a bid to escape but was arrested by the Valaities.[2] At this time there were 7,000 soldiers in the fort, about 1,500 (horse and foot) belonging to the regiments of the neighbouring principalities and the rest being Bundelas and other fighting men.[3] The rajas of Banpur and Nirwe were at Chirgaon. Four companies of Tantia Tope also left Kalpi for Jhansi. On March 21, Sir Hugh Rose's army, which had encamped at Chanchanpur (a village fourteen miles distant from Jhansi), began operations against the fort of Jhansi.[4] Halting his troops at a distance of a mile and a half from the fort (with the Star Fort in between) Rose proceeded with his staff to inspect the weak points of its defence.[5] It was one of the most strategically situated forts of Central India, being built on an elevated rock rising out of the plain and commanding the city and the surrounding country. From one of its high ramparts (called "the white turret") waved the proud flag of the high-spirited rani. The city was about four and a half miles in circumference and was surrounded by a fortified wall, six to twelve feet thick[6] and was defended by 15,000 sepoys. The cavalry of the first brigade had joined Rose's forces and it completely surrounded the fort. The raja of Orchha and Sindhia maintained supplies in abundance for the troops and horses of the British on whose side they were fighting and gun powder in large quantities was imported by them from Gwalior. By the evening of the 24th Rose fixed eighteen-pounder batteries at points which he himself selected. A company of the infantry was posted near the Orchha road on the eastern side of the wall and another on the south of the fort.[7] For seventeen days the besieging British battalions and cavalry kept on pounding the fort with their artillery but they failed to breach the walls which were

1 *Ibid.*, pp. 295, 296
2 *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. III, p. 295
3 *Ibid.*, pp. 296-97
4 Kaye, J. W. and Malleson, G. B., *op. cit.*, pp. 106-7
5 *Ibid.*, p. 107
6 *Ibid.*, p. 108
7 *Ibid.*, p. 110

very thick and of great strength. Rose informed his government that the fight was continuous and fierce, the rani putting forward a resolute and spirited defence and returning the fire with equal vigour,[1] the defenders never getting down from their positions for even a single minute and women and children assisting in repairing the breaches in the walls and carrying water and food to the men on duty.[2] The rani inspected the defences herself, took part in the operations and encouraged her soldiers in person. On March 25, the British continued a furious cannonading throughout the day and were successful in silencing the Jhansi guns. Next day Ghulam Ghaus Khan, the artillery commander of the fort, was able to kill the best artillerymen of the British and was rewarded with a gold bangle[3], by the rani, the rani's artillery also killing many of the enemy's soldiers. The British now started bombarding the walls inside the fort which made the water supply precarious. They then bombarded the site under the tamarind trees where gunpowder was being manufactured, large quantities of which were destroyed and killed thirty men and eight women.[4] On March 29 two parapets of the fort were levelled by the British batteries and the guns of the forts were silenced.[5] But by now Rose's ammunition was falling short and he decided to effect an entry by escalade but the operation was stayed as the intelligence had reached Jhansi that 22,000 men and 29 guns under Tantia Tope (comprising the contingents of Banpur, Gwalior and Shahgarh) were rushing to Jhansi[6] to the relief of the besieged garrison. Tantia Tope lit a bonfire on a high mound to signal their arrival[7] to the rani, the defenders of Jhansi welcoming them with shouts of joy and salvoes. Rose was in a precarious condition being pressed from two sides and though defeated in one or two skirmishes he divided his 1,500[8] men and horse into two sections, one under his own command and the other under that of Brigadier Stuarts and with a double attack on his left and right flanks he threw Tantia Tope's soldiers into confusion and forced them to retire, killing 1,500 men and capturing their artillery, stores and ammunition. This battle took place at Basoba, a place six miles from Jhansi.[9] Rose now concentrated on the capture of Jhansi and the escalade was effected with success on April 2, though in the teeth of fierce opposition which indicated a general and determined resistance. Next day the British army marched on the palace which was captured only after a bitter fight and severe resistance from the citizens.[10] Inside, every room was savagely

1 *Ibid.*, Vol. III, pp. 221-227
2 *Ibid*, p. 111
3 Lal, S. : *Bharat men Angrezi Raj*, Vol. II, p. 938
4 *Ibid.*
5 Kaye, J. W. and Malleson, G. B., *op. cit.*, p. 111
6 *Ibid.*, p. 112
7 Misra, A. S. *op. cit.*, p. 339; *The revolt in Central India*, *op. cit.*, p. 1100
8 Kaye, J. W. and Malleson, G. B., *op. cit.*, p. 112
9 *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. III , p. 299
10 Kaye, J. W. and Malleson, G. B., *op. cit.*, p. 114

contested and hand to hand fighting went on, particularly between Rose's soldiers and thirty or forty Valaiti sowars of the rani's bodyguard.[1] In the city also fierce fighting continued for two days and the houses on both sides of the streets were set on fire. The rani personally supervised the fighting arrangements and placing herself at the head of her Afghan soldiers numbering 1,500 (who had been in service with her for a long time), she fought with a sword in each hand, holding her horse's reins in her mouth — a skill she had perfected earlier.[2] The enemy's soldiers could not stand the onslaught of these fearless fighters who were cutting them down with their swords. They therefore dispersed and began to shoot at the rani's troops from hidden points. As she was in imminent danger of being shot down or of being captured, an old sirdar persuaded her to return to the fort. The retaliation against the British was so general that even the fakirs left their holy places and armed themselves against the enemy.[3] Street to street and hand to hand fighting went on for two days. The defenders fought like tigers, the non-combatants suffering as heavily as the combatants.[4] Many deeds of heroism were performed, men and women preparing to kill themselves rather than fall into the hands of the enemy. After the capture of the city the British were able to take possession of the fort without much difficulty as the rani had let herself and Damodar Rao (her little adopted son) down from a turret window on the night of April 4 and had escaped on a horse which had been brought for this purpose with the connivance of Sir Hugh Rose. She was accompanied by her faithful Valaities, 35 sowars and her father[5] but he and most of the others got separated from her. With a few sowars she proceeded along the Kalpi road in the direction of Bhander where she had originally intended to go, covering twenty-one miles. In the morning when Rose came to know that she had escaped he sent Brigadier Stuarts to watch the fords of the Betwa and sent Lieutenant Dowkar to pursue her but she could not be overtaken. It is said that Dowkar encountered her at a small village where he attempted to capture her but she cut him down with a powerful stroke of her sword which disabled him and made off with her attendants (one of whom was a woman). Dowkar was interrupted by forty Rohillas of the Bengal Cavalry and, being wounded, gave up the pursuit.[6]

The rani's flight was a signal for retreat. About 400 freedom fighters who had taken up their position on the top of a hill about 600 yards from the fort were all killed. The defenders lost heart and began to leave the town and the fort. Many of them were killed and the woods, the gardens

1 Misra, A. S., *op. cit.*, pp. 339-40; *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol III, p. 333

2 Misra A. S., *op. cit.*, pp. 339-40; *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. III, p. 333

3 Misra, A. S., *op. cit.* p. 340

4 Chaudhari, S. B., *op. cit.* p. 220

5 Misra, A. S., *op. cit.*, p. 340

6 *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. III, p. 334; *Revolt in Central India*, *op. cit.*, p. 117

and the roads around the town were strewn with the corpses of the fugitives. Most of them, who were Valaities and Pathans, died "fighting to the last with their usual dexterity and firmness," having inflicted heavy casualties on the British forces. The fort of Jhansi was finally occupied by the British on April 5.[1] The citizens were subjected to ruthless plunder by the victors. The famous Sanskrit manuscript collection which Gangadhar Rao and his predecessors had accumulated was destroyed. The temples of Jhansi were badly looted and destroyed by the enemy's soldiers, each trying to get hold of one or two images which were of various metals and of rare workmanship, some being decorated with ornaments of gold and silver. In addition they also acquired a large quantity of jewellery. Soldiers went from house to house and made frantic searches and pulled down portions which appeared to be newly built and immensely valuable property was destroyed by them. But Sir Hugh Rose wrote to the governor-general from Jhansi that his troops occupied the city peacefully and behaved in an exemplary manner by helping the local population in the task of rehabilitation and providing shelter and relief to the destitute. The losses of the British forces were comparatively smaller than those of the rani who last fifty men to every one that the British lost, not counting the wounded casualties on the British side.[2]

After her escape from Jhansi the rani rode on to Kalpi (the Peshwa's headquarters, a distance of 102 miles) engaging in fierce fighting on the way. Her break through the British cordon round the city has been described as a marvellous and audacious feat.[3] Her father, who had lost his way, was taken prisoner in Datia by the British who brought him to Jhansi where he was tried and hanged at Jokhan Bagh. Sir Hugh Rose was in hot pursuit of Lakshmi Bai and after fighting several battles he finally won the battle of Gwalior on June 19 and captured the fort of Gwalior the next day. "The battle plans were affected mainly under the direction and personal supervision of the rani who, clad in military attire and attended by a picked and well-armed escort, was constantly in the saddle, ubiquitious and untiring"[4] and it was in one of these battles that she died, mortally wounded. There are different accounts of her death — one goes that while in the battle and on horseback she and a Muslim woman attendant (who seems never to have left her side) were struck by bullets and fell, the rani surviving only for twenty minutes; another is that on the second day of the battle of Gwalior she died of wounds but till the last continued to use her sword to the utmost and most valiantly; a third states that she received the death wound while "fighting at the head of her troops, dressed in a

1 *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. III, p. 346

2 Misra, A. S., *op. cit.*, p. 342

3 *Ibid.*

4 *Ibid.*, p. 343

red jacket and trousers and with a white turban on her head"[1]; still another goes that dressed in her red soldier's attire, as were her men and women soldiers, she "..........mounted her steed and plunged into the battle-field. The British generals were aghast at her daring.[2] Suddenly the bayonet of a white soldier pierced the lower side of her chest and blood gushed out from her body. She turned like a wounded lioness and dispatched the attacker. At that time there were three or four soldiers around her. She saw her dear maid and friend, Mundar Bai, falling dead by the bullet of another soldier........... She cut him into two. Another soldier's bullet hit the Rani in her left thigh. She dropped the sword from her left hand to press the wound and with the right hand she hit the assailant who collapsed on the spot. Another soldier struck the rani on her head with his sword. The right side of her head was cut and her right eye bulged out bleeding. Still she hit back and cut out his shoulder. Her faithful Pathan sirdar, Gul Muhammad, pounced on the soldier and cut him into pieces." According to another version the rani, dressed as a sowar and fighting bravely with her cavalry, fell a victim to the charge of the (British) hussars along with her sister.[3] Her followers carried her bleeding body to the hut of a sadhu, Ganga Dass. Just before her death she whispered to her trusted servant, Ram Chandra Deshmukh, that she was leaving her Damodar in his charge. Her body was cremated and her wish that it should not fall into British hands was fulfilled.

Rani Lakshmi Bai was indeed a great patriot. She has been given a place amongst the greatest women in the history of the world and is an illustrious figure in Indian history. Her valour was unsurpassed and her intelligence and organising capacity remarkable. She was held in affection and esteem by the people of Jhansi. She lived a life of great piety and had a very high moral character. Even her British contemporaries have spoken very highly about this great woman. When Sir Hugh Rose was told of her death he exclaimed, "The Rani of Jhansi was the bravest and best military leader of the rebels,"[4] probably the highest tribute a soldier could pay to another soldier. She showed remarkable capacity for administration and was a capable ruler, transacting the business of the state herself and dispensing justice, her decision in civil and criminal cases being quick. She organised a large force of warriors and trained men and women in physical culture and fighting. The citizens of Jhansi felt that Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth and purity, had personally come to reign over them in the person of the rani and to save India from the British.[5] It will always be remembered that she was driven by no ill-will into taking up arms against the British and that she lived and died

1 Oswall, G. D. : *Rulers of India*, Vol. I (Oxford, 1908), p. 81

2 Misra, A. S., *op. cit.*, p. 343

3 Chaudhury, S. B., *op. cit.*, p. 221

4 *Ibid.*

5 *Ibid.*, p. 347

for her country.[1] After independence the Uttar Pradesh government erected a memorial to her at Jhansi—in the form of a bronze statue at the foot of the fort. On May 10, 1957, the government granted in memory of the rani a sanad and a monetary award to Damodar Rao's son, Lakshman Rao Jhansiwala, who died in 1959.

The large tract of country between the Dhasan and the Betwa was in a disturbed condition and most of the places were in the occupation of the freedom fighters from April to October, 1858. Kesho Rao, the proprietor of Gursarai, protected his estate and helped the British in clearing the territory of the freedom fighters 300 of whom, belonging to the infantry, having surrounded the town and the fort of Mauranipur and having forced the local British officers to withdraw from the fort. The latter at first defended themselves with the help of the local Rajputs but were handed over to the freedom fighters on condition that they would be allowed to leave unmolested. They were, however, put behind the bars. The town was plundered and the fort passed into the hands of the freedom fighters[2] who were joined by Jagee Raja of Rewa (who had four guns), by the powerful Thakur zamindars of the region and by about 300 freedom fighters from Kalpi. They now contemplated attacking Barwa Sagar and with one Ranjeet and some other Thakurs of Banpur, occupied the town of Kabrai (Karvari). A few days later Mansa Ram, a former servant of the rani, was seen at a place called Malawai (in pargana Pichor) with some freedom fighters of Gwalior. Kashi Nath Bhaiya, a former tahsildar of the rani, had with 2,000 men taken possession of some villages in the pargana. Disturbances again broke and in Rampur (Rampura) in which the Bundela Thakurs took a leading part, besieging and destroying the town of Garhi. Information was received from Pichore that Jawahir Singh of Khulla (a former commander-in-chief of the rani's army) had collected 2,000 freedom fighters who were staying at the village of Pichhlonce on the banks of the Betwa and that some villages were plundered by 200 of his men.

In the second week of August Pinkney (the commissioner of the Jhansi division) left Jhansi with a force of 750 men for Barwa Sagar and Mauranipur to stop the activities of the fighters and asked for the military assistance of the deputy commissioner of Jalaun. A sepoy of the British informed them that about 18,000 Bundelas (who, however, had no guns) were camping at Mauranipur (their first outpost being at Magarwara) and that Rampura and Garhi were in their occupation, Moth probably also being under them.[3] Kashi Nath Bhaiya scattered his 4,000 men all over this region who dispersed the intruders and peace was established in Mauranipur, Garhi, Moth and Barwa Sagar.

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1 *Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh*, Vol. III, p. 501

2 *Ibid.*, pp. 603-4

3 *Ibid.*

In 1858 Jhansi became the seat of a divisional commissioner. It then comprised the districts of Lalitpur, Hamirpur and Jalaun. After the end of the freedom struggle, the estates of rajas of Banpur were confiscated and added to Chanderi and those of Shahgarh were sequestered, pargana Madaora being amalgamated with Lalitpur and thirty-six villages of Narnat being transferred from Sagar to Lalitpur. On December 12 the British signed a treaty with Sindhia under which an exchange of territory took place in order to adjust the expenses incurred by the British on the Gwalior contingent during the struggle of 1857-58. Sixty-eight villages of pargana Bhander and eight villages of pargana Chanderi together with 153 villages (not included in the district but which had been added to British territories in the district) were returned to the Gwalior State and about 620 villages were handed over to the British by Sindhia. In 1861 the parganas of Pachor and Karahra in addition to sixty-one villages of Jhansi were transferred to the Gwalior State. The fort and city of Jhansi were retransferred to the British by Sindhia as well as fifty-eight villages which lay in the north-west of the district of Jhansi. Certain administrative changes were effected under the Regulation Act XX of 1890 (North Western Provinces and Oudh) by which Jhansi ceased to be a scheduled district and all the enactments of the Allahabad division were enforced in it and in the districts of Lalitpur and Jalaun. On April 1, 1891, the designation of the deputy commissioner was changed to that of collector and his criminal jurisdiction was abolished. In December the district of Lalitpur was merged in that of Jhansi which had become one of the regulation districts of the North-Western Provinces after the end of the freedom struggle.

In 1886 the people responded enthusiastically to the call of the Indian National Congress when they laid the foundation of the Congress Movement in the district. Two years later Srivapati Ghosh was elected and deputed from Jhansi to attend the annual session of the Indian National Congress (held at Allahabad). After 1890 and till 1909 Shankar Sahai, president of the bar association, Jhansi, and Pragdas regularly attended the annual sessions of the Indian National Congress.

In 1916 three prominent public workers of Jhansi were elected delegates to the provincial political conference of the Indian National Congress which was held on the fort grounds in Jhansi under the chairmanship of C. Y. Chintamani and which was attended by people from all parts of Uttar Pradesh. It passed a resolution demanding responsible government for India. In the same year the district congress committee was also founded in Jhansi and in the following year a branch of the Home Rule League (a movement launched by Lokmanya Tilak within the Indian National Congress) was also established here which was joined by the majority of the Congress members of Jhansi. In the same year this national leader visited Jhansi to give an impetus to this movement. He

was given a rousing reception by the citizens and addressed a largely attended public meeting in the city.

Between 1921 and 1947 the following national leaders visited the district to give momentum to the national movement which had been launched by Gandhiji in 1921, the citizens of Jhansi extending an enthusiastic welcome to them irrespective of their party affiliations. Mahatma Gandhi visited Jhansi in 1921 and again in 1929 and held his prayer mettings in the fort and enlisted the co-operation of the people in joining the struggle for freedom. In 1924 he was accompanied by Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali in order to organize the Khilafat movement. Jawaharlal Nehru (prime minister of India from 1947 to 1964) visited Jhansi in 1922, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1937. In 1930 he was weighed against silver which was made over to the district Congress Committee for expanding the activities of the Congress in the district. Sarojini Naidu, Abul Kalam Azad, Hasrat Mohani and Annie Besant attended the Bundelkhand political conference held under the presidentship of Motilal Nehru. In 1924 Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (popularly called the Frontier Gandhi) visited Jhansi to foster Hindu-Muslim unity in the district. In order to organize various activities of the congress Madan Mohan Malaviya and Purshottam Dass Tandon visited the district in 1929. Six years later Muhammad Ali Jinnah visited Jhansi to organize the Muslim League. In October 1940, Subhas Chandra Bose paid a flying visit to Jhansi (after his resignation from the presidentship of the Congress) and addressed a public meeting near the fort.

In response to the non-co-operation movement, thousands of Congress volunteers and citizens of Jhansi boycotted the shops selling foreign cloth and liquor. The district authorities imposed a ban on the sale of khaddar and enforced the law prohibiting public meetings but foreign cloth worth a lakh of rupees was reduced to ashes when the effigy of Ravana was burnt on the day of Ramlila. People raised funds for Gandhiji's national movement. About seventy persons courted arrest and some were arrested and sentenced to imprisonment for periods ranging from two months to two and a half years and were fined varying amounts up to Rs 500. Many of the shop-keepers of Jhansi sealed their stocks of foreign cloth in the presence of Congress volunteers and at a largely attended public meeting a number of them took a vow not to sell such cloth or liquor. Students also took an active part in the movement. The district authorities arranged an exhibition of foreign cloth during this movement but many shop-keepers refused to participate in it. About 250 persons were sent to jail for their anti-governmental activities. Some people also indulged in violent activities such as setting fire to letter-boxes, etc. The people of the district collected big sums and forwarded them to Gandhiji for utilizing in furthering the cause of freedom.

An irregular organisation of the Revolutionary Party was also started at Jhansi in 1927. Kavindra Nathu Ram and Sachindra Nath Bakshi were appointed the district organisers in the Hindustan Republican Association. In 1924 Rudra Narain Singh established a centre in Jhansi for futhering the ideas and activities of the revolutionary movement for which members were recruited from the district. Chandra Shekhar Azad (commander-in-chief of the Hindustan Republican Army) also visited the city and the local members of the Hindustan Republican Association in that year. As an absconder embroiled in the Kakori dacoity case (which had a political aspect) he came to Jhansi disguised as a sadhu from Satar (a place seven miles from Jhansi in Orchha territory) from where he was directing the revolutionary movement. Two years later he shifted to Jhansi and under an assumed name took up work as a motor driver with the superintendent of police in order to collect information from the police which he passed on to his associates. Sukh Deo and Raj Guru visited Jhansi many times to gear up the activities of the revolutionaries who also began manufacturing bombs, rifles and grenades in Jhansi and were trained in the use of arms in the neighbouring forests. In 1928 Bhagat Singh exploded his first test bomb in the forest of Babina.

Between 1930-34 several attempts were made by the revolutionaries of Jhansi on the life of the commissioner of the division. During these years Chandra Shekhar Azad masqueraded as a motor mechanic in order to evade arrest. His mother passed away here two years later. Throughout his stay at Jhansi he established contacts with the principalities of the neighbourhood which helped the revolutionaries with finances, arms and ammunition.

In 1928 the citizens of Jhansi organised a black flag demonstration at the railway station when the Simon Commission passed through the place on its way to Delhi. On April 6, of that year Gandhiji called upon the people of the country to organize resistance against the iniquitous salt tax and many Congress volunteers and other people of the district responded by manufacturing contraband salt at Supara (a village near the city), a gesture that led to salt being manufactured at hundreds of places throughout the district. To begin with only four Congress volunteers courted arrest and were imprisoned but as the movement gained strength about 150 persons followed suit who were fined and sentenced to imprisonment of various terms and volunteers were sent to work in the rural areas of the district. A Swaraj Ashram was established at Baragaon near the city which was raided by the police who arrested four persons. The salt satyagrah was followed by the civil disobedience movement in which people from all walks of life participated whole-heartedly, 28 and 11 persons being sent to jail in 1930 and 1931 respectively. The movement spread rapidly throughout the district and many local leaders delivered anti-governmental speeches. In 1932 Gandhiji was arrested by the govern-

ment which greatly incensed the people of the district and gave a fresh impetus to the movement, eleven persons being convicted in this year. Protest meetings and anti-governmental demonstrations were widely organized and processions were taken out in the rural areas. The district authorities declared the Congress Committee to be an unlawful association and prohibited the holding of public meetings but these orders were disregarded by the Congress workers who courted arrest and distributed anti-governmental leaflets. The civil disobedience movement continued unabeted till May, 1931, when Gandhiji withdrew it. During this movement more than a hundred persons from the district were sent to jail or fined or both.

The district participated in the elections of 1936 which were conducted under the Government of India Act of 1935. Three seats in the provincial legislature were allotted to the district and all were won by the Congress. The candidate of the Muslim League (who was being supported by the Congress in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity) lost the assembly seat.

During the Second World War the people of the district started a massive campaign against the war fund, about 15 persons being convicted in this connection in 1940 for their activities. The Congress workers of Jhansi launched an anti-recruitment movement throughout Bundelkhand. The Government issued orders to the zamindars of the district to supply recruits, the number being fixed according to the assessment of the land revenue.

In 1941 thousands of Congress members as well as other people of the district launched individual Satyagraha against the war fund campaign and courted arrest. The police record returned 196 persons as having been convicted by the district authorities. A branch of the Muslim League was established in the city in this year.

The people again arose when the 'Quit India' movement was launched as a result of a resolution passed by the Bombay session of the Congress (held on August 8, 1942). Students organized strikes and demonstrations and took out a huge procession in the city. Schools and colleges were closed for indefinite periods, anti-governmental literature was put into circulation and people from the rural areas also joined the movement. Jhansi became the headquarters of the volunteers of the Congress who toured the district in order to spread the gospel of political freedom in the rural areas. An unsuccessful attempt was made to hoist the national flag on the ramparts of the fort.

At times some members of the police of Jhansi (particularly those of the criminal investigation department) passed on warnings to the Congress workers who were involved in anti-governmental activities so that they

escaped arrest. The district authorities banned the holding of public meetings. However, no police firing took place in the district nor did the district authorities impose any collective fine on the people. About 200 persons were convicted in the district for participating in this movement.

Some terrorist activities were also indulged in the district. Some fishplates were removed from the railway track between Garhman and Pali Shah on the Kanpur Jhansi section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, telegraph and telephone wires were cut, people looted the post-offices of the rural areas, the city post-office of Manik Chowk was burnt and considerable property was damaged. Maithili Sharan Gupta (the famous Hindi poet) was interned by the district authorities in the district jail for his nationalist leanings. He was released in 1945

The Congress leaders were released in 1946 and in the general elections for the provincial legislature that followed, three seats were allotted to the district of which two were won by the Congress and one by the Muslim League. The Congress again formed the government, one of the candidates who was returned to the State legislature becoming a minister of the State cabinet

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Growth Of Population

According to the first enumeration of the population of the district, which was done in 1865 and like the succeeding censuses till 1891 was prepared separately for the districts of Jhansi and Lalitpur, the population of Jhansi was 3,57,442 excluding the military population of 4,995. At that time the aera of the district of Jhansi was 1,608 square miles, the average density being 222 per square mile. The population of Lalitpur was estimated to be 2,48,146, excluding the military population of 552. The total area of Lalitpur was then 1,947 square miles, giving a density of 127 persons per square mile, the area not having changed since then.

At the next census—that of 1872—the population of Jhansi and Lalitpur was 3,17,826 and 2,12,661 respectively, the total population of the district being 5,30,487. By this time 43 square miles of territory had been lost from parganas Jhansi and Moth. The decrease in population at this census was largely due to the calamitous famine of 1868-69 when many people either died or emigrated. The density had fallen to 203 in Jhansi and 109 in Lalitpur.

From 1881 onwards the enumeration began to be taken decennially. The size of the district in 1881 was the same as it was in 1872. The population registered an increase both in Jhansi and Lalitpur, being 3,33,227 in the former and 2,49,088 in the latter. The average density for Jhansi and Lalitpur was 212 and 128 per square mile respectively.

At the census of 1891, Jhansi proper again had undergone changes in its boundaries and its total area had increased to 1,640 square miles. The population had also risen to 4,09,459 giving a density of 249 per square mile. The population of Lalitpur also increased to 2,74,200, the density being 141 persons per square mile though the area remained unchanged.

The next census was that of 1901 when, for the first time, the enumeration of the population of the districts of Jhansi and Lalitpur was made jointly, the total population being enumerated as 6,16,759, giving a density of 170 per square mile or 159 excluding the population of the town of Jhansi. At this census the total population showed a decrease due to the successive calamities of the period from 1894 to 1897 and the partial drought of 1900.

The growth of population in the district and the density from 1901 to 1961 can be assessed from the following figures :

Census year	Population			Variation			Density per square mile
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
1901 ..	6,61,934	5,46,051	1,15,883	..	.	.	..
1911	7,26,377	5,85,298	1,41,079	+64,443 (+9.7)	+39,247 (+7.2)	+25,196 (+21.7)	Under 150
1921 .	6,54,050	5,18,312	1,35,738	−72,327 (−11.0)	−66,986 (−11.4)	5,341 (+3.8)	198
1931 ..	7,40,614	5,88,133	1,52,481	+86,564 (+13.2)	+69,821 (+13.5)	16,743 (+12.3)	150-300
1941	8,31,043	6,59,041	1,72,002	90,429 (+12.2)	70,908 (+12.1)	+19,521 (+12.8)	214
1951 .	8,77,607	6,64,355	2,13,252	46,564 (+5.6)	+5,314 (+0.8)	+41,250 (+24.0)	226
1961 ..	10,87,479	8,28,312	2,59,167	+2,09,872 (+23.54)	+1,63,957 (+24.7)	+45,915 (+21.5)	274

The foregoing statement shows that between 1901 and 1921 the population of the district recorded a nominal decrease of 1.2 per cent (that of the State also having decreased by 1.0 per cent during this period). From 1921 to 1951 the population of the district increased by 31.2 per cent as compared with an increase of 35.5 per cent in the population of the State. During the decade 1941-51 the population increased by only 5.6 per cent as compared with 11.8 per cent in that of the State, this relatively small increase probably being due to the mortality following in the wake of epidemics of cholera, smallpox and plague, to 31,000 persons having emigrated and to the fact that at the time the census was recorded in 1951, the migration of labourers for harvesting the crops in the neighbouring States was in full swing. During the decade 1951—61 the population of the district increased by 23.51 per cent, that of the State also increasing by 16.66 per cent.

In 1961 the number of males was 5,73,703 and the number of females 5,13,776, the district standing thirty ninth in the State in respect of population, the density per square mile being 274 which was much below the State average (649). In 1951 the density in the district was between 200 and 450 per square mile as compared with over 900 in a number of the eastern districts of the State and that of Lucknow and of Meerut, all of which are governed by two of the main causes of high density—alluvial soil and on the whole an adequate agricultural water-supply.

In that year Jhansi was one of those districts that came second last in the State as regards density, those where the density was lowest being the Himalayan districts. The fact that the density in the district is on the whole almost the lowest in the State is probably due to agricultural insecurity which in this district is caused by the irregular distribution of rainfall and marked departures from the average rainfall, factors usually having an adverse effect on the productivity of the soil. The rural density of the district is 211 persons per square mile, the tahsilwise figures being: Garautha 218, Jhansi 650, Lalitpur 191, Mehroni 184, Mauranipur 343 and Moth 282.

The figures of the population of the tahsils, according to sex at the census of 1961, are given in the following statement :

Tahsils	Persons			Males			Females		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Moth ..	1,32,792	1,15,829	16,963	69,172	60,391	8,781	63,620	55,438	8,182
Garautha ..	1,34,424	1,27,920	6,504	69,731	66,147	3,854	64,693	61,773	2,920
Mauranipur ..	1,45,703	1,18,686	27,017	75,720	61,480	14,240	69,983	57,206	12,777
Jhansi ..	3,01,565	1,18,102	1,83,463	1,63,319	62,249	1,01,070	1,38,246	55,853	82,393
Lalitpur ..	2,21,625	1,96,405	25,220	1,16,668	1,03,296	13,372	1,04,957	93,109	11,848
Mehroni ..	1,51,370	1,51,370	..	79,093	79,093	..	72,277	72,277	..
District Total	10,87,479	8,28,312	2,59,167	5,73,703	4,32,656	1,41,047	5,13,776	3,95,656	1.18,120

Immigration and Emigration

About 86.8 per cent of the people enumerated in the district at the census of 1961 was born in it, 4.1 per cent in other districts of the State, 8 5 per cent in other parts of India and 0.5 per cent in other countries. Of the immigrants as many as 72.473 persons (of whom 17,182 were males and 55,291 females) were from the adjacent State of Madhya Pradesh, majority probably comprising semi-permanent labourers and the rest having settled down in the district on account of marriage alliances.

Of the immigrants who came from territories beyond India, 4,985 (comprising 2,782 males and 2,203 females) were born in Pakistan. Of the remaining 1,022 (of whom 538 were males and 484 females) many were born in Nepal and were semi-permanent labourers.

Of 196 non-Indian nationals, 141 were Pakistani, 32 were Nepali and the rest belonged to other countries. People from this district go to Madhya Pradesh and Bombay every year to earn their livelihood and a large labour contingent also moves to the Malwa tract for the harvesting of crops. According to the vital statistics of the district, it gained about

20,000 persons through immigration between 1921 and 1930 but lost about the same number between 1931 and 1940, about 31,000 from 1941 to 1950 and again 29,100 from 1951 to 1960 but in the decade last mentioned it gained 1,08,522 persons through immigration.

Distribution between Urban and Rural Areas

According to the figures of the census of 1961 for the district, 8,28,312 persons (76) per cent of the total population of 10,87,479 live in the rural and 2,59,167 (or 23.9 per cent) in the urban areas. There are 1,461 inhabited villages in the district 316 villages (each with a population less than 200) being occupied by 4.7 per cent, 515 villages (each with a population between 200 and 500) by 22.3 per cent, 377 villages (each with a population between 500 and 1,000) by 32.2 per cent, 151 villages (each with a population between 1,000 and 2,000) by 21.8 per cent, 39 villages (each with a population between 2,000 and 5,000) by 21.8 per cent and 3 villages (each with a population between 5,000 and 10,000) by 2.2 per cent. At the census of 1951 there were three conditions for declaring a place an urban area: the population was to exceed 5,000, at least three-fourths of the population was to depend on non-agricultural livelihood and the density of the population was to exceed 1,000 persons per square mile. At the census of 1961 in addition to these criteria, all municipalities, notified areas, cantonments and such localities as were not governed by local bodies and yet were part of city or town agglomerations were also deemed to be urban areas. There are ten such urban areas in the district, the population of each being given below :

Town	Persons	Males	Females
Jhansi (municipality)	1,40,217	73,959	66,258
Lalitpur (municipality)	25,220	13,372	11,848
Mauranipur (municipality)	20,224	10,748	9,476
Jhansi cantonment	21,126	13,441	7,685
Babina cantonment	13,751	8,851	4,900
Samthar (notified area)	9,449	4,935	4,514
Jhansi railway settlement (notified area)	8,369	4,819	3,550
Chirgaon (town area)	7,514	3,846	3,668
Ranipur (town area)	6,793	3,492	3,301
Gursarai (town area)	6,504	3,854	2,920

Displaced Persons

The facilities afforded to the displaced persons coming from Pakistan have included educational assistance, technical and vocational training, loans and other types of help to facilitate their settlement in industry and business, allotments of lands and absorption in different fields of employment. A sum of Rs 3,84,813 was advanced to such persons in shape of urban, rural and industrial loans Their housing problem was also tackled and 50 residential quarters were constructed in the civil lines, 30 shops were constructed in Freeganj and Sipri Bazar for them. With the lapse of time these persons have been absorbed in the normal life of the district.

LANGUAGE

Prior to the operations of the census of 1951, Hindustani was recorded as the language of the people who declared their mother-tongue to be Hindi or Urdu but at the census of 1951 the actual mother-tongue, whether Hindi, Urdu or Hindustani, was recorded as such. As many as twenty-four languages were returned as the mother-tongues in the district at that time. A list of the languages spoken in the district and the number of persons speaking each according to the census of 1961 is given below :

Language	Number of persons
Hindi	10,35,694
Urdu	26,533
Punjabi	9,316
English	5,117
Marathi	2,879
Tamil	2,206
Malayalam	1,868
Bengali	1,505
Telugu	769
Gujrati	518
Arabic	373
Sindhi	326
Oriya	270
Karnataki	258
Sanskrit	12
Marwari	6
Persian	5
Kashmiri	4

Thus over 95 per cent of the people of the district returned Hindi and 2.4 per cent Urdu as their mother-tongue, the remaining 2.6 per cent speaking the rest of the languages.

Of the 10.87 lakhs people in the district in 1961 only 38,435 or 3.5 per cent were bilingual (one of the languages being an Indian Language). Those whose mother-tongue was a language other than Hindi or Urdu were generally immigrants who are able to speak any of these as a subsidiary language. Persons returning Hindi or Urdu as secondary languages were 15,595 or 40.5 per cent of those who were bilingual, one of the languages spoken being an Indian language.

Linguistically the district of Jhansi is a Bundeli-speaking area, the term Bundeli or Bundelkhandi deriving its name from the region called Bundelkhand which was so called after the Bundela Rajputs who ruled over it for centuries. Bundeli is one of the western dialects of Hindi and seems to have evolved largely from the Shaurseni Apabhramsha. Bundeli is spoken by the uneducated and semi-educated people living both in the towns and the rural areas.

The lexical stock of the dialect contains a large number of original and adopted forms of words from Sanskrit and to some extent from Persian, Arabic and English as well. The dialect takes slightly different forms in different areas, the nominal local variations sometimes giving rise to local forms of speech. The saying in the district that speech changes from village to village is not literally true. What changes roughly more or less from tahsil to tahsil is the form of the verb, the forms of adverbs and of some nouns and pronouns particularly in relation to the genders and cases involved. The first person plural is also often used instead of the first person singular, etc.

Phonologically one of the peculiarities of the dialect as spoken in the district is the lengthening of the final syllable of many ordinary Hindi words, e.g., *chakka* to *chakiya*, *ladda* to *ladua*, *khat* to *khatiya*, etc. Masculine words in the dialect which end in 'a' usually take the 'iya' form at the end in their feminine gender, e.g., *ghora* becomes *ghuriya*. As regards consonants the retroflexed 'r' ('ṛ') is changed to the ordinary 'r', e.g., *chirya* becoming *chiria*. The elision of the medial 'h', e.g., *kahu* becomes *kau*, rahibo becomes raibo, etc. When a long 'a' immediately preceds a medial 'h' which is followed by a short 'a' the medial 'h' is elided and the short 'a' is changed into 'u', e.g., *chahat* becomes *chaut*. Nasalised sounds are prominent, the *jaise* of Hindi becoming the *jaisen* of Bundeli.

The beginnings of Bundeli as an independent dialect go back to about the twelfth century and the earliest known work in it is said to be the *Alha-khand* of Jagnik. In later times many other poets made it the vehicle of their literary compositions. The script in which Bundeli is written is the Devanagari but traders usually use the Mundia script in accounting and in their business correspondence.

Religion And Caste

The entire population of the district, as classified according to religions at the census of 1961, comprised 10,17,415 Hindus, 48,242 Muslims, 12,235 Jains, 5,012 Sikhs, 4,331 Christians, 118 Parsis, 125 Buddhists and one person of indefinite belief. The total rural and urban distribution of each community is given below :

	Hindu	Muslim	Jain	Sikh	Christian	Buddhist	Parsi	Indefinite beliefs
District ..	10,17,415	48,242	12,235	5,012	4,331	125	118	1
Rural ..	8,04,911	15,635	7,179	75	507	2	2	1
Urban ..	2,12,504	32,607	5,056	4,937	3,824	123	116	.

Muslims, Sikhs and Christians are generally concentrated in the urban areas as is the case in other parts of the State.

The Hindus constitute 93.5 per cent and the Muslim 4.5 per cent of the total population of the district but the proportions differ considerably in the urban and rural areas. Within urban limits the figures are 82.1 per cent and 12.7 per cent respectively while in the rural areas the proportions are 97.2 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively, the calculation being in accordance with the total urban and rural population.

Principal Communities

Hindus—The pattern of society among the Hindus of this District, as elsewhere, is based on the traditional four-fold caste system, the four principal castes being the Brahmana, the Kshatriya, the Vaish and the Shudra, each being subdivided into a number of subcastes. Caste in India has never been a rigid structural organisation, fusion and fission having produced innumerable social groups called castes which have split into subcastes, the latter again subdividing into smaller endogamous units. At the census of 1901, no fewer than 74 castes were represented in the district but as separate figures of castes and subcastes were not taken into account after the census of 1931, it is not possible to estimate their numerical standing in the district as the present time.

The Brahmanas of this district include the Dakshini pandits and Marwari Brahmanas who settled down here during the period of Maratha rule. Most of the Brahmanas belong to Jajhotia, Kanyakubja and Sanadh subdivisions but those belonging to the Gaur and Sarwaria subdivisions are also to be found here. The Brahmanas are numerous in tahsils Jhansi and Garautha. According to a local tradition the Jajhotia Brahmanas derive their name from Raja Jajhar Singh or Raja Jujanat who invited some Brahmanas of the Kanyakubja subcaste and settled them in his territory of which this district evidently formed a part. But the name Jajhotia probably has its origin in the word Jajhoti which

was the old name of the region of Bundelkhand. Thus the Brahmanas belonging to the region of Jajhoti are known as Jojhotias. According to the Settlement Report of 1947, the Brahmanas then held 19.4 per cent of the land as proprietors and 14.8 per cent as cultivators. After the abolition of the zamindari system (in 1952) they acquired *bhumidhari* and *sirdari* rights. Many still adhere to their priestly vocation but a good many are engaged in money-lending and banking. With the spread of education and the changing times, they are taking to other professions.

The Rajputs of this district, though not numerically strong, have played a significant role in the history of the district. The most important subdivisions of this caste that are represented here are the Bundela, Panwar, Parihar and Gaur, the others being the Bais, Chauhan, Bhadauria, Kachhwaha Janwar, Sengar, Rathor, Dikhit, and Chandella. The Bundelas are very numerous in the district, the majority living in the Lalitpur subdivision where they were important landed proprietors. Their advent in Jhansi dates to the thirteenth century. The Dhunderas and Panwars are closely connected to the Bundelas, intermarriage within these three being frequent. It is said that the Dhunderas settled near Jhansi some 800 years ago and that they are the descendants of Dhandu, an officer in Prithviraja Chauhan's army. The Panwars are generally found in Lalitpur subdivision and they settled down in the district about the same time as the Bundelas. There are also a few Banaphar Rajputs in the district, the clan having been made famous by the exploits of its popular heroes Alha and Udal, who were generals of the Chandella king, Parmal, and who have been immortalised in the *Alha-khand* of Jagnik and the Prithviraj *Raso* of Chandbardai. At a number of places in the district certain old structures are still known as Alha-ki-baithak. The Parihars are chiefly found in the tahsils of Mau, Garautha and Jhansi. In 1889 the Rajputs held 40.2 per cent of the land and at the time of the Settlement of 1947 they (mostly Bundelas) had as much as 36.3 per cent. Their principal occupation is still agriculture but with the spread of education and the changing economic conditions many of them are entering other walks of life.

The Vaishs are found in all the tahsils of the district, the principal subdivisions of the caste here being the Gahoi, Agarwala, Parwar, Umar, Baranwal and Bargona. They are generally traders, business men, merchants and money lenders and some of them are also landholders. In 1889 they held proprietary interest in 3.6 per cent of the land and at the time of the Settlement of 1947 their possessions had increased to 5.5 per cent (an increase of 52.2 per cent probably at the expense of the non-agriculturist Dakshini Brahmanas, Kavasths, Muslims, etc.). With the spread of education, the members of the community are also entering such professions as medicine, engineering, law and teaching and also going into various types of services.

The Kayasths claim descent from the legendary Chitragupta. In this district as elsewhere in the State they are divided into twelve endogamous subdivisions, the Srivastavas being in the majority in the district. In this district many are found employed in the learned professions and in the services. They are also landholders and in 1889 they had proprietary interest in 2.3 per cent of the land in the district, the percentage occupied by them in 1947 being the same. In 1947 they had under their cultivation 2.4 per cent of the entire area occupied by agricultural holding in the district.

In this district the Shudras belong to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, large numbers still being socially and educationally backward. Of the 2,86,996 persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, 2,37,169 live in the rural areas and 49,827 in the urban.

In 1901 the Chamars stood first in the district in numerical strength. They are evenly distributed throughout all the tahsils but are most numerous in those of Mauranipur and Mehroni. Their traditional occupation has been working in leather which is followed by about 21.2 per cent. As usual they form the major portion of the population of labourers both in the agriculture and non-agricultural spheres. As cultivators they held 6.2 per cent of land in 1947.

The Bhangis (or sweepers), as in other districts of the State, are usually employed in the work of scavenging, etc., their other occupation being poultry keeping.

The Saharia (Rawat) caste is the most poor of the Scheduled Castes. The members of this caste are found in large numbers in the tahsils of Lalitpur and Mehroni. They are generally engaged in cutting wood in the jungles, working as labourers in the fields, etc.

A brief account of those castes of the Other Backward Classes that are to be found in the district follows.

The Kachhis are most numerous in the tahsils of Mehroni, Mauranipur and Jhansi. They are market gardeners and cultivators of a high order. At the time of the Settlement of 1947, 9.8 per cent of the land in the district was being cultivated by them.

The Ahirs are found in large numbers in the tahsils of Garautha, Lalitpur and Jhansi. They cultivate the land themselves and at the time of the Settlement of 1947 as landed proprietors they held 8.1 per cent of land and 12.2 per cent as cultivators. Their traditional occupation is cattle breeding and rearing but they are good agriculturists also.

The Gadariyas are evenly distributed in the district, the majority living in tahsil Jhansi. Their chief occupation is the rearing and tending of sheep.

The Koris are found in large numbers in tahsil Mauranipur. In the past their main occupation was weaving but very few are now engaged in this work.

The Kurmis are distributed all over the district. They belong to no particular subcaste. As cultivators they are among the best and held 7.0 per cent of land at the time of the Settlement of 1940.

The Dangi caste is peculiar to this district and engages in agriculture. They are mostly to be found in tahsil Moth.

Muslims—According to the census of 1961, the Muslims constitute 4.5 per cent of the total population of the district, 67.5 per cent lives in the urban areas particularly in the towns of Jhansi, Mau and Lalitpur and 32.5 per cent in the rural areas.

In this district, as elsewhere the Muslims are divided into two main sects, the Shia and the Sunni and here the majority belongs to the latter.

In 1901, the Muslim population comprised representatives of 35 castes. The Shaiks numerically occupy the first place in the Muslim community, the Pathans following and then the Saivids, all being in a majority in tahsil Jhansi. There are very few Mughals to be found in the district and there is a noticeable absence of Muslim Rajputs. The Behnas are found in large numbers in tahsil Mauranipur. The other Muslim castes in the district are the Lalbegi (now included in the Scheduled Castes), Kunjra, Nat, Qassab, Bhisti and Julaha.

Jains—Except in the districts of Meerut and Agra, the Jains are more numerous in this district than in any of the other districts of the State and numbered 12,235 at the census of 1961. The majority is found in tahsil Lalitpur. They belong mostly to the Vaish caste, particularly to its Parwar and Golalare subcastes. On the whole they are traders, business men, money-lenders and bankers and belong to either the Digambar or the Shvetambar sect, the majority in the district conforming to the former.

Sikhs—The Sikhs numbered 5,012 at the census of 1961. They have five *gurdwaras* in the town of Jhansi.

Christians—The number of Christians in the district at the census of of 1961 was 1,321. The two main subdivisions are the Roman Catholic and the Protestant. The Christians are generally concentrated in the urban areas of the district.

In 1961 there were 125 Buddhists and 118 Parsis in the district. The latter are shopkeepers, traders and railway employees and are concentrated in the town of Jhansi.

Religious Beliefs and Practices

Of Hindus—Hinduism comprises diverse beliefs and practices ranging from polytheism to absolute monism and the identification of the *atman* (individual soul) with the divine essence. It includes the worship of a legion of deities in their various aspects, the chief being Siva and Vishnu and their consorts Parvati and Lakshmi respectively and Sakti (in her different forms), Hanuman and Ganesha. Spirits of natural phenomena such as streams, trees, rocks and nagas and tutelary village and other deities of less importance are also worshipped particularly by people in the rural areas. Thus from the crudest forms of spirit and nature worship to the highest spiritual realisation of the ultimate reality, Hinduism touches the entire gamut of religious experience. All these variations of religious thought and belief can be found here, though on the whole the Hindus of the district are generally orthodox in their religious practices, being either Vaishnavs or Saivs. Here, as elsewhere, they visit temples either daily or on special occasions for puja. Generally people initial idols of their chosen deities in their homes where they perform their daily puja after having taken a bath. People also fast on due occasions and festivals and at times *kathas* (recitations of religious stories) or *kirtans* (collective singing of devotional songs) are arranged for. Their holy books, the *Ramayana,* the *Gita,* etc. are often read and recited. The tulsi plant (*Ocymum sanctum*) is considered to be sacred and is to be found in almost every Hindu home. In the villages and towns, images, icons, and idols placed out of doors in niches or under trees are worshipped by the people as are gods and goddesses when diseases, difficulties and other calamities afflict the people. Belief in ghosts and spirits (who are feared and propitiated) and in various superstitions is common and is largely indulged in by the illiterate and backward sections of the community.

Of Muslims—The Muslims believe that there is one God and that Muhammad is his prophet. The main duties enjoined by Islam are the saying of *namaz* or prayers (offered five times a day individually or collectively preferably in a mosque), the keeping of *roza* (fasts) in the month of Ramzan, the performance of hajj and the giving of *zakat* (that portion of one's income which should be given in charity). Some Muslims, particularly in the rural areas, share with the Hindus a belief in the existence of spirits and ghosts.

In this district, as elsewhere, many Muslims have faith in *pirs* (Muslim saints) and hold *urs* (commemoration of the death anniversaries of Muslim saints at their tombs). Some times on such occasions certain practices are followed which do not have the sanction of Islam. Some of the important places in this district where *urs* (which are attended by Muslims as well as Hindus) are celebrated are Erich (at the tombs of Sheikh Yusuf Budha and Syed Ibrahim), near the fort at Jhansi (at the tomb of Jiwan Shah) and at Lalitpur (at the tomb of Sadan Shah).

Of Jains—The Jains are the followers of the parth of liberation shown to the world by the Jinas (the conquerers and annihilators of the Karmic forces). The *triratna* (three gems)—right faith; right knowledge and right conduct—constitute the path of *moksha* (liberation). According to Jainism the world has had no beginning and will have no end and no creator is necessary to explain the cosmos. After completely annihilating the karmic forces the soul exists in its supreme purity and serves as the ideal which is aimed at by those desiring to escape from the cycles of births and deaths. The keynote of their ethical code is ahimsa. The Jains worship in their temples before the images of their *tirthankaras* or Jains. They make pilgrimages to four places in Lalitpur—Pawa in Talbehat, Deogarh in Balabehat, Siron in Bansi and the Kshetrapala temple in Lalitpur town. An interesting feature of Jain community particularly of the Parwar sub-caste, is the performance of the *gajrath* (elephant chariot) ceremony by a person on the occasion when a new temple or shrine built by him is consecrated. Members of the community from far and near are feasted and entertained. The religious ceremonies that take place last several days and the celebrations take the form of a big fair. The climax is the taking out in procession of a seven-storeyed chariot drawn by a pair of elephants with the image of a *tirthankara* in the uppermost storey. The man who performs this ceremony is given the title of 'Singhai' and if it is performed twice by him or by his descendants the men of the family can use the title 'Sawai Singhai', a third such performance conferring the right to use the title 'Shrimant'. This is a coveted honour and is peculiar to the Jains of these parts.

Of Sikhs—Sikhism is a monotheistic religion which is a simplified offshoot of Hinduism. It does not allow the practice of idolatory and recognises no religious distinctions or caste among its followers. It enjoins the wearing, by each adherent, of a comb, an iron bangle, a dagger and a pair of drawers and prohibits the cutting of the hair of the body. The Sikhs attend congregational prayers in their *gurdwaras* and celebrate the birth anniversaries of their gurus when their holy book, the *Granth*, is taken out in procession.

Of Christians—The Christians believe in God, his only son, Jesus Christ (the saviour of mankind), the Holy spirit, the resurrection of the dead and the life everlasting. Their holy book is the *Bible*. The Church Missionary Society (established in 1858), the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America and the American Reformed Episcopal Mission (established at Jhansi in 1886), St Jude's Shrine at Jhansi (established in 1947) and the Don Bosco Mission at Lalitpur (established in 1950) both under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have been carrying out evangelical, medical and educational work in the district in their own spheres.

Festivals

Hindu—Festivals play an important role in the Hindu way of life in the district and are celebrated on due occasions, the most important being briefly described below.

Ram Navami falls on the ninth day of the bright half of Chaitra to celebrate the birthday of Rama. People fast on this day and the temples of Rama are specially decorated and illuminated at night. The *Ramayana* is read in temples to a large numbers of devotees.

Naga Panchami is celebrated on the fifth day of the bright half of Sravana to propitiate nagas (serpent gods). Drawings of snakes are made with flour on wooden planks and are worshipped by the family by offering milk, flowers and rice. Wrestling matches are also arranged at this time. Women and girls sing *kajaris* (folk-songs) and swinging forms a customary part of the festival.

Janmastami falls on the eighth day of the dark half of Bhadra and is celebrated to commemorate the birthday of Krishna. The worshippers fast the whole day, breaking their fast with the eating of *prasad* which is distributed at midnight when the birth of Krishna is celebrated. Temples and small shrines in people's homes are decorated and are thronged with devotees, the singing of devotional songs in praise of Krishna being a special feature of the festival.

Dashara falls on the tenth day of the bright half of Asvina and commemorates the victory of Rama over Ravana. Ramlila celebrations are held at different places in the district and a big fair is held near the Lakshmi Bai park in Jhansi city which is attended by approximately ten thousand persons.

Dipawali (or Divali), the festival of lights, falls on the last day of the dark half of Kartika. Festivities start two days earlier with Dhanteras when metal utensils are purchased as a token of desired prosperity. The next-day, on Narak Chaturdasi, a few small earthen lamps (*diyas*) are lit as a preliminary to the main day of the festival when every Hindu home in the district is illuminated and the goddess Lakshmi is worshipped. Businessmen and traders close their yearly accounts on this day and start their new fiscal year the next morning and pray for prosperity in it. This day has a special significance for the Jains who also celebrate it as a festival because their twenty-fourth *tirthankara*, Mahavira, attained nirvana on it.

Sivaratri is celebrated in honour of Siva and falls on the thirteenth day of Phalguna. A fast is observed during the day and a vigil is kept at night when the god is worshipped. The temples of Siva are specially decorated and devotees offer water, flowers and *belpatra* (the leaves of the bael) to the icon and devotional songs in praise of Siva are sung throughout the day.

Holi, the spring festival, falls on the last day of Phalguna. In the villages people sing *phaags* (songs of Phalguna) during the nights of the month preceding the actual day of the festival. On the night of the festival itself big fires are lit on the important cross-roads of every town and village of the district symbolising the annihilation of the forces of evil. Ears of barley and wheat are also roasted in them and on the following day there is common rejoicing when people throw coloured water and coloured powder on each other and visit relations and friends.

A big fair, known as the Jal Vihar, is held annually on the eleventh day of the first fortnight of Bhadra in the town of Mauranipur and is attended by nearly 30,000 people who come from the neighbouring villages. The temples of Rama and Krishna are decorated on this occasion and the fair continues for a number of days, the chief day being the thirteenth when a long procession of *vimans* (decorated canopied thrones on which are seated the idols of gods and goddesses carried by the people on their shoulders) is taken out. The procession breaks up early the next morning on the banks of the Dhasan after an immersion ceremony has been performed. In Jhansi city the fair is held on a much smaller scale and for a day only.

The Scheduled Castes also celebrate all these festivals and in addition processions on certain occasions connected with their forebears (Valmiki, Raidas, ect.) are also taken out.

Sikh—The important festivals of the Sikhs are the birthdays of their gurus, Nanak and Govind Singh, when processions are taken out and congregational prayers are held and readings from the *Granth* are rendered. The other festivals celebrated by them are the Baisakhi and Lohari.

Jain—In this district the Jains celebrate the birth and nirvana anniversaries of Mahavira, their twenty-fourth *tirthankara*. Their other important festivals are Paryushan (which is held during the last ten days of Bhadra) and Ashtanika (which takes place during the last eight days of Kartika). A *rathyatra* (car procession) is also taken out on the thirteenth day of the dark half of Chaitra.

Christian—The main festivals of the Christians are Christmas, which falls on December 25, and celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ, Good Friday, which commemorates his crucifixion and Easter which celebrates his resurrection.

Muslims—The important festivals observed here are Barawafat, Shab-e-Barat, Id-ul-Fitr, Id-uz-Zuha and Muharram (which is an occasion for mourning rather than a festival).

Barawafat, the birthday of the prophet Muhammad, is celebrated on the twelfth day of Rabi-ul-Awwal. On this occasion Muslims gather to listen to discourses (Maulud Sharif) on the life of the prophet. Alms are distributed on this day.

Shab-e-Barat is celebrated on the night of the fourteenth day of Shaban. Prayers (*fateha*) are offered by people for the peace of the souls of their deceased kin and are usually recited or read over sweets and bread which are then distributed.

Id-ul-Fitr is celebrated on the first of the month of Shawwal when thanks giving prayers are offered for the successful completion of the fasts of the previous month of Ramzan. On this day Muslim men visit mosques for attending congregational prayers.

Id-uz-Zuha (or Bakra-Id) falls on the tenth of the month of Zilhij to celebrate the occasion when the prophet Ibrahim submitted himself to the will of God. Men attend morning prayers in mosques and sheep and goats are sacrificed in God's name.

The first ten days of the month of Moharram commemorate the tragedy of Kerbala which witnessed the martyrdom of Hussain (the grandson of the prophet Muhammad) and his companions. This occasion is observed specially by the Shias, though the Sunnis, who are in the majority in the district, also take part in some of the observances. The *imambaras* are illuminated on the eighth and ninth of the month, *majlises* (religious assemblies) are held from the first to the ninth and *tazias* are taken out in procession on the tenth day (*Ashra*) by both Sunnis and Shias.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

In this district the laws governing succession and the inheritance of property are the same as elsewhere in the State. Before 1951, agricultural land and other property were governed by the personal law of the individual concerned but after the abolition of zamindari in 1951, the succession and partition of agricultural holdings came to be regulated by Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950, (Act I of 1951). The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, has brought about important changes in the law of succession for Hindus, Jains and Sikhs, such as the right given to a female heir to succeed to coparcenary property. The Muslims are governed by their personal law of succession and inheritance and the Christians by the Indian Succession Act of 1925.

In this district, as elsewhere in the State, the institution of the joint family system (which was one of the distinguishing features of Hindu society), is breaking down due to various economic and social forces, the

impact of modern ideas, the exigencies of service (public and private) and the individualistic outlook of the younger generation. The disintegration of the system in the villages of the district is also being accelerated by the lure of city life, the expectations of better returns in construction work and industrial concerns, etc.

Marriage and Morals

Of Hindus—Among the Hindus of the district (as elsewhere in the State) marriage is a sacrament and its rites are prescribed and sanctioned by customs and traditions, though variations from caste to caste or even from family to family within a caste may occur in the performance of various ceremonies.

According to the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955, the marital age is 18 for the bridegroom and 15 for the bride but in the event of the latter not having completed the age of 18 years, the consent of the guardian, if any, has to be obtained. Under this Act polygamy became illegal. The term Hindu includes Sikhs and Jains for purposes of this Act. Certain customary restrictions such as marriages between persons of the same *gotra* still do not take place although the Act has legalised such marriages. *Sapinda* marriages are prohibited both by law and custom. Restrictions regarding endogamic marriage are not as rigid now as they were. Inter-caste and inter-subcaste marriages and marriages within the same *gotra* have also begun to take place in the district. Marriages by registration, though permissible by law, are not very common here.

Generally marriages are arranged by the parents, the woman's side approaching the man's, sometimes through a go-between. If the required particulars are found suitable on both sides, the marriage is settled. The first ceremony is that of *barichha* (choosing the bridegroom) or the engagement and it is performed by the bride's side. The next ceremony is the *tilak* or *phaldan* (betrothal) when presents and cash are offered by the bride's party to the bridegroom. At this time the *lagan* (date and time of marriage) as declared by the priest is also communicated by the bride's people to the bridegroom's. On the appointed day the *barat* (marriage party) reaches the bride's house where the *dwarpuja* (religious worship and reception of the bridegroom at the door) is performed, followed by *kanyadan* (giving away of the girl) and *bhanwar* or *saptpadi* (going round the sacred fire seven times), which complete the sacrament. After this the guests are feasted and the ceremony of *vida* (departure) takes place, the *barat* returning with the bride to the bridegroom's house.

Among the members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, sometimes the marriage ceremony (known as *paipuja*) takes place at the bridegroom's and not at the bride's place. Among certain castes the marriage of widows is also permitted.

Of Muslims—Islam permits polygamy to the extent of four wives. With the Muslims marriage is a contract and every Muslim of sound mind, who has attained puberty, may enter into such a contract but the marriage of such a Muslim is void if it has been brought about without his consent. The amount of dower (*mehr*) may be fixed before, at the time of or after the marriage. The essentials of a marriage are that there should be a proposal (usually by the bridegroom's side) by or on behalf of one of the parties and an acceptance by or on behalf of the other, in the presence and hearing of two male or one male and two female witnesses who must be sane and adult Muslims—but according to Shia law the presence of witnesses is not necessary in any matter regarding marriage. The proposal and acceptance must both be expressed at one meeting. The custom that prevails in the district is that after the settlement of the marriage the *mangni* (asking for the bride) takes place. On the date fixed, the bridegroom and his party go to the house of the bride and her vakil (who is usually an elderly relative), in the presence of two witnesses, obtains the consent of the bride and the bridegroom to the contracting of the marriage and informs their parents accordingly. The marriage ceremony (*nikah*) is then performed by the *qazi* in the presence of witnesses. Among the Shias the *mujtahid* performs the marriage instead of the *qazi*. Then the *rukhsat* (leave taking) takes place and the bride goes away with the bridegroom to his place.

Of Christians—According to the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, as amended by Act 48 of 1952, the marital age of the bridegroom shall not be under 18 years and that of the bride shall not be under 15 years but if either party has not completed the eighteenth year, the consent of the minor's guardian is required. The marriage customs of the adherents of different denominations usually follow the same general pattern. The marriage may be arranged by the parents or the relatives of the two parties or may be the result of the individual choice of the two persons concerned. The period of engagement, which precedes the marriage may be long or short as found convenient. The banns or notice regarding the intended marriage are published three times (once every week) by the priest, in the church where the marriage is to be solemnised, to give an opportunity of objection. The date and time being determined upon, the bride and bridegroom are married in church, the ceremony being performed by the priest in the presence of the guests. The essential parts of the ceremony are the giving away of the bride by the father (or other relative or friend), the repeating aloud, after the priest, of the marriage vows by the bride and the bridegroom, the placing of the ring by the bridegroom on the third finger of the bride's left hand (sometimes the bride and the bridegromm exchange rings at this time), the pronouncement of the couple as man and wife by the priest and the

signing of the marriage register by the bride and the bridegroom and their witnesses. The guests then repair to the bride's home to partake in the wedding festivities.

Civil Marriage—The Law provides this form of marriage, which has to be performed by a marriage registrar appointed by law, in respect of parties belonging to different religions. The number of such marriages (performed under the Special Marriage Act, 1954) was eight in 1957, nine in 1958, eleven in 1959, thirteen in 1960 and eleven in 1961.

Divorce—Hindu law did not permit of divorce except that among the Scheduled Castes the dissolution of marriage was possible with the sanction of the panchayat of the caste concerned. It was only in 1955 that, under the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955, divorce was provided for under certain circumstances and conditions. The applications for divorce filed in court by Hindu husbands and wives were seven in 1958, five in 1959, two in 1960 and seven in 1961, of which 10 were by husbands and 11 by wives, none being granted

Home Life

According to the figures of the 1961 census, there are 1,84,714 occupied houses in the district, 1,11,015 in the villages and 13,669 in the towns, an average of 587 persons per 1,000 or 5.8 persons per house in the rural areas and 593 persons per 1,000 or 5.9 persons per house in the urban areas There are 2,02,501 households in the district, 1,51,168 in the villages and 51,033 in the towns, the average being 5.4 persons per household in the rural areas and 5.7 persons per household in the urban areas. Medium households (those in which there are four to six persons) are the dominant type in both villages and towns.

Houses in the Town—The town of Jhansi does not lie on a single extended plane, many eminences, ravines and undulations being special features of its topography. The old quarters of the town in the vicinity of the fort are huddled up with houses of the old type, small lanes and by-lanes. Some houses, which have been built in new localities, are of the present-day type. The houses here are genrally built of brick, stone slabs being used as lintels and doorposts. The town is characterised by old-fashioned houses and with open spaces intervening between the town and the cantonment area.

Houses in the villages—The pattern of houses in the villages is much the same as it was in the past. Houses here are generally built of mud or unbaked bricks and are roofed with tiles, thatch being rarely seen. In the neighbourhood of the hilly areas they are commonly built of unhewn stone, the mortar being mud. Throughout the district elevated places are usually chosen for the location of village sites.

Furniture and Decoration—In the rural areas of the district people who are not well-off have a few string cots, wooden chairs, etc. The cultivators who are better off have a few more articles of furniture such as a *takht*, some chairs and stools, a table or two, etc. There are hardly any furnishings or decorations but crude clay toys, pictures of Hindu deities and clay idols in Hindu homes are frequently seen in rural dwellings.

In the cities the items of furniture, furnishing and other accessories and their quality vary with the householder's taste and monetary and social status. Some people have the usual furniture – a drawing room suite, a dining table, chairs, beds (usually made of string or *niwar*), almirahs, etc., but generally *takhts*, cane chairs, small tables and *morhas* are used.

Food—The staple food consumed by the people of the district is wheat, rice or coarse grains such as *sally* (*Panicum Ramosam*), *phekar* (*Panicum Triferon*), *juar* (*Sarghum vulgare*), *kodo* (*Paspalum scroticulatum*) and *maka* (*Zea Mays*). The pulses consumed are *mung* (*Phaseolus aurias*), *urd* (*Phaseolus mungo*), *chana* (*Cicer arietinum*), *masoor* (*Lens culinaris medic*), *arhar* (*Cajanus cajan*) and *matra* (*Pisum satinum*). The people of the district are hardy but on the whole their diet is deficient in protective foods such as milk, flesh and vegetables. Most Hindus in the district are vegetarian by habit and preference and although the Muslims are generally non-vegetarian, in the villages they also eat vegetarian food.

Dress—There is nothing distinctive about the dress of the inhabitants of Jhansi because a kind of standardisation is now taking place throughout northern India in sartorial matters. Among those who can afford it, the men (generally students, lawyers, doctors and those in service) are increasingly taking to trousers and buttoned up coats or bushcoats. The sari is worn generally by women in the urban areas. The peasant woman, particularly in the southern parts of the district, usually wears her sari somewhat like a man's dhoti, the lower portion being taken between the legs and tucked into the waistband at the back. The saris worn by the women in the rural areas are as a rule of varying shades of dark red. In the tahsil of Jhansi the *lehnga* (very full, long, loose skirt locally called a *bund*) is also worn with an *orhni* (long scarf for the head and the shoulders). The ordinary dress for men is dhoti or pyjama, *kurta* (loose knee-length shirt) or shirt. In the villages the common wear for men is the dhoti and shirt or *saluka* (short shirt) and the turban is also often seen.

Communal Life

Ammusements and Recreations—There are five picture houses in the town of Jhansi and one each in Lalitpur and Mauranipur all of which have a total seating capacity of 3,147. Cinema shows are popular among the people and the average monthly attendance is about 1,34,000. There are

6,126 radio sets in the district including 252 community listening sets provided at the *gaon* panchayat centres for village folk.

There are hardly any means of recreation and amusement in the villages, fairs, festivels, religious and social functions being the main occasions when the village folk can enjoy a change from the daily routine of life. Folk dances peculiar to the district such as the Mohania and the Chachar are organised on the occasions of Divali and Ras Lila, etc Some traditional games like *kabaddi* and other sports occupy some of the time of the young men of the village. The Prantiya Rakshak Dal (which functions under the planning department) arranges sports competitions, wrestling tournaments, exhibitions of the Indian style of physical culture and organises youth clubs in the rural areas of the district. During the Second Five-year Plan period it arranged 121 wrestling tournaments organised 83 clubs and 205 teams under the auspices of the Yuvak Mangal Dal (with a membership of 3,361), established 231 *akharas* (wrestling centres) and opened 12 new physical training centres

Impact of Zamindari Abolition on Social Life

The abolition of the zamindari system has brought about a significant change in the social and economic life of the peasantry of the district The zamindar was formerly the pivot around which the social and economic life of the village revolved but the system which he represented has been replaced by the institution of the *gaon* panchayat which acts on behalf of the village community and is vested with wide powers of land management The landlord tenant system has given place to an order in which the rights in the possession of one's land are ensured and no more need ejectment or undue increase in rent be feared *Begar* (forced unpaid labour), which the peasantry had to provide, has also ceased to exist in the post abolition period The landlords (who had generally exploited the peasantry and thrived on its labours) and the tillers of the soil have been placed on an equal footing. On the whole the cultivators today enjoy better living conditions than before and have developed a sense of security under the *gaon* panchayats and *nyaya* panchayats. Although the zamindars, both big and small, were hard hit by the abolition of the zamindari system, the lot of the smaller zamindars, who were in on overwhelming majority in the district and were entirely dependent on their rent rolls, was worse but most of them now till their land themselves and have also realised that their future lies in taking up employment in the various professions and services or in setting themselves up in business and similar enterprises.

The social system which was based on semi-feudal traditions of reciprocity in which the zamindar acted as the guardian of the village community has also disappeared. In their day big landlords were the mainstay of men of letters, musicians, the exponents of some of the fine arts, etc., and actively supported and often participated in local religious and cultural activities, extended a helping hand in times of natural calamities

and protected their tenantry from the anti-social elements of the community. A section of the business community which was engaged in trading in articles of luxury, etc., which were in demand by the zamindars, has had to find new avenues of making a living. However, the peasantry, which had lost its sense of initiative and industry due to centuries of servility, is gradually gaining confidence and vigour and, having been entrusted with the management of its own affairs, is developing a sturdy independence and the capacity of stand on its own legs. The elimination of the intermediaries between the government and the tillers of the soil has brought the latter into direct contact with the former and has infused into them a new sense of self-respect and dignity.

Improvement in the means of transport and communications has brought the cultivator nearer to the market thus giving him the opportunity of striking a better bargain for his produce. In the past the money-lenders in the villages of the district often made it a business to acquire land by the devious method of lending money to the landholder only if the land were mortgaged to them, the rate of interest charged being so exorbitant that the borrower could not repay the debt in time and had to suffer the loss of his land through foreclosure. Now the money-lenders have fallen upon lean times as credit facilities are available to the cultivators at reasonable rates of interest through co-operative societies and similar institutions.

The numerous classes of tenure holders which existed before the abolition of zamindari were substituted by a simple and uniform scheme under the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act I of 1951), the two main types of tenure holders in the district that came into existence being *bhumidhari* and the *sirdar*; in 1961 the number of the former was 1,65,126 (holding 5,68,063 acres of land) and of the latter 2,01,572 (holding 8,35,675 acres of land) In this district, as elsewhere, a co-ordinated plan of rural reconstruction has been undertaken in which the *gaon* panchayats, *nyaya* panchayats, block development committees and Zila Parishad are playing a significant role in improving agricultural productivity which is one of the bases on which the progress of the farmer depends.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Land Utilisation and Reclamation

Jhansi, like the other parts of the Bundelkhand region, is not an agricultural area, and only 11.46 per cent of its area was devoted to agriculture in 1960-61 when that area under culturable waste and that unfit for cultivation was about 11 54 and 11 per cent respectively The tahsilwise distribution of the land of the district is given in Table V (i), V (ii) and V (iii) of the Appendix.

Unculturable Area--According to the first regular Settlement (completed in 1861) out of the total area of 8,15,519 acres of the then district of Jhansi (which comprised the four tahsils of Moth, Garautha, Jhansi and Mauranipur) 1,79,117 acres (or 22 22 per cent) were unfit for cultivation either due to being barren and covered with water or being village sites. The position of the remaining portion of the present district (which comprised the present subdivision of Lalitpur but at that time was a separate district) was almost the same and according to the Settlement of 1859 out of the total area of 12,13,022 acres about 2,87,501 acres (or 23 7 per cent) were not culturable. The position showed a marked change at the time of the second regular Settlement when the unculturable area in the four tahsils of Jhansi (mentioned above) was 1 52 958 acres or 16.6 per cent of the total area which then measured about 9,23,146 acres. The change was more marked in the Lalitpur subdivision (which came into existence after the merger of the Lalitpur district in Jhansi district in 1891) where the unculturable land had decreased to 1,46,008 acres or 12.7 per cent of the total area which in 1899 was 11 53,872 acres. The position of the unculturable land remained almost the same during the first quarter of the present century and according to the Season and Crop Report of 1924-25 an area of 3,14,726 acres (which was 11 88 per cent of the total area of 23,15,651 acres of the district) came under this category By the end of the second quarter of the present century when, according to the Season and Crop Report of 1949-50, the area of the district was 25,39,912 acres, the unculturable area was 3,10,106 acres or 12 21 per cent of the total area. The percentage of the unculturable area declined still further in subsequent years and in 1960-61 it was only 10 99 the total area of the whole district in that year being 21,21,499 and that of the uncuturable land, 2,66,182 acres.

Culturable Area-The area falling in this category includes the land under groves, forests, pastures and also that prepared for sugar-cane or left fallow and is extensive in this district (particularly that which is fallow).

According to the Settlement Report of 1893 the cultivable area (including groves, culturable waste and fallows) at the time of the first regular Settlement of 1854-61 was 2,73,001 acres or 32.28 per cent of the total area of the then Jhansi district (which did not include the present Lalitpur subdivision). In the remaining part of the district comprising the tahsils of Lalitpur and Mehroni (of the Lalitpur subdivision which then formed a separate district), the total culturable area at that time was 6,24,878 acres which was 51.51 per cent of the total area of that region. The reports of the Settlements of 1889-92 of Jhansi proper (that is, the old district of Jhansi) and of 1896-99 of the Lalitpur subdivision reveal that in regard to the culturable waste land as it stood about the end of the last century, an area of 3,84,378 acres (or 41.63 per cent of the total area of 9,23,146 acres) was 'out of cultivation' in the then Jhansi district (excluding the Lalitpur subdivision) and 7,21,132 acres (or about 62.49 per cent of the total area of the subdivision) were assessed as culturable waste in the Lalitpur subdivision. By the end of 1924-25 the area under culturable waste was 12,52,434 acres (or 54.08 per cent of the total area of the whole district) of which 1,20,725 acres were under forests, 2,73,801 acres were fallow and 8,57,908 acres were cultivable land lying uncultivated. Twenty-five years later (in 1949-50) the culturable area in the whole district was 13,29,060 acres (or 52.32 per cent of the total area) which comprised 1,80,143 acres under forests, 2,48,318 acres which were fallow and 9,00,599 acres which were cultivable but left uncultivated. The percentage of the area fit for cultivation but not actually cultivated decreased in subsequent years perhaps due to the extension of the cultivated area in the district and in 1960-61 it came down to 44.54 per cent. The following statement shows the culturable area of different categories during the three years ending March 31, 1961 :

Year	Total area	Under groves	Old fallow	New fallow	Under sugar-cane	Culturable waste (forests, pastures, grass lands, etc.)	Total culturable area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1958-59 ..	24,21,499	1,702	82,588	2,40,647	7	8,03,019	11,27,963
1959-60 ..	24,21,499	1,521	87,583	2,14,548	..	7,88,648	10,92,300
1960-61 ..	24,21,499	1,487	83,240	2,11,153	6	7,82,691	10,78,577

Reclamation of Culturable Waste—No schemes for the permanent reclamation of waste land in the district have been applied to this area

bar attempts at the eradication of kans. Attention to the reclamation of areas infested with kans was paid for the first time during the period of the operations of the Settlement of 1939-45 and a number of tractors for uprooting this pest were purchased for deep ploughing. But the scheme turned out to be too costly for the cultivator. Eradication was also in operation in 1950-51 in the tahsils of Mehroni, Mauranipur and Garautha which are the main kans-infested areas.

Cultivated Area—Due to large areas of the district being barren and unculturable and the population sparse, cultivation here has never reached a high stage of development and the cultivated area has always been less than 50 per cent of the total area of the district. According to the Settlement report of 1893 the total cultivated area of the then Jhansi district (excluding the Lalitpur subdivision) at the time of the first regular Settlement (1864-65) was 3,93,401 acres (3,71,865 acres dry and 21,536 acres irrigated) which was only 46.53 per cent of the total area of the region. The position of the Lalitpur subdivision (which at that time was a separate district) was worse and of its total area of 12,13,022 acres only 2,88,600 acres (2,59,788 acres dry and 2,671 acres irrigated), forming a percentage of 23.79 were under the plough. The figures of the second Settlement of 1889–92 of Jhansi showed that the cultivated area in the tahsils of Jhansi, Moth, Mauranipur and Garautha was 3,85,810 acres or 41.79 per cent of the total area of these four tahsils which due to the interchange it certain villages with Gwalior state, had become reduced to 9,23,146 acres. According to the Settlement report of 1899 of the Lalitpur subdivision, the cultivated area of the subdivision was 2,72,980 acres (2,41,717 dry and 31,263 irrigated) which was 23 65 per cent of 11,53,872 acres, the entire area of the subdivision. The third regular Settlement of 1903--06 was carried on during a period of agricultural depression and according to the Settlement report of 1947 of the Jhansi district out of the total area of 21,94,721 acres of the whole district (including the Lalitpur subdivision) only 7,17,308 acres (or 32.67 per cent of the total area) were under cultivation. The position was almost the same in 1924-25 when the total area of the district was assessed to be 23,15,651 acres and the net cropped area was 7,18,491 acres or about 31.02 per cent of the total area. During the Settlement of 1939–45 the position was found to have some what improved and according to the Settlement report of 1947 the area under the plough was 7,89,574 acres or 36.07 per cent of the total area of 21,88,953 acres. To a great extent this increase was due to an increase in cultivation in the Lalitpur subdivision at the time when there was almost no change in the northern tahsils of the old district. The position remained unchanged till the middle of the present century and in 1949-50 the cultivated area was about 35.46 per cent of the whole. Since then it has gradually increased and in 1960-61 its percentage reached 44.46

The following table shows the gradual increase in the cultivated area during the last five years :

Year	Total area of district	Cultivated area (in acres)		
		Irrigated	Unirrigated	Total
1956-57	22,88,320	1,29,536	8,80,145	10,09,981
1957-58	24,21,499	1,55,015	8,45,415	10,00,430
1958-59	24,21,499	1,44,721	8,87,077	10,31,798
1959-60	24,21,499	1,52,682	9,09,071	10,61,753
1960-61	24,21,499	1,50,535	9,26,205	10,76,740

Double-cropped Area

In spite of the scattered population and the large area lying waste, a considerable area of the district is cultivated more than once. Such areas were not quite marked at the time of the first Settlements of Jhansi and Lalitpur but during the Settlement of 1889-93 of Jhansi and that of 1896-99 of Lalitpur they increased considerably and from the Settlement report of 1896 it appears that at that time the area sown more than once was 11,780 acres in the four northern tahsils of the present district. In the Lalitpur subdivision it was even larger and immediately before the Settlement period on an average more than 43,000 acres were cultivated more than once. During the next Settlement (that of 1903-06) which covered the whole district, the double-cropped area in the four northern tahsils was about 23,324 acres – almost double of that which was assessed during the previous Settlement. There was, however, no change in the double-cropped area in the Lalitpur subdivision, which was 44,066 acres. At the time of the latest Settlement of 1939-45 the area cultivated more than once in the whole district was 94,777 acres or 12.1 per cent of the total cultivated area. Since then it has been fluctuating from year to year and in 1953-54 it was 62,818 acres, in 1956-57 it was 98,482 acres and in 1960-61 it was reported to be 1,07,054 acres.

The practice of double cropping is confined generally to the plots on which rice is sown in *kharif* or to the fields in which early millets and *zaid* crops are sown with the help of irrigation.

Irrigation

Irrigation plays a role of varying importance in the different parts of the district depending on the nature of the soil. In the regions of the black soil (which occurs mostly in the tahsils of Moth, Garautha and

Mauranipur and in the southern parts of the Lalitpur subdivision) irrigation is not absolutely necessary because of the moisture-retaining nature of the soil, good harvests being raised even in years when the rainfall is not abundant but it is necessary in the red-soil tracts, which are less absorbent of moisture. According to the report of the Settlement of 1903-06, the percentage of the irrigated area in the black-soil tracts of the northern subdivisions of Jhansi-Moth and Garautha-Mauranipur it was 27.0 and in that of Lalitpur it was 2.48. In the red-soil tracts of the northern subdivisions it was 21.49 and in that of Lalitpur 23.3, the proportion of the irrigated areas in both the red and black types being 6.5 per cent in the northern subdivisions and 12 per cent in the Lalitpur subdivision. Since this Settlement there has been a considerable increase in the irrigated area in the district and according to the report of the Settlement of 1939-45 the irrigated area in the black-soil tracts during the period of the Settlement was 3 9 per cent of the cultivated area of the district and in the red-soil areas it was 21.7 per cent. In the riverain areas and the elevated plots (*pathar*) it is 4.1 and 0.1 per cent respectively.

The low water-table and the hilly topography of the district have always been an obstacle in the expansion of irrigation and in consequence the irrigated area has always been insignificant. At the time of the first regular Settlement of the district before its amalgamation with what was then the district of Lalitpur, when the cultivated area was 3,93,401 acres, the irrigated area was only 21,536 acres or 5 5 per cent. There was hardly any change in the irrigated area in subsequent years and during the second Settlement, when the cultivated area was assessed to be 3,85,810 acres, the irrigated area was only 23,197 acres or 6 06 per cent. The percentage of the irrigated area as compared with that of the cultivated area has always been greater in the subdivision of Lalitpur and according to the Settlement report of Lalitpur of 1899 the irrigated area at the time of the first regular Settlement of this region was 28,812 acres or 9.9 per cent of the cultivated area of this subdivision which was 2,88,600 acres. Only a slight increase in the irrigated area of this region was marked at the time of its second Settlement (that of 1896-99) when an area of about 31,263 acres (forming a percentage of 11 5 of the cultivated area of 2,72,980 acres) was under irrigation. At the time of the Settlement of 1903 06, when the Settlement operations were taken up in the whole district (as constituted after the subdivision of Lalitpur was added to the old district of Jhansi), the irrigated area in the whole district was 63,986 acres or 8.7 per cent of the cultivated area of 7,33,018 acres. It was, however, found to have increased considerably at the time of the Settlement of 1939-45 and according to the report of the Settlement, it had increased to 95,026 acres which was a percentage of 12.38 of the total cultivated area of 7,89,574 acres of the whole district. During the

different Five-year Plan periods the cultivated area of the district increased but there was a simultaneous increase in the irrigated area also. Thus during the year 1958-59, when the cultivated area was assessed to be 10,31,798 acres, the irrigated area had gone up to 1,44,721 acres (or 14.02 per cent of the cultivated area) and in 1960-61 it went up still further to 1,50,535 acres or 13.9 per cent of the cultivated area of the district which was 10,76,740 acres.

A significant fact since the Settlement of 1939—45 is the considerable though gradual increase in the area irrigated by canals at the expense of the area irrigated by wells. Thus at the time of this Settlement, the area irrigated by canals was 19,989 acres (or 21.04 per cent of the area actually irrigated) as compared with 1,123 acres (or 1.8 per cent) at the time of the previous Settlement while the percentage of the area irrigated by wells had gone down to 73.02 as compared with 89.3 at the time of the previous Settlement though actually the area irrigated by wells had increased to 69,390 acres from 57,047 acres. The same trend continued in subsequent years also and in 1958-59 the area irrigated by canals was 66,829 acres (or 46.18 per cent of the area actually irrigated which was 1,44,721 acres) as compared with 71,714 acres or 49.55 per cent of the area actually irrigated from all sources) irrigated by wells, and in 1960-61 the area irrigated by canals went up still further to 70,434 acres as against 74,670 acres irrigated by wells.

As in other districts of the State, irrigation is mostly required for the *rabi* and *zaid* crops, the *kharif* crops mostly depending on the rainfall. In 1960-61 out of a total area of 5,34,200 acres sown with *rabi* crops, 1,45,007 acres (1,43,891 acres under food and 1,116 acres under non-food crops) were under irrigation. In *kharif* of the same year, the proportion of the irrigated to the cultivated areas was only nominal and out of an area of 5,44,935 acres under *kharif* crops only, 5,737 acres (4,975 acres under food crops and 762 acres under non-food crops) were irrigated. *Zaid* crops in this year covered only 4,659 acres all of which were irrigated except 118 acres.

Sources of Supply

Masonry wells have always been an important source of irrigation in the district though in the last fifteen years or so they have lost much of their importance due to the expansion of the canal system which now irrigates almost the same area as is irrigated by wells. Tanks and reservoirs are also sources of irrigation but the irrigation is done mostly by means of canals. Tube-wells have not been introduced in this district most probably because the stratum is not suitable for sinking them. The area

irrigated by these different sources during the five years ending 1960-61 is given in the following statement:

Sources	Area actually irrigated (in acres)				
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Canals	52,184	80,257	66,829	76,008	70,434
Wells	72,859	69,371	71,714	71,313	74,670
Tanks, lakes, etc. ..	2,223	3,278	3,640	3,297	3,509
Other sources ..	2,270	2,109	2,538	2,104	1,922
Total .	1,29,536	1,55,015	1,44,721	1,52,682	1,50,535

The water level varies in different parts of the district. The undulating nature of the country and the varying thickness of the softer soil deposits cause water to be found at all sorts of depths from ten feet in the red-soil tracts of the central part of the district to seventy feet or more in some parts of tahsil Moth. In the rocky red-soil tracts water can generally be tapped near enough to the surface for the use of Persian wheels but in the northern parts of the district the sub-soil water level is low, the greatest depth being found in the villages lying on the high banks of the Betwa and the Dhasan. In the neighbourhood of the Betwa canal and the large reservoirs the level of the sub-soil water is hight and at Ujyan, east of the Parichha reservoir, it is 15 feet. In the Lalitpur subdivision the average depth of water is 22 feet but here also it varies from place to place. In the neghbourhood of lakes and tanks water is found in the higher strata and its supply is also more constant than in the areas which are far from reservoirs.

Wells—As many parts of the district are rocky, wells are difficult to dig and their number has never been large in the district. Nevertheless they have been the most stable and important source of irrigation in the past and according to the figures for the period of the Settlement of 1903—06, they then irrigated 22,953 acres out of the total irrigated area of 27,543 acres in the two northern subdivisions of Jhansi district and 31,031 acres out of the irrigated area of 36,443 acres in the Lalitpur subdivision. On the whole there was hardly any reduction in the area irrigated by wells in the subsequent years also though with the expansion of canals (which resulted in a considerable increase in the irrigated area of the district) the percentage of the area irrigated by wells became less. Thus in 1905-06 out of the area actually irrigated from all sources which was 47,007 acres, wells irrigated 43,544 acres or 92.7 per cent. In 1922-23 the area irrigated by wells had increased to 60,176 acres but its percentage as compared with the area actually irrigated had gone down to 79.01 and in 1938-39, when wells irrigated 66,855 acres in the whole district, the percentage of the area irrigated by them as

against the area actually irrigated from all sources was further reduced to 71.9. This trend has continued till the present and, according to the figures of 1960-61, when the area irrigated by wells increased to 74,670 acres, its percentage as compared with the area actually irrigated was 49.6. During the periods of the first regular Settlements of the old districts of Jhansi and Lalitpur there were 12,388 wells of all types in both these regions. The number increased in subsequent years and according to the report of the second regular Settlement of the old district of Jhansi, in 1889—90 there were 6,969 wells which were used for irrigation in that region and in addition there were 2,942 wells which were meant primarily for domestic purposes but were also sometimes used for irrigation. The number of masonry wells in the Lalitpur subdivision was larger than in the two northern subdivisions of the old district of Jhansi and according to the report of the second Settlement of Lalitpur there were 11,662 masonry wells (8,195 old and 3,467 new) in that part as compared with 9,006 found at the time of the first regular Settlement. At the time of the Settlement of 1903—06 there were 17,596 masonry wells in the whole district of which 13,210 were in the Lalitpur subdivision and 4,386 in the two northern subdivisions. In 1925-26 the number of masonry wells in the district which were available for irrigation was 25,532 of which only 17,326 were actually used for irrigation. In addition to these there were also 7,936 non-masonry wells available for irrigation but of them only 4,623 were used for this purpose. A decade later the number of masonry and non-masonry wells was found to be 28,594 and 6,828 respectively but only 19,719 of the former and 3,705 of the latter were actually used for irrigation. In 1945-46 the numbers of masonry and non-masonry wells which were actually used for irrigation were 21,190 and 3,577 respectively though the numbers of masonry and non-masonry wells which were available for the purpose were 30,408 and 5,798 respectively. According to the figures for the year 1956-57 there were 24,865 wells (21,088 masonry and 3,777 non-masonry) in the district which were used for irrigation and 12,888 others of which 2,912 were used for domestic purposes only. The following statement gives the number of wells and the area irrigated by them in the quinquennium ending March 31, 1961 :

Year	Wells used for irrigation			Wells used for domestic purposes	Wells not in use	Area (in acres) irrigated by wells
	Masonry	Non-masonry	Total			
1956-57	21,599	3,574	25,173	2,380	9,386	72,859
1957-58	22,046	3,747	25,793	2,922	9,431	69,371
1958-59	22,331	3,440	25,771	2,832	10,484	71,714
1959-50	21,398	3,541	24,929	2,930	11,769	71,313
1960-61	21,960	3,402	25,362	2,837	11,772	74,670

Of the two types of wells found in the district, the masonry and the non-masonry, the former are more in number than the latter as the greater part of the district consists of black soil, the nature of which precludes the sinking of any other type of well except the masonry. As in such tracts the water table is low, the cost of constructing a masonry well is not less than Rs 2,000 but this substantial outlay is economical in the long run as such wells last for long periods. The non-masonry wells are of two types, the earthen well and the *chattani* (a local adjectival term derived from the word *chattan* meaning rock). The construction of an earthen well involves an expenditure varying from fifty to sixty rupees provided that no blasting is required and it lasts from two to six years. *Chattani* wells are cut downwards through the rock which is usually not very far below the surface anywhere in the red soil tracts and each such well provides irrigation for a period varying from 25 to 40 years particularly if the upper layer of the soil is strengthened which is usually done by using the broken rock extracted from the lower levels. The cost of constructing such wells is not very high and not uncommonly they are transformed into superior masonry wells after a few years use.

Where the water level is fairly high (as is the case in most parts of Lalitpur), the water is raised out of the well by a Persian wheel (called *rahat*) the special feature of which in this district is that many have chatties instead of tins fastened to the wheel which revolves by means of rough wooden cogs. Elsewhere in the district the ordinary leather bucket is employed.

Canals and Reservoirs—In the district canals have now become as important a source of irrigation as wells. The northern part of the district is served by the Betwa canal and the Gursarai canal, the two most important canals of the district. Channels have also been taken out from big reservoirs like Govind Sagar, Barwa Sagar, Kamla Sagar, Kachneo, Pachwara and Magarwara and irrigate a considerable area of the district.

The area served by canals in the past was negligible. In 1894-95 only 1,100 acres were irrigated by them and by the close of the Settlement of 1905-06 this area had increased to 1,628 acres. In 1920-21 when the area actually irrigated in the district was 61,910 acres, the area irrigated by canals had increased to 9,894 acres. In 1938-39 (when Settlement operations of the district commenced) the area served by canals had further increased to 19,903 acres, the area actually irrigated at that time having also increased to 92,990 acres. Canal irrigation received an impetus during the First and Second Five-year Plan periods and by the end of the former the area served by them had increased to 18,410 acres or 40 04 per cent of the area actually irrigated from all sources, it being further increased to 70,134 acres in 1960-61 when the Second Five-year Plan period came to an end.

Reservoirs and tanks by themselves irrigate only a small area of the district. Most of them, especially the bigger ones, however, feed the canals which have been taken out from them or store water for supplying it to other reservoirs from which canal take off, the biggest reservoirs of the district, the Mata Tila and the Dhukwan, falling into the latter category. A brief account of the important reservoirs and of the canals taking off from them or which are fed by their waters is given below.

Betwa Canal System—The system consists of the Betwa canal and its distributaries which are fed by the Parichha reservoir from which the canal takes off and two other reservoirs on the Betwa, the Dhukwan and the Mata Tila. The idea of constructing a canal taking off from the Betwa was originally conceived in 1855 but the proposal could not be implemented owing to the breaking out of the struggle for independence in 1857. In 1868 a project was mooted pertaining to the construction of a weir across the Betwa and taking out a canal from it for irrigating the tract lying between the rivers Pahuj, Betwa and Yamuna.

Parichha Weir—Mauza Khurd, a hamlet near the village of Parichha—about fourteen miles from Jhansi town – was selected as the site of the headworks of the proposed canal. Ultimately the work of throwing the weir across the river was started in 1881 and it was completed in 1885. It is a solid structure of rubble stone masonry work impounding 3,250 million cubic feet of water. It extends across the rocky bed of the river on a curved alignment, divided into two portion by an island, and has a total length of 4,261 feet, the crest being 633 feet above sea level and on an average 25 feet above the normal level of the channel of the river. It involved an expenditure of Rs 4,79,813 and converted the river for some 17 miles above into a stately stretch of water. An influx bund for preventing the river, when in floods, from cutting round the headworks was also constructed on each side of the headworks. The storage capacity of the reservoir was found to be inadequate during the famine of 1896 and in 1898 a line of shutters six feet high was fixed upon the weir at a cost of Rs 1,53,081 which increased the storage capacity by 720 million cubic feet. As the influx bunds were found not to be high enough to save the headworks during floods, they were also raised subsequently. On the left flank of the weir are the under sluices at right angels to which lie the canal gates, the chief object of the former being to prevent the accumulation of silt at this point.

Betwa Canal—Although the canal takes off from this district, only a short stretch of 52 miles falls within the district of which 34 miles are under the administration of the Betwa canal division which has its headquarters at Jhansi and 18 miles under the Betwa canal division which has its headquarters outside the district (in Orai). The canal runs parallel to the Jhansi-Kanpur road for about 12 miles at a considerably lower

level than the surrounding country but at village Pulia (4 miles north-west of Moth) it becomes level with it and bifurcates into the Hamirpur branch and the Khutand branch. The cost of the entire canal amounted to about Rs 42,00,000 and it was opened for irrigation in September, 1885, but the district did not derive much benefit from it till recently as the soils in the region through which it passes are *mar* and *kabar* which usually do not require irrigation. Irrigation from it has, however, increased gradually in the past years and the area irrigated during the period from 1950-51 to 1954-55 was on an average 15,083 acres per year. Owing to the remodelling of the canal and its branches and the construction of new channels under the Mata Tila project, the area served by the canal has expanded and the average area irrigated by it during the quinquennium ending 1960-61 was 26,665 acres in the district.

Dhukwan Weir—The small extent to which the water of the canal was utilised in its earlier years did not become a matter of concern till the drought of 1896, and the subsequent dry years when provision for further storage was found to be essential. The site of Dhukwan had been thought, from the very beginning, to be the best for a second reservoir. Work was accordingly started there in 1901 and the masonry portion was completed in 1908 though the construction of other portions including the earthen embankments continued till 1909. The weir, designed to pass a maximum discharge of 6,52,000 cusecs, has a length of 3,921 feet and is flanked by earthen embankments which connect it with the hills on either side and has a maximum height of 50 feet above the river bed. Originally the capacity of the reservoir was 2,431 million cubic feet of water but after the erection of 383 shutters eight feet high on the crest in 1909, it increased to 3,759 million cubic feet but is now 2,252 million cubic feet. The reservoir extends some 10 miles up the river and in places is over a mile in width but is of little benefit to this district because no direct canal has been taken out from it and it indirectly feeds the Betwa canal, which irrigates only a small part of the district.

Mata Tila Dam—The increasing requirements of irrigation in the district and the adjoining districts (in Uttar Pradesh as well as in Madhya Pradesh) necessitated the expansion and remodelling of the Betwa canal and the construction of some new channels. The need of making available an abundant supply of water was fulfilled by the construction of the Mata Tila dam which ensured a regular and regulated supply of water to the Betwa and Gursarai systems through the Dhukwan and Parichha reservoirs. The dam site is about 35 miles south-west of Jhansi town and 10 miles up the Betwa from Dhukwan, on the very border of the district and Madhya Pradesh. The work started in 1951-52 and the main portion of the spillway was completed by the middle of 1956, the piers and the bridge being completed a year later and the earthern flanks

being raised by the following September: thereafter the progress was hampered as foreign exchange for procuring twenty-three manually and electrically operated flood-gates of the vertical lift type, each 60 feet in length and 23 in breadth, was not available but the work has now been completed.

The dam is of masonry and consists of a granite spillway 2,470 feet long which is flanked by earthen embankments 12,000 feet long on the left bank and 6,250 feet on the right. The maximum height of the dam above the river bed is 110 feet and that above the deepest foundation is 150 feet. The maximum height of the earthen flanks is about 80 feet from the ground. The granite spillway accounts for 150 lakh cubic feet of masonry and the earthen flanks for 16 crore cubic feet of earth works. The reservoir's capacity up to the top of the spillway is 16,000 million cubic feet and by 1958 this volume of water had become available for use. The lake so formed has submerged 38 villages and displaced 5,850 persons (who have been rehabilitated in the nearby areas) and has an expanse of 35,000 acres. The catchment area in respect of the dam is 8,000 square miles. The storage capacity of the reservoir is 40,000 million cubic feet and the river's average yearly run off is about two lakh million cubic feet, the minimum recorded yearly run off being 62,000 million cubic feet which is more than sufficient to fill up the reservoir ever in the worst years of deficient rainfall.

There are two high level and two low level irrigation sluices in the spillway, the former to be operated normally and the latter only in times of emergency or when the level of the water in the reservoir is low. The size of the outlets has been so adjusted that the two upper outlets can supply at full reservoir level the maximum discharge required to feed the canals which lead off from the Parichha reservoir. Originally the outlet gates were operated by a capstan arrangement (located at road level) on the top of piers but now they are worked by a mechanical lifting device.

Up till now Rs 10 60 crores has been expended on building the reservoir, the estimated cost being Rs 11 99 crores (inclusive of 4.09 crores which is a part of the cost of the power project) and with the construction of new canals 760 miles in length, an additional area of 4,13,600 acres (2,59,600 acres in Uttar Pradesh and 1,54,000 acres in Madhya Pradesh) is likely to be benefitted. The length of the additional canals in the district is about 156 miles.

The power house is being constructed downstream on the left of the spillway. The power generated will be utilised in the district (as well as in the districts of Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda) and the surplus power will augment the existing supplies of the Kanpur thermal station.

Gursarai Canal—This is the second important canal system of the district and was taken up under the Mata Tila project, its construction being started in 1952-53. Except for the construction of some channels, which were scheduled to be completed by March, 1963, the work was completed in 1957 and irrigation from it started from the *rabi* of the same year. The entire system which is a part of the Mata Tila project involves an expenditure of Rs 1,07,71,799 of which Rs 1,01,92,573 was spent by 1961-62.

This canal takes off from the Betwa from the opposite side of the Parichha dam and has a length of 32 miles and 6 furlongs and a discharge at the head of 170 cusecs. By 1957 channels measuring 125 miles and commanding a culturable area of 1,02,017 acres and a proposed irrigated area of 30,265 acres, were completed and in 1960-61 four miles more were added to their length. By mid 1963 channels measuring 23 miles and 3 furlongs more were added and 3 miles and 5 furlongs were completed by the end of 1963, the gross area served by the entire system of this canal after the completion of all the work being estimated at 1,71,189 acres, the culturable commanded area to be 1,13,689 acres and the proposed irrigated area 12,932 acres. It is meant to meet the irrigation requirements in the area lying between the rivers Betwa and Lakheri. The *rabi* area irrigated from this when it started functioning in 1957-58 was 5,111 acres. In the next two years it was 1,035 and 6,353 acres respectively, and in 1960-61 and 1961-62 it was 5,451 and 1,179 acres respectively. In 1962-63 for the first time *kharif* crops covering 1,590 acres were irrigated from it, the *rabi* crops so irrigated then occupying 15,761 acres.

Lalitpur Canal and Govind Sagar—The canal takes off from the Govind Sagar reservoir which was originally constructed by damming the Shahzad river (a tributary of the Betwa) by an earthen dam about 11,500 feet long, about 2 miles from Lalitpur town. The object of this dam was to supplement the supplies of water to the Betwa canal till another dam on the Betwa was constructed. After the construction of the Mata Tila dam the water of the Shahzad river was no more needed for feeding the Betwa canal and the water stored in the Govind Sagar became available for irrigation in the Lalitpur tahsil.

The scheme for the construction of the Govind Sagar dam was taken up in 1947 and with an expenditure of Rs 54,08,000 the work was completed in November, 1952. The dam with a maximum height of 56 feet is 11,500 feet long and has a catchment area of 112 square miles. Its reservoir impounds 3,120 million cubic feet of water and when full its water submerges an area of 9.5 square miles. It has 19 lifting gates each ten feet square for discharging 18,000 cusecs of water and 20 saddle siphons and automatic devices to allow a further escape of 28,000 cusecs.

The construction of the canal commenced in 1955-56 and 24 miles and 5 furlongs of channels commanding a cultivable area of 20,408 acres and a proposed irrigated area of 4,138 acres (and which during 1961-62 irrigated 1,034 acres in *kharif* and 1,847 acres in *rabi*) were made at a cost of Rs 13,50,000 under the Mata Tila project. In addition 55 miles of channels (with a cultivable commanded area of 57,110 acres and a proposed irrigated area of 9,827 acres) have also been constructed at a cost of Rs 10,05,000 under another scheme and during 1961-62 they irrigated an area of 1,600 acres in *kharif* and 3,298 acres in *rabi*. Work also started in that year (under a third scheme) on the construction of 24 miles of channels of the Dhulawan distributary (the proposed expenditure being Rs 5,08,300) which is likely to be completed in 1963-64. The culturable area commanded by these channels will be 16,473 acres, the area to be served being 3,188 acres. Under the Third Five-year Plan another Lalitpur canal, which takes off from the left side of the dam, is also under construction, the work having been commenced in 1961-62. Under this scheme 28 miles and 2 furlongs of the canal are to be constructed at a cost of Rs 10,03,300 and the culturable area commanded and the area proposed for irrigation will be 20,391 acres and 3,974 acres respectively. The total length of the canals taking off from the Govind Sagar will thus be 131 miles and 7 furlongs and the culturable area commanded by them and that proposed to be irrigated by them will be 1,14,445 acres and 21,127 acres respectively.

Kamla Sagar and Ranipur Canal—Kamla Sagar (which has been formed by the Saprar dam) and the Ranipur canal together constitute another important irrigation project of the district which was completed during the First Five-year Plan period at an expenditure of about a crore of rupees.

The work on the construction of the dam, which is situated at about four miles to the south of Mauranipur on the rivulet Saprar, was taken up during 1948 under the 'grow more food' scheme in the Mauranipur tahsil and was completed in 1952-53 during the First Five-year Plan period. It is a rolled earth-filled dam consisting of a masonry spillway 500 feet in length and an earth bund 12,800 feet in length with a maximum height of 55 feet in the main river section of the spillway. Its catchment area is 112 square miles and the area submerged by it is about 9½ square miles. Its capacity up to the crest is 1,296 million cubic feet and up to the top of the gates 2,693 million cubic feet of water, the highest flood discharge estimated being 45,000 cubic feet per second for the outflow of which 38 steel gates, each 10 feet square, have been provided. The rabi area it is expected to irrigate is 19,270 acres, the culturable area commanded being 81,658 acres.

Water from the dam also passes on to the Siaori lake in the north-west of Mauranipur due to which an additional area of about 1,300 acres

is irrigated in that region through channels taken out from the lake which measure about 16 miles in length The reservoir also supplies 125 million cubic feet of water to the Lahchura reservoir (the two dams being linked by the Saprar) and through the latter the Kamla Sagar feeds 80 miles of new channels of the Dhasan canal in the Hamirpur district.

The Ranipur canal takes off from the north of the Kamla Sagar and after traversing towards the north for four miles, changes its direction and goes north-east, tailing off near Garautha. The total length of the canal and its channels is 72 miles, 6 furlongs and 620 feet and the culturable area commanded is 78,210 acres, the area proposed to be irrigated each year in the tract between the rivers Dhasan and Lakheri being 19,172 acres The irrigation from this system started from 1953-54 when an area of 202 acres was irrigated from this source The area irrigated from it increased in the next year to 1,118 acres. In 1955-56 and 1956-57 the irrigated area was 2,261 and 1,812 acres respectively. Then there was a phenomenal increase and in 1957-58 the area went up to 5,316 acres and in 1958-59 it was 2,628 acres, in 1959-60 it was 1,883 acres, in 1960-61 it was 1,307 acres and in 1961-62 it was 3,813 acres.

Pahuj and Garhmau Canals- This is another important canal system of the district and comprises three tanks (near village Garhmau), a reservoir on the river Pahuj and channels taken out from them.

Near the village of Garhmau (which lies north-west of Jhansi town) there is a triangular tract of country covering an area of about 2 26 square miles which is surrounded by hills There are three deep and two comparatively less deep gaps in the chain of these hills on the east which have long been closed by earthen embankments forming three separate small tanks - one near the village of Palar, another near that of Garhmau and a third near the railway station of Garhmau. The enclosed valley is capable of containing a far larger volume of water than could ever find its way into it owing to the restricted catchment area. In 1905 a proposal was put forward to augment the supply by damming a nullah two miles to the west and by bringing a feeder channel from it into the valley, constructing a masonry dam in the narrow gap near Palar, raising and improving the two existing dams at Garhmau and that near the railway station of Garhmau and also providing a 500 foot long weir across the nullah. For utilising the water so stored for irrigation purposes, two branches or distributaries and two minors with a total length of 23 miles were to be built, the total cost of the scheme being estimated at Rs 67,125. Work on this project was commenced as a relief measure during the famine of 1906 but before it was completed a large and comprehensive scheme was prepared which, except for the construction of a few distributaries, was completed in 1912. Under it a dam was constructed on the Pahuj river which allowed adequate storage to feed not only a small canal along the right bank of

the river but also to admit of a supply to the Garhmau reservoir to ensure the irrigation of the whole tract commanded. The catchment area of the Pahuj was 120 square miles and the storage capacity of the reservoir about 796 million cubic feet in addition to which 200 million cubic feet were also procured from some submerged tanks within the Pahuj catchment area. Including the acreage irrigated by the Garhmau reservoir, the culturable area commanded by the whole system was 36,913 acres out of which 13,500 could normally be irrigated in *rabi* and some 500 acres (for rice) during *kharif*. Altogether about 75 miles of channels were constructed and the estimated cost of the whole project was Rs 8,65,010. Since then gates have also been provided on the crest of the weir of the reservoir on the Pahuj (from which water is also now supplied to the Jhansi waterworks) which when filled to the top of the gates holds 611 million cubic feet of water.

Two stepped *bundhis* (field embankments) at mile eight of the Pahuj canal were also constructed during 1917-18 and 1918-19 (both at a cost of Rs 1,25,000) in order to store about 70 million cubic feet of water from the Pahuj during the monsoon for utilising for *rabi* irrigation. An area of about 300 acres has been brought under submergence as a result of the building of these *bundhis*.

Narhat Tank—The Narhat tank was constructed in 1953—55 by damming the river Sajnam near the southern boundary of the Lalitpur tahsil and the total expenditure incurred on it as well as on the construction of two-mile channel from it amounted to Rs 2,34,000. The culturable area commanded by its channels is 1,300 acres of which only about 481 acres are irrigated annually. The storage capacity of this reservoir is 54 million cubic feet.

Pali Tank—The Pali tank is situated on the rivulet Naut (a tributary of the river Jamni in the southern part of tahsil Mehroni) and was constructed with some channels, which are five miles in length, between 1953-55 at a total cost of Rs 3,78,100. The culturable area commanded is 4,300 acres of which only 1,023 acres are actually irrigated.

Barwa Sagar—The Barwa Sagar dam is situated twelve miles to the east of Jhansi city and is formed by a fine masonry embankment, nearly three quarters of a mile in length, at the western extremity of which lie the ruins of a picturesque old fort. It was constructed — rather extended and restored — by Raja Udit Singh of Orchha between the years 1705 and 1737. Irrigation channels were constructed from it some time before 1862 and it was repaired in 1872. The capacity of this reservoir is estimated to be 369 million cubic feet and it is capable of irrigating 1,324 acres, its catchment area being over 70.8 square miles. The total length of the channels is 14.5 miles, the average area irrigated by them for the quinquennium ending 1961-62 being 1,813 acres and the maximum area irrigated in 1961-62 being 1,909 acres.

Kachneo Lake—This lake is situated four miles south of the Naugaon road, between Leharka and Ranipur. It is said to have been constructed some 1,000 years ago by a Chandella raja but the present dam is said to have been constructed by Raja Bir Singh Deo of Orchha about 1600 A. D. It was provided with irrigation channels at the time when the channels were taken out from the Barwa Sagar dam, Rs.5,830 having been spent on its repairs in 1870. The storage basin of the lake is estimated to hold 1,597 million cubic feet of water but its catchment area is only 5.3 square miles. Its distributaries extend over 15 miles and the maximum area irrigated by it is 3,212 acres, the average area irrigated during the 5 years ending 1961-62 being 2,122 acres per year.

Pachwara Lake—This lake was constructed in 1868 at a cost of Rs 38,075 which also included the expenditure on the construction of its channels. The old low-level canals taken out from it were, however, found to be defective and in 1875 an aqueduct, new head sluices and new canals were constructed. Its storage capacity is about 210 million cubic feet and the length of the distributaries is 12 miles and 5 furlongs. It has a catchment area of 12.14 square miles and the maximum area irrigated 1,996 acres, the average area irrigated during the quinquennium ending 1961-62 being 1,199 acres.

Magarwara Lake—This lake lies between the Jhansi-Manikpur railway line and the Jhansi-Naugaon metalled road to the north of Kachneo Lake. The dam creating this lake was built as a relief measure during the famine conditions prevailing in 1868-69 at a cost of Rs 10,309. Its storage capacity is 58.8 million cubic feet and it is provided with nearly a mile and 7 furlongs of distributaries which irrigate an average area of 396 acres. Its catchment area is 2.35 square miles, the maximum area irrigated by it being 177 acres and its water being capable of irrigating 1,213 acres of land.

Arjar Lake—This lake is situated to the south of village Arjar, four furlongs to the south-east of Niwari railway station and about 18 miles to the south-east of Jhansi. The water of the lake is held by two masonry embankments which are said to have been built in 1671 by Surjan Singh, the ruler of Orchha. The catchment area is about 58.3 square miles and at the beginning of the century its storage capacity was about 620 million cubic feet and an area of about 7,000 acres could be irrigated from it but due to becoming silted up it can now store only 239 million cubic feet of water. The culturable area commanded by it is 8,101 acres, the area proposed to be irrigated being 2,434 acres. The area actually irrigated is even less and on an average about 2,068 acres are served by it every year though the maximum area irrigated by it was 2,501 acres in 1961-62. Channels from this lake run out to the north-west and have a total length of 11 miles, 7 furlongs and 480 feet.

Siaori Lake—This lake is situated in village Siaori 5 miles to the north-west of Mauranipur and is one of the old lakes of the district meant for irrigation. It was improved in 1906 at a cost of Rs 86,300 and became capable of irrigating some 2,300 acres. Apart from the supply of water to it from its catchment area of about 22.4 square miles, it is now also fed by the water of the Kamla Sagar which has increased the culturable area commanded by 10,258 acres and the proposed irrigated area by 3,491 acres and by which an additional area of about 1,200 acres has been brought under irrigation through channels which are 16 miles and 2 furlongs in length. Now the culturable area commanded by this lake is 18,198 acres, the proposed irrigated area being 5,414 acres and the area actually irrigated by it 2,215 acres per year on an average though in 1962-63 it irrigated a maximum area of 3,708 acres. The total length of the channels taken out from this lake is 30 miles, 3 furlongs and 358 feet.

Barwar Lake—This is another old lake which is situated 18 miles to the north of Mauranipur town along the Mauranipur-Gursarai road. It has a catchment area of 65 square miles and a storage capacity of 1,193 million cubic feet of water. The culturable area at its command is 17,900 acres and the area proposed to be irrigated 5,017 acres while that which is actually irrigated is 2,616 acres per year on an average, the maximum area irrigated being 4,736 acres in 1941-42. The total length of the channels taken out from it is 30 miles, 4 furlongs and 650 feet.

Magarpur Lake—This is still another old lake which is situated 3 miles to the south-east of Niwari railway station. It is a small lake with a catchment area of only 4.75 square miles and a storage capacity of 87 million cubic feet of water. The culturable area commanded is 1,330 acres and although the area proposed to be irrigated is only 331 acres it actually irrigates about 650 acres per year on an average, the maximum area irrigated from it being 790 acres in 1952-53. The irrigating channels taken out from it have a length of only 2 miles and 2 furlongs.

Pahari Dam—This dam is situated to the south of the Mauranipur-Naugaon road about 12 miles east of Mauranipur town and was constructed at a cost of Rs 8,64,578 between 1909 and 1912 by damming the Dhasan river which forms the boundary between the district and that of Chatturpur in Madhya Pradesh. In 1918 two breaches occurred affecting 235 feet and 50 feet of the weir respectively and the damaged portions were reconstructed in 1918-19. In 1926 a new breach occurred damaging 210 feet of the length and 13 feet of the depth of the weir. The breached portion was rebuilt, a corridor was constructed and release gear recesses were put into convert the whole weir into a solid mass of masonry. In 1928 a manually operated cable-way was installed so that the rebuilt section could become accessible during the rains when the water came up to the top of the gates on the spillway. The length of the crest of

the weir is 1,656.9 feet and its total length between the abutments is 1,904.7 feet, the maximum height being 51 feet. It is fitted with 165 weir crest shutters of 10 feet long and 8 feet wide and has 6 sluices (built in 1918-19). The reservoir extends 12 miles up river and its total storage at the crest is 636 million cubic feet. This reservoir is, however, of little use to the district as its water is utilised by the district of Hamirpur.

Lahchura Dam—This is another dam on the river Dhasan which was constructed from 1906 to 1910 at an expenditure of Rs 7,02,228 for the creation of the Dhasan canal and is situated on the boundary of the districts of Jhansi and Hamirpur near the village of Lahchura about 7 miles to the north of the Harpalpur railway station of the Jhansi-Manikpur railway line. The dam is shaped like an obtuse angle and consists of a masonry weir and earthen bunds on each side. The total length of the weir between the abutments is 1,778 9 feet (the length of the weir at crest level being 1,695 5 feet and at the top of the gates 1,729.7 feet) and its maximum height up to the masonry crest level is 49 feet and that up to the top of the gates, 57 feet. It is fitted with 169 weir crest shutters each 10 feet long and 8 feet wide. It has 7 sluices. In 1928 a manually operated cable-way was installed connecting the right end of the spillway with the shorter arm of the obtuse angle. The reservoir formed by the dam extends 6 miles and 6 furlongs as far as Pahari dam and is bordered on the west by a forest-clad range of hills in picturesque and beautiful country. The original useful capacity of the reservoir was 541.5 million cubic feet but in 1956 it was found to have been reduced to 373.4 million cubic feet. In addition to the water collecting in the reservoir from the catchment area it also receives a considerable supply of water from Kamla Sagar. The reservoir feeds the Dhasan canal which takes off from the east of the dam but neither the reservoir nor the canal is of much use to the district as no part of it is served by either.

Some other important irrigation works have also been constructed during the various Five-year plan periods, some of which are mentioned below :

Kharkhari Bund—The construction work on this project was taken up at a cost of Rs 5 5 lakhs in 1955-56 and was completed a year or so later. An earthen bund has been raised on the Kharkhari nullah near village Alipur and channels, seven miles long, have been built to provide irrigation facilities to the area south-west of Bansi, about 1,147 acres being affected.

Bar Paron Tank—This tank was constructed by throwing an earthen dam across the nullah near the village of Paron about 12 miles from Bansi and 1.5 mile long channels were taken out to bring an area of about 150 acres under irrigation. The scheme was taken up and also completed in 1955-56 at a cost of about Rs 97,000. The storage capacity of this tank is 20 million cubic feet.

Sanori Tank—This tank was made by constructing a masonry dam across a nullah near Sanori, a village about 8 miles east of Talbehat (in Lalitpur tahsil) and it irrigates an area of about 45 acres per year on an average.

Urwan Tal—A system of channels about 2.4 miles in length was constructed taking off from Urwan Tal with the object of providing irrigation facilities to village Piprai. It irrigates an area of about 122 acres annually.

Bachera Tank—The construction work of this tank along with its approximately four mile long channel was started in 1959-60 and was completed in 1962-63. The tank is situated near Buchera and irrigates an area of about 281 acres per year.

Jamalpur Tank—The work on this project was taken up in 1961-62 at a cost of Rs 62,539 and it is now nearing completion. It irrigates an area of about 127 acres per year.

Several *bundhis* (field embankments) have also been constructed in tahsil Mehroni to bring an approximate area of 600 acres under submergence.

Other Sources—Such sources include rivers, nullahs and sagars but the areas irrigated by them have always been negligible and generally vary from two to three thousand acres per year. As the beds of the rivers generally are deep and the water supply from them during summer (when most of them dry up) is practically nil, they are of little importance for direct irrigation. Some big *sagars* such as the Shikra Dhawa tank, the Sagauli tank, the lakes at Bhasneh, Talbehat, Bijaipura, Panari and Bant and Dhauri Sagar in Lalitpur and a few others are, however, used for irrigation.

Water Potential and Future Possibilities of Irrigation

As the terrain of the regions in the district where irrigation is actually required is generally stony it does not admit of the construction of wells or tube-wells and there are only meagre possibilities of utilising the sub-soil water for irrigation. Expansion in irrigation in the district can, however, be made possible by constructing new dams on the rivulets which have not been harnessed so far and steps in this direction are already being taken by the State government. Under the Rajghat Hydel-cum-Irrigation Scheme a dam is to be constructed at Rajghat (in tahsil Lalitpur) which in addition to replenishing the Mata Tila and other dams on the Betwa in the district for feeding the Betwa and Gursarai canals, will make it possible to irrigate an additional area of 42,000 acres in the tahsil itself. The water of the Mirchwara, Gadhbaru and the Bandar Nala in this tahsil can also be utilised and schemes for damming them are already under consideration, the estimated additional area which can thus be

brought under cultivation in respect of the first two being 2,548 acres and of the last 4,222 acres. In tahsil Mauranipur the river Kurar can be dammed and a scheme for utilising its water for irrigation is under the active consideration of the State government, the additional area which can thus be brought under irrigation being 3,230 acres.

Agriculture Including Horticulture

Soils

The district forms part of the broad Bundelkhand soil region of Uttar Pradesh and the soils here have developed from the Vindhyan ranges of rocks which in this area are formed of gneiss, granite, quartzite (and at times sandstone, limestone and slate.

Broadly speaking the soils of the district can be divided into the black and red soil groups and are classified into three types, Bundelkhand type 1, Bundelkhand type 2 and Bundelkhand type 3, each being further subdivided into two groups. Bundelkhand type 1 falls into the category of red soils and is classified as Bundelkhand type 1A and Bundelkhand type 1B (both locally known as *rakar* soils), the former being found in the rocky ridges in the southern most part of the Lalitpur subdivision and the latter (a coarse-grained reddish soil) mostly occurring in the northern part of tahsil Lalitpur, the southern part of the Mauranipur tahsil and the whole of the Jhansi tahsil. The soil of Bijauli is representative of this type of soil which is sandy in texture and immature in profile development. It is defi ient in salts and clay (the latter being only between 6 to 30 per cent) but has a high percentage of coarse sand. The lime content is also less than one per cent while that of magnesia is even less than that of salt. The area covered by such soils is not of much agricultural utility (being more suitable for afforestation) and produces only inferior crops like *bajra* and *juar* after being amply irrigated. These soils are also subject to severe hazards of erosion, the soil conservation practices that are useful in such areas being the making of bunds, the forming of terraces and contour tillage. Bundelkhand type 2 or *parwa* is also a red soil and it has two subtypes, Bundelkhand type 2A and Bundelkhand type 2B. The former covers about half of the area of the northern tahsils of Moth, Garautha and Mauranipur (the representative soil being found at Ramnagar). It is loamy in texture and brownish in colour. The profile is mature with *kankar* beds also occurring at places. The clay content is medium (being between 13 and 45 per cent) and that of lime low at the surface and high at the bottom, magnesia being less in evidence than lime and coarse sand and soluble salts low. Drainage is not a serious problem but the storing of water is found to be useful. Irrigation is a pressing pre-requisite for the successful development of the areas where this type of soil occurs. *Juar, bajra, arhar,* til and groundnut are the main *kharif* crops and oil-seeds, wheat, barley and *berseem* (irrigated conditions) are

the main *rabi* crops which thrive in such soil. Dry farming practices such as mulching, shallow ploughing, basin listing, increased spacing, reducing the seed rate, line sowing and summer ploughing are the useful practices that are applied to it. It is subject to erosion but not to the same extent as Bundelkhand type 1 and strip cropping, growing leguminous or cover crops such as groundnuts, *juar* and *urd* during the rains and *berseem* during winter are good soil-binding practices that are resorted to in such soil tracts. Bundelkhand type 2B soil extends over the central parts of tahsil Lalitpur, the soil of Parichha being the representative of the type. It is a sandy loam in texture, mature in profile and light to dark grey in colour. Its other properties are similar to those of Bundelkhand type 2A except that its coarse sand element is medium. The management practices are also the same as those applied to Bundelkhand type 2A.

Bundelkhand type 3 soil is a black soil and bears a resemblance to the black cotton soils of Central India. Its subclasses are Bundelkhand type 3A and Bundelkhand type 3B which are locally known as *kabar* and *mar* respectively. The *kabar* soil, which is a coarse-grained loam in texture, mature in profile and dark grey to black in colour, has a high clayey element (which is between 20 to 50 per cent), the coarse sand and soluble salts being low, lime being about one per cent throughout and magnesia even less. It occurs mostly in the southern parts of tahsils Lalitpur and Mehroni (covering a major part of the latter tahsil) and the soil of Darona is the representative of this type. It is very productive under careful management but even a slight diversion from the agricultural time-table renders it unsuitable for cultivation both in *rabi* and *kharif*. On the whole if light and timely irrigation is available there is an increase in the yield and line sowing, reducing the seed rate and increasing the spacing also give better and economical results. Paddy, *juar, bajra, masoor, berseem*, pea, gram, wheat and barley are the main crops suitable for this type of soil. It is not subject to erosion and the areas where it occurs are well drained. But as it is inclined to crack after becoming dry, the making of kutcha drains is a waste of effort as they do not last very long.

Mar or Bundelkhand type 3B soil occurs mostly in the northern tahsils of Moth, Gauratha and Mauranipur though it is also found in Balabehat and the surrounding area in the southernmost part of tahsil Lalitpur, Gursarai being the representative site. It is clayey in texture, mature in profile and black in colour and *kankar* beds are found here and there in the areas where such soils occur. The percentage of clay in it is high (varying between 40 and 50 per cent) but that of coarse sand and soluble salts is low as is also the case with lime and magnesia (the percentage of the former varying from one to five and that of the latter being even less). The drainage in the tracts where it occurs is mostly poor and the management practices and cropping patterns are almost the same as those applied to Bundelkhand type 3A.

report of the Settlement of 1889–92 of the former, 1,04,293 acres were under wheat (alone and mixed) on an average (in a year) during the Settlement of 1857–64. In 1889-90 this area had increased to 1,12,270 acres, wheat in combination covering 1,00,810 acres and by itself only 11,460 acres. In the Lalitpur subdivision the larger area was under unmixed wheat. According to the Settlement report of 1899, during the quinquennium ending 1894-95 wheat (unmixed) was sown in the subdivision in 57,811 acres and that in combination with other crops in 12,560 acres on an average annually, the figures for the previous Settlement being 58,776 and 9,147 acres respectively. During the Settlement of 1903–06 wheat by itself covered an area of 30,551 acres and in combination with gram it was sown in 26,518 acres in the whole district. In the four northern tahsils, the area under wheat (unmixed) increased to 13,392 (as compared to 11,460 acres during the previous Settlement) but in the subdivision of Lalitpur it went down to 17,159 (as compared to 57,811 acres during the previous Settlement). The area under wheat in combination with gram (which was 1,00,810 acres in the previous Settlement) went down to 26,471 acres in the district while that in the Lalitpur subdivision (where prior to the previous Settlement of 1896–99 it was 12,560 acres per year on an average) it was found to have shrunk to only seven acres. The main reasons for this sharp decline were the increasing tendency of the cultivators to replace wheat by gram in the tahsil of Jhansi and the ravages of rust in 1302 *Fasli* (1894-95) and 1303 *Fasli* (1894-95) in the subdivision. The area under wheat increased considerably after the Settlement of 1903–06 and according to the Season and Crop report of 1924-25 it was sown in 1,49,694 acres (36,186 acres being irrigated) in that year. At the close of the last Settlement in 1945-46, in the whole district it covered an area of 1,23,886 acres of which 40,661 acres were irrigated. The figures of 1962-63 reveal that wheat unmixed was sown in 1,44,661 acres (44,196 acres being irrigated) and the combined harvests of *gehun-chana* (wheat and gram mixture) and *gojai* (wheat and barley mixture) covered 3,33,343 and 10,026 acres respectively, the area under the former being mostly unirrigated (2,37,708 acres) and under the later, irrigated (9,111 acres). In the same year the total yield of wheat was 1,06,697 tons, the average yield for the five years ending 1962-63 and for that particular year being 10.67 and 9.01 maunds per acre respectively as compared with 9.55 and 8.56 maunds per acre in the whole State.

Barley—This is the next important cereal of *rabi* and is sown alone as well as mixed with wheat and also sometimes with gram, the wheat-barley mixture being known as *gojai* and the barley-gram mixture as *bejhar*. Barley is also sown in the last week of October or the first week of November. The tahsils of Moth, Garautha and Mauranipur, where the irrigation facilities are sufficient and the *mar* soils suitable for the cultivation of this crop, are its largest producers.

During the first Settlement of Jhansi barley alone as well as in combination covered 2,516 acres which increased to 12,514 acres during 1889-90 when the Settlement of 1889—92 was in operation. In the Lalitpur subdivision it was sown only in 3,815 acres during the first Settlement (which came into effect from 1867-68) and had doubled its yield at the time of the second Settlement of 1896—99, the area under it being 8,144 acres in 1304 *Fasli* (1896—99). The area under barley (alone as well as in combination) increased in subsequent years and went up to 33,276 acres (12,739 acres in the two northern subdivisions and 20,537 acres in that of Lalitpur) during the Settlement of 1903—06. There was no marked change in the area under barley in subsequent years although it never reached the figure of the previous Settlement. In 1924-25 it was 28,196 acres (23,219 acres being irrigated) and by the close of the last Settlement (in 1945-46) it was 27,329 acres (22,937 acres being irrigated). According to the figures of 1962-63, in the whole district the area under barley (unmixed) was 13,130 acres (9,858 acres being irrigated), that under *gojai* 10,026 acres (9,111 acres being irrigated) and that under *bejhar* 10,167 acres (4,344 acres being irrigated). In the same year the total yield of barley in the district was 6,059 tons, the average yield for the year ending 1962-63 being 9.64 and for that particular year being 7.10 maunds per acre as compared with 9.06 and 8.62 maunds per acre in the whole State.

Gram—This is the most important pulse crop of the district and covers the largest area among all the *rabi* crops, tahsil Garautha being the largest gram-producing zone: 25,165 acres were under it in 1960-61 when the total area covered by this pulse in the whole district was 90,114 acres. It thrives in almost all types of soils and climatic conditions and is grown in a variety of soils ranging from clayey to light loam, the *mar* and the *parwa* soils being the most suitable for its cultivation. Unlike wheat and barley, gram does not require any special preparation of the soil and only two or three ploughings are sufficient. Generally no manure is applied to this crop by the farmers but if the manurial content is increased the yield and quality improve. It is sown mostly at the beginning of October. It requires no special hoeing and weeding and is ready to be harvested by the last week of February or in early March.

During the first Settlement of Jhansi proper, gram in combination with peas was found to be sown in the northern tahsils on an area of about 50,639 acres. This area, however, decreased considerably and was only 33,347 acres in 1889-90 when the operations of the Settlement of 1889—92 were begun. The area sown with gram during the same period was less in extent in the southern tahsils of Lalitpur and Mehroni and during 1859 gram, peas and *masur* covered only 19,295 acres in this region. It, however, increased to 28,663 acres at the time of the Settlement

of the subdivision in 1896–99. The area under pulses increased considerably in subsequent years and during the Settlement of 1903–06 it covered 1,15,094 acres in the whole district, that in the Jhansi district being 81,226 acres and that in the Lalitpur subdivision, 33,868 acres. In 1924-25 the area under gram was 1,85,130 acres which decreased to 1,15,564 acres in the next year but again increased, being 1,75,581 acres in 1934-35. According to the figures of 1962-63, in the district gram alone was sown on 1,09,343 acres (9,559 being irrigated), *gehun-chana* in 3,33,343 acres (95,635 acres being irrigated) and *bejhar* in 10,167 acres (4,344 acres being irrigated), the total production being 52,176 tons and the yield per acre being 5.05 maunds as compared with 6.80 in the State. The average yield for the five years ending 1962-63 was 7.58 maunds per acre and for that particular year 5.05 maunds per acre as compared with 6.69 and 6.80 maunds in the State.

The other *rabi* crops of the district are pulses mainly—peas and *masur* (*Ervum lens* Linn.), oil-seeds such as mustard and linseed, tobacco and a few vegetables but the area covered by them is insignificant. In 1962-63 peas covered an area of 1,817 acres (801 being irrigated), *masur* 12,477 acres (5,196 being irrigated), mustard 2,620 acres, linseed 4,924 acres and tobacco 311 acres.

Kharif Crops

If the two northern subdivisions of the district are compared with the southern subdivision of Lalitpur, the larger proportion of inferior *kharif* crops (such as the smaller millets) is to be found in the latter. This is partly due to the generally lower standard of cultivation but chiefly to the much greater proportion of red soil which is suitable for such crops which here consist for the most part of *kodon* (*Paspanum scrobiculatum*), *kutki* (little millet) and *sawan* (common millet).

Juar (Sorghum vulgare)—Like the loam or sandy loam soils of the Indo-Gangetic plain, the *parwa* or *parwa-rakar* soils of Jhansi are very suitable for the cultivation of *juar* which here covers about 26.16 per cent of the total *kharif* area of the district *Juar* (unmixed with any other crop) is mostly produced in the southern tahsils of Lalitpur and Mehroni where it covered about 41,552 and 44,772 acres respectively in 1962-63 when the total area under it in the whole district was 1,41,679 acres. The mixed crop of *juar* and *arhar* occupies a larger area than *juar* alone and is sown mostly in the tahsils of Moth, Garautha and Mauranipur where it occupied 51,236 acres, 70,814 acres and 38,290 acres respectively in 1962-63 when the total area under it (as a mixed crop) in the whole district was 1,71,761 acres.

As fairly moist weather and an average hot temperature are necessary for the proper growth of this crop, it is sown in the first week of July and

most of it is harvested by late December. During the first regular Settlement of the two northern subdivisions in 1857—64, *juar* (alone and in combination) covered 1,35,612 acres but the acreage dropped to 1,26,254 in 1889 though even then the percentage of the area under its cultivation as compared with that of the entire *kharif* harvest was about 54. In the Lalitpur subdivision the area under this crop was 51,698 acres at the time of the first regular Settlement (1857—64). There were only minor fluctuations in the area covered by it in subsequent years and at the time of the second regular Settlement in 1896—99 the area under it was assessed at 50,778 acres or about 5 per cent of the *kharif* area of the region. During the Settlement of 1903—06 the area of the crop in combination with *bajra* and *arhar* was 2,27,728 acres of which 1,58,695 acres were in Jhansi district proper and 69,033 acres in the Lalitpur subdivision. In 1924-25 the total area under cultivation was 1,69,191 acres which in 1945-46 (when the operations of the last Settlement of 1939—45 were being finalised) had increased to 2,70,626 acres. It increased still further to 3,00,397 acres in 1955-56 and according to the figures of 1962-63 *juar* (unmixed) was sown in 1,41,680 acres and that mixed with *arhar* in 1,71,761 acres, almost all the area except 7 acres being unirrigated. The total production of *juar* in the district in that year was 84,436 tons, the yield per acre then being 8.50 maunds as compared with 7.27 maunds in the State. The average yield for the five years ending 1962-63 was 6.36 maunds per acre as compared with 6.17 maunds per acre in the State.

Paddy—Both the Kuari or Maghai (early rice) and Aghani or Jarhan (transplanted rice) varieties of paddy are produced in the district, the area covered by the former always being greater. The Kuari variety is mostly sown in the southern tahsils of Lalitpur and Mehroni where it occupied 21,653 and 17,559 acres respectively in 1962-63 when the total area under it in the whole district was 49,703 acres (418 acres being irrigated). Parganas Talbehat (of tahsil Lalitpur) and Banpur (of tahsil Mehroni) are specially suited for its cultivation. The Aghani variety is not very popular and is mostly sown in the northern tahsils of Moth, Garautha, Mauranipur and Jhansi but even there the area occupied by it is always less than that covered by the Kuari variety. In the district as a whole the Aghani variety was sown in 3,994 acres, 418 of which were irrigated. The methods of paddy cultivation are still the same as those practised for generations, the Japanese method not having been introduced into the district so far and the line-sowing method also not having been adopted.

During the first regular Settlement of Jhansi proper, rice covered only 3,446 acres which increased to 6,529 acres in 1889-90, when the second Settlement operations commenced. During these periods in the Lalitpur subdivision it occupied 7,460 acres and 16,132 acres respectively. The areas cultivated during the Settlement of 1903—06 in the old district of

Jhansi (which comprised the two northern subdivisions) and that of Lalitpur were 7,230 and 12,897 acres respectively. There was no marked change in the area under this crop in subsequent years and in 1924-25 it was sown in 19,140 acres of which 16,840 acres were under early rice and the remaining 2,300 under transplanted rice. A slight increase in the cultivation of paddy has been marked during the last twenty-five years. In 1945-46 the area under cultivation was 27,072 acres (2,929 acres under early rice and 3,143 acres under the transplanted variety), in 1955-56 it was 23,837 acres and in 1960-61 it was 40,450 acres of which 36,152 acres were under the early variety and the remaining 4,258 acres under the late variety. In 1962-63 the area under this crop went up to 53,697 acres and its total yield in the district was 13,097 tons, the yield per acre being 6.55 maunds as compared with 7.84 maunds in the whole State. The average yield for the five years ending 1962-63 was 5.21 maunds per acre as compared with 7.32 maunds per acre in the State.

Small Millets—These grains generally include *mandwa* or *ragi*, *kodon* (*Paspanum scrobiculatum*), *sawan* (common millet), *kakun* (Italian millet) and *kutki* (little millet) and have always covered a considerable area in *kharif*. They are mostly grown in the Lalitpur subdivision partly because of the inferior red soil which is suited to the cultivation of such crops and partly because of the low standard of cultivation.

During the first Settlement of Jhansi proper they covered only 23,371 acres which increased to 29,816 acres at the second regular Settlement. The area sown under these crops in the Lalitpur subdivision was, however, considerably large at the time of the first and the second regular Settlements when they were assessed to be grown on 1,04,664 acres and 1,26,808 acres respectively. There was a setback in their cultivation in subsequent years and the figures for the Settlement of 1903–06 reveal that only 1,07,842 acres (18,817 acres in Jhansi proper and 89,025 acres in the Lalitpur subdivision) were sown in the whole district at that time. In 1924-25 the total area under them was 52,797 acres (*mandua* covering 113 acres, *kodon* 44,476 acres, *bajra* 2,262 acres and *sawan* 5,946 acres) which in 1945-46 increased to 60,475 acres (*mandua* being sown in 56 acres, *kodon* in 51,067 acres, *bajra* in 3,017 acres and *sawan* in 6,335 acres). There was no substantial change in the area covered by them in subsequent years and in 1962-63 they covered a total area of about 52,774 acres (*mandua* covering 3 acres, *kodon* alone and in combination with *arhar* 38,541 acres, *sawan* 3,998 acres, *kakun* 847 acres, *bajra* 186 acres and *kutki* 9,199 acres), the yield per acre in the same year for these crops being: *mandua* 5.92 maunds; *kodon* 5.0 maunds; *sawan* 3.43 maunds; *kakun* 4.37 maunds; *bajra* 7.32 maunds and *kutki* 2.06 maunds.

Maize—In the beginning of the present century this grain occupied 10,502 acres in the whole district (1,183 acres being in Jhansi and 9,019

acres in the Lalitpur subdivision). The area increased in subsequent years and by the end of the first quarter of the present century it covered 14,816 acres, increasing still further in 1945-46 to 18,456 acres in the whole district. The area has increased considerably in the past few years and in 1962-63 it covered 27,499 acres of which 14,997 acres were in tahsil Lalitpur and 5,173 acres in tahsil Mehroni. Its total produce in the district was 7,866 tons, the yield per acre then being 7.79 maunds as compared with 10.60 maunds in the whole State. The average yield for the five years ending 1962-63 was however only 4.63 maunds as compared with 7.57 maunds in the State.

Pulses—*Arhar* (pigeon pea), *moon* (green gram), *urd* (*Phaseolus moongo*) and *omth* (*Phaseolus aconitifoliuf*) are the other pulses sown in the district in *kharif*. *Arhar* thrives in all types of soils, except sandy ones. It is sown about the end of June when the monsoon breaks. It does not require much manuring. Its early variety is ready for harvesting in December or January and the late in March and April. In this district it is sown mostly in combination with *juar* and *kodon* and in 1962-63 these mixed crops were sown in 1,71,761 and 38,541 acres respectively, *arhar* alone and in combination with *bajra* in the same year being sown in 84 and 16 acres respectively. Its total production in the district was 3,128 tons and the yield per acre 1.98 maunds as compared with 11.01 maunds in whole State. The average yield in the district for the quinquennium ending 1962-63 was 6.08 maunds per acre as compared with 11.15 in the State. Like *arhar, urd* is also sown when the monsoon breaks. It thrives in heavy loam soils. Its early varieties are harvested in September or October and the late varieties in November. In 1962-63 it covered an area of about 20,497 acres of which 16,708 acres were in the Lalitpur subdivision. *Moong* and *moth* do not occupy any considerable area and in 1962-63 were sown in 3,910 and 77 acres respectively. In the same year 2,495 tons of *urd,* 450 tons of *moong* and 15 tons of *moth* was produced and the yield per acre of these pulses was 3.32 maunds (as compared with 3.86 maunds in the State), 3.39 maunds (as compared with 3.79 maunds in the State) and 5.32 maunds (as compared with 5.87 maunds in the State) respectively. In the district the average yields for the five years ending 1962-63 were as follows: *urd* 5.89 maunds per acre, *moong* 5 71 maunds per acre and *moth* 5.32 maunds per acre.

Sugar-cane—This crop occupied a very limited area by the close of the last century when in 1889-90 it was sown only in 273 acres in the then district of Jhansi and in 1,163 acres in the Lalitpur subdivision in 1896-97. The area was found to have decreased considerably in subsequent years when during the Settlement of 1903—06 it was sown in 375 acres in the former tract and in 217 acres in the latter. It covered only 730 acres in 1924-25, about 1,417 acres in 1945-46, about 970 acres in 1954-55 and 806 acres in 1962-63, the total produce in the district in the year last mentioned being 32,557 tons.

Til (Sesamum orientate)—This has been an important *kharif* crop for decades and is sown almost in all the tahsils of the district particularly in Mehroni, Lalitpur and Jhansi where in 1962-63 it covered 14,587 acres, 12,113 acres and 7,344 acres respectively, the area under it in the whole district then being 45,157 acres. It is grown in all types of soils in this district but the *rakar* and *parwa* soils are particularly suited to it. Sowing operations go on from mid-July to mid-August and in the district it is sown by itself and mixed with *juar* and *arhar*. It matures in three or four months. At the time of the first regular Settlement til covered in the then district of Jhansi about 17,034 acres which increased to 24,606 acres in 1889-90 (when the operations of the second regular Settlement of that region were going on), tahsil Jhansi alone having 15,292 acres under it. During the first regular Settlement, in the Lalitpur subdivision it was sown in an area of 33,953 acres which in 1896-97 (the period of the operations of the second Settlement) increased to 38,443 acres. A few years later, during the Settlement of 1903—06, it covered the considerably larger area of 54,571 acres in the Jhansi district proper and 53,385 acres in the Lalitpur subdivision. In 1921-25 it covered 79,760 acres, ten years later the area had increased to 90,099 acres and in 1945-46, in the whole district, the area covered by it was 93,141 acres. Its total yield in the whole district was 3,338 tons in 1962-63, the yield per acre being 2.02 maunds as compared with 1.83 maunds in the State. The average yield for the five years ending 1962-63 was 1.53 maunds per acre as compared with 1.84 in the State.

Other Kharif Crops—A few other crops that are sown in *kharif* in this district are *bajra* which is sown alone as well as in combination with *arhar, sanai* (*Crotalaria juncea* Linn.)—which is used both as a green manure and for making ropes—and certain spices but the area covered by them is always insignificant. At the time of the first regular Settlement of Jhansi, cotton covered 35,107 acres in Jhansi proper and in the Lalitpur subdivision it covered 3,112 acres. At the beginning of the present century during the Settlement of 1903—06 it was sown in 37,354 acres in district Jhansi and in 630 acres in the Lalitpur subdivision. But it is almost non-existent in the district now and covered only 6 acres in the whole district in 1960-61 and only one in 1962-63.

Zaid—This has never been an important harvest in the Jhansi district (excluding the Lalitpur subdivision) in which the entire area under such crops was 1,153 acres in 1889-90. In 1896-97 they covered 2,446 acres in the Lalitpur subdivision. According to the returns of 1962-63, they covered a total area of 4,008 acres of which 3,547 acres were irrigated and 461 unirrigated. *Sawan*, paddy and a few more crops (all covering 3,098 acres), fruits (including melons), vegetables (including potato) and certain non-food crops (covering 37 acres) are the *zaid* crops sown in this district.

Vegetables and Fruits—Due to the lack of irrigation facilities and the unfavourable soil conditions, a very small area is under fruits and vegetables in this district and their demand has to be met by importing supplies.

Vegetables are sown in all the three harvests but cover only a very limited area. In 1962-63 vegetables of different kinds (including root vegetables) covered an area of 2,855 acres (of which 2,829 acres were irrigated) in *rabi*, 1,905 acres (of which 907 acres were irrigated) in *kharif* and 315 acres (of which all except 6 acres were irrigated) in *zaid*. The main varieties sown in this district are potato, eddoe, brinjal, tomato, lady's finger, bottle gourd, sponge gourd and *murar* (the stem-like root of the lotus).

The area under fruits is also very limited and is confined to small, isolated groves and scattered trees. Fruits are also grown in all the three harvests and in 1962-63 they covered an area of 41 acres (22 acres being irrigated) in *rabi*, 613 acres (91 acres being irrigated) in *kharif*, and 518 acres (78 acres being irrigated) in *zaid*. The fruits generally grown in the district are mango (of inferior quality), papaya, *ber*, lemon, wild custard apple, melon and guava.

Pan (the leaf of *Piper betle*) is also sown in the district but the area under its cultivation is very small and is confined to the tahsil of Lalitpur.

Progress of Scientific Agriculture

The district is backward in agricultural practices and the cultivators orthodox and conservative in their outlook. They still practise old and out-moded methods of cultivation and use the type of implements which have been in use for generations. New methods like the U. P. method of wheat and barley cultivation, the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, the use of dibbling and line sowing are making some headway and are gradually becoming better known.

Agricultural Implements and Machines—The cultivators of the district still use indigenous implements such as wooden ploughs, wooden clod crushers and the *bakhar* – a plough with a broad blade four inches wide and about two inches long—which is a special type of plough used only in Bundelkhand which is very suitable for the preparation of the fields in the peculiar black soils of the district where modern ploughs have not been found to be very useful. Among modern agricultural implements are winnowing fans, threshers and iron ploughs, the number of the last named having increased to 371 in 1963-64 from 56 in 1960-61, in which year about 120 tractors were also in use. There are three firms in the district which manufacture agricultural implements on a small scale and a large number of manufacturers of Persian wheels.

Large-scale Farming—Although the holdings of cultivators in the district are far larger than those of their counter-parts in the other districts

in the plains, there are no privately owned large-scale farms here. There are two mechanised State owned live-stock and agricultural farms which are situated at Bharari (in tahsil Jhansi) and Saidpur (in tahsil Mehroni).

Seeds and Manures

Seed Supply—Village money lenders, government agricultural seed stores and co-operative seed stores are the main sources of the supply of seeds of cultivators though sometimes the farmers keep a part of their own produce for use as seed for the next harvest or procure it by mutual exchange. Formerly the seed was given on a *sawai* basis (one and quarter times the grain lent having to be returned) by the lending agencies but now the agricultural seed stores supply the seed only on payment of cash. During the First Five-year Plan period there were twenty-one co-operative seed stores in the whole district but now the number has increased to thirty. In addition there are fourteen agricultural seed stores which, under a newly implemented scheme, also distribute on a cash basis through registered growers varieties of seed evolved by the economic botanist and multiplied at the government live-stock-cum-agriculture farms.

The following quantities of seed were distributed to the farmers in the district in 1961-62 :

Seed	Actually distributed (in maunds)
Wheat	33,992.20
Gram	15,924.50
Juar	4,842.00
Barley	1,302.45
Paddy	1,216.13
Potato	971.50
Maize	134.00
Pea	67.50
Cotton	31.00

Seed Saturation—The scheme of saturating the cultivated area of the district with improved varieties of seed (evolved by the economic botanist and multiplied at the government live-stock-cum-agriculture farms) started only in the *kharif* 1960-61 and so far only an insignificant area has been saturated with improved seeds of paddy, maize, *moong*, *urd*, and til.

Manures

Manures such as cow dung and farmyard refuse are still used and to supply nitrogen to the soil the following nine compost making centres have been functioning, their collective production being 7,55,070 maunds per year :

Centre	Production (in maunds)
Jhansi municipal board	4,18,320
Jhansi cantonment board	1,33,840
Lalitpur municipal board	95,590
Jhansi railway (notified area)	53,640
Ranipur town area	24,000
Mauranipur municipal board	21,610
Moth town area	3,360
Barwa Sagar town area	2,400
Chirgaon town area	2,310

Chemical fertilisers are still not used to any appreciable extent in the district but they are becoming popular with the cultivators living in the development blocks, those used being ammonium sulphate, calcium ammonium nitrate, urea, ammonium sulphate nitrate, superphosphates, etc. The response of different soils to nitrogenous fertilisers (irrespective of their composition) has been good but it is not uniform. The phosphatic requirement for the light-textured *parwa* soil of the district is greater than that required by the heavy textured *mar* and *kabar* soils.

Green manuring is also not an established practice in the district. *Sanai* (*Crotalaria juncea* Linn.) and *dhaincha* (*Sesbania paludosa* Prain) are the main types of green manures used here, the latter being more suitable for water-logged areas. In recent years *moong* (*Phaseolus radiatus* Linn.) and *lobia* (*Vigna catiang* Walp.) have also been introduced into the district.

Fertilisers and other types of manures like oilcakes and bone-meal as also the seeds of various types of green manures are supplied to the cultivators through the agriculture seed stores and the co-operative seed stores and during 1960-61 the following quantities were distributed :

	Tons		
Nitrogenous fertilisers	989.59		
Superphosphates	498.74		
Others	21.58		
Oilcakes	5.6		
	Mds	srs	ch
Moong T1 seed	24	32	12
Dhaincha seed	19	13	8
Sanai seed	11	27	7
Lobia seed	0	5	0

Rotation of Crops—Due to the soil conditions of the district and the lack of irrigation facilities the general tendency of the cultivator is to sow only one crop in a field during a year, the *kharif* and *rabi* areas of the villages usually being demarcated. Generally the rotational pattern extends to two years and in unirrigated plots, a mixed crop of *juar* and *arhar* in the *kharif* of the first year is followed by the ground being left fallow in the next *rabi* and also in the *kharif* of the next year, and then by wheat being sown in the *rabi* of the second year; or, the fields in the *kharif* of the first year are sown with paddy, and gram or pea are put down in the next *rabi*, the pattern being repeated in the *kharif* and *rabi* of the second year also. In irrigated tracts, the usual practice is to sow maize in *kharif* followed by wheat in *rabi*, the same rotation being repeated in the second year. Another pattern which is also practised in irrigated areas is the sowing of green manures or leaving the fields fallow in *kharif*, then growing wheat in the next *rabi* and maize in the second year's *kharif*, the fields being left fallow at times, and wheat again in the following *rabi*.

Fallowing—In this district the land generally lies fallow for seven months after the harvesting of the *kharif* crops and for six months after the *rabi* crops have been reaped which are sown mostly in fields in which *kharif* crops are not cultivated.

Mixed Cultivation—The main mixed crops of the district are *juar-arhar*, *arhar-bajra*, *kodon-arhar* in *kharif* and wheat-gram, wheat-barley, barley-gram and gram-linseed in *rabi*. Such mixed crops have a beneficial effect on the soil and the expectation of the farmers is that, of the two particular crops which form the partnership and have been placed in juxtaposition as a result of empirical knowledge handed down through the ages, the diseases, pests, etc., that adversely affect the one will leave the other unscathed.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

The crops of the district suffer a great deal from the plant diseases and pests which are peculiar to them. *Juar*, the main *kharif* crop of the district, suffers from grain smut (*Sphacelotheca sorghi*) which is identified by the presence of black powder in the cobs, a part of the crop being destroyed every year. One of the surest remedies is to treat the seed chemically before sowing. Among pests, the stem borer (*Chilozonellus*) is the main enemy of this crop. It bores the stem and reaches the foliage of the plant, causing it to dry up, the individual plants so affected having to be destroyed in order to save the harvest. Damage by birds and stray cattle (which roam the countryside in large numbers) is also a problem and driving them away is the only method adopted of saving the crop. Til, other important *kharif* crop, is damaged by phollody which is a serious disease for this plant and causes the floral part to become a leafy structure which develops no fruits. Late sowing of the crop minimises the adverse

effects of this disease. *Arhar* and *urd*, the two important *kharif* pulses, generally suffer from wilt (caused by *Fusarium udum* Pult.) and root rot, leaf spot and mosaic respectively. Sowing these crops mixed with other crops particularly non-leguminous ones and destroying those plants that become diseased are the ways in which the disease can be controlled. Among the *rabi* crops, gram and wheat also suffer from the diseases of wilt and rust (wheat also being damaged by smut) and from such pests as cut worms, pod borers, termites, *gujhia* (*Tanymicus indicus*) and field rats. Late sowing is the only way of saving the crops from these diseases, the pests having to be destroyed by spraying and dusting of various insecticides. Barley suffers from stripe disease and smut. The diseases from which the other crops of the district suffer are smut and root rot which affect paddy (which is also harmed by the *gundhi* bug), rust damaging linseed and early and late blight spoiling the harvest of potato. Locusts are also a menace, their swarms visiting the district almost every year, the loss of the yield in the affected areas being as much as 90 per cent.

Activities of the Agriculture Department and Other Agencies to Secure the Use of Scientific Method of Cultivation

Besides arranging for the supply of improved seeds, improved implements, fertilisers and manures and extending improved agricultural practices to the agricultural masses, the agriculture department of the government also gives technical advice and guidance to the cultivators of the district on agricultural problems. *Kharif* and *rabi* campaigns have also been organised since 1956, the following being the achievements in the year 1960-61 :

Item	Achievement
***Kharif* Campaign**	
Area under Japanese method of paddy cultivation	1,541 acres
Line sowing and top dressing of unirrigated early paddy ..	5,414 "
Line sowing and top dressing of other *kharif* crops ..	52,958 "
Distribution of fertilisers	
nitrogenous	435 tons
phosphatic	161 "
Green manuring	2,432 acres
Raised banks of mud	899 "
Compost pits constructed	
pakka	1 070
kutcha	4,788
Area brought under	
new orchards	235 acres
fuel plantations	1,393 "

(*contd.*)

Item	Achievement
Rabi Campaign	
Area brought under U. P. method of	
wheat cultivation	16,832 acres
barley cultivation	1,639 „
Area dibbled	63 „
Area covered by raised mud banks	889 unit of 25 acres each
Number of compost pits constructed	
pakka	575
kutcha	13,753
Area brought under contour cultivation	13,093 acres
Length of irrigation channels constructed	115 miles
Area covered by wheat and gram sown in lines Area covered by barley and gram sown in lines ..	3,758 acress
Value of fertilisers distributed through co-operative credit agencies	2,83,000 rupees
Quantity of fertilisers distributed	
phosphatic	337 tons
nitrogenous	554 „
Taqavi issued	1,50,000 rupees
Grow-more food loans sanctioned	10,49,000 „
Number of masonry wells constructed	601
Number of wells repaired	463
Number of Persian wheels installed	1,021
Number of pumping sets installed	46
Area under double cropping	65,846 acres
Area under dry farming	18,859 „
Area under *rabi* legumes	10,473 „
Number of improved implements distributed	
cultivators	29
improved ploughs	189
seed drills	6
other implements (except chaff cutters)	195
Quantity of vegetable seeds distributed by	
agricultural departments	163 lb
other sources	156 „
Number of demonstrations held	
manurial	639
cultural	122
implemental	147
varietal	194
rotational	52

Thirty-five co-operative farming societies with a membership of 1,206 persons have been formed and are functioning in the district since 1948 and the present area under their control is 6,777.67 acres most of which was originally barren and infested with *kans*. So far they have brought about 3,836 acres of land under cultivation and produce about 28,530 maunds of food-grain every year. Co-operative marketing societies have also been organised in the district, one each in 1957-58 at Lalitpur, Chirgaon and Mauranipur, one in 1958-59 at Jhansi and one in 1959-60 at Gursarai. During the Second Five-year Plan they handled about 2,36,541 maunds of agricultural produce a year on an average.

Animal Husbandry

Fodder Crops

The indifferent attitude of the villagers to their live-stock coupled with the general shortage of water in the countryside as a whole precludes the development of animal husbandry in the district. For the greater part of the year the cattle have to subsist on stunted shrubs and coarse grasses. The area under fodder crops is negligible and in 1960-61 covered less than 200 acres.

Live-stock

The live-stock of the district consists of ordinary local breeds which are mostly left uncared for, resulting in a daily yield of about a seer or a seer and a half of milk per cow and three or four seers per buffalo. In certain places in tahsil Mehroni the Kenkata breed of cow is to be fonnd, the bullocks being usefu. for traction. Attempts to improve the local breeds of cows and buffaloes are being made and Hariana and Murrah bulls have been introduced in the district but lack of adequate fodder militates against the building up of the physique of the animals which remain underfed.

Cattle Census—The number of cattle in the district has increased considerably during the last fifty years. In 1920 the total number of cattle was 5,27,718 which in 1930 reached the figure of 6,97,155. There was no considerable change in their number in the next fifteen years and in 1944 it was 6,49,782 of which 3,32,411 were male and 3,17,371 female. The number increased considerably in the next seven years being 7,30,826 in 1951 of which 3,73,560 were male and 3,57,266 female. According to the census of 1956, the number of cattle in the district was 7,25,046 of which 3,77,678 were male and 3,47,368 female, which also included young stock (three years of age and under) totalling 2,11,182 (the number of males being 1,05,639 and that of females 1,05,543). Of the total number of adult male animals which numbered 2,72,039 the working bullocks numbered 2,55,987, the breeding bulls 796 and the rest 15,256. The adult cows,

numbering 2,41,825, included 2,40,799 breeding cows, 11 working cows and 1,015 others. Tahsils Lalitpur and Mehroni have 2,15,622 and 1,67,565 cattle respectively and are followed by Jhansi with 1,00,435, Mauranipur with 87,452, Garautha with 87,446 and Moth with 66,526. As in the other districts, here also the majority is found in the rural areas and in 1956 there were 6,96,450 animals in the rural areas compared with 28,596 in the urban area. The number of cattle further increased in subsequent years and according to the live-stock census of 1961 there were 7,77,795 head of cattle in the whole district of which 4,09,645 were male and 3,68,150 female. Of the males only 2,98,877 were over three years of age and of them 2,77,877 were used for work only. 2,68,109 of those working bullocks were in the rural and the remaining 9,768 were found in the urban areas. The number of cows over three years of age was 2,51,933 and of them 2,50,666 were kept for breeding purposes and milk production. 2,40,854 of the brood cows were found to be in the rural areas and only 9,812 in the urban. The number of young stock of 3 years of age or below was 2,26,985 (of which 1,10,768 were male and 1,16,217 female) and in their cases also the majority (2,17,730) was in the rural areas and only 9,255 in the urban.

The number of buffaloes in the district has always been lower than that of the cows and bulls. In 1920 it was 1,24,987, increased to 1,48,543 in 1930 but decreased to 1,36,668 in 1944. In 1951 the number of buffaloes had increased to 1,58,322, the number of males being 23,550 and that of females 1,34,772. According to the live-stock census of 1956, the total number of buffaloes in the district was 1,65,225 of which 25,386 were male (24,515 in rural areas and 871 in urban areas) and 1,39,839 female (1,34,702 in rural areas and 5,137 in urban areas) the figures including young stock of three years of age and under which numbered 64,998 (males being 23,484 and female 41,514). Among the males the number of breeding bulls was 1,161, of working bulls 608 and of others 133. Similarly the buffaloes over three years of age which numbered 98,325 included 98,105 breeding animals, 23 being used for work and 197 being neither used for breeding nor for work.

The number of buffaloes was found to have increased at the time of the live-stock census of 1961 when there were 1,78,210 buffaloes in the whole district of which 1,72,280 were in the rural and only 5,930 in the urban areas. As contrasted with the cow, the number of she-buffaloes was much larger than the males and in the whole district there were 1,49,230 females as against 28,980 he-buffaloes. The above figures also include the number of young stock which was enumerated at 72,298 (the males being 26,943 and the females 45,355). The number of male adults over three years of age was 2,037 (of which only 590 were used for traction) and that of females was 1,03,875 of which 1,03,556 were kept for breeding or for producing milk.

Development of Cattle—The cattle of the district are of poor quality. Attempts are, however, being made to improve the existing breeds and 189 pedigree bulls were supplied to the district during First Five-year Plan, 219 during the Second and up till now (the Third Five-year Plan period) 61 bulls have been supplied to the district.

Artificial Insemination Centres—Four artificial insemination centres, one each at Moth, Mauranipur, Gursarai and Bharari, are functioning in the district which annually serve about 4,330 animals. During the First and Second Five-Year Plan periods, 1,707 and 7,486 animals were artificially inseminated, the figures for the first sixteen months of the Third Five-year Plan period being 4,298. Three artificial insemination centres—at Bharari, Moth and Mauranipur—have been made key village blocks for intensive breeding.

Veterinary Hospitals—The present number of veterinary hospitals in the district is twelve and they are located at Jhansi, Moth, Mauranipur, Gursarai, Mehroni, Chirgaon, Lalitpur. Talbehat, Baragaon, Bamor, Jakhaura and Babina. The first four are State hospitals, the next two belong to the Antarim Zila Parishad, that at Lalitpur is a municipal board hospital and the others are development block hospitals and are under the charge of a veterinary officer. The number of animals served in these hospitals during the First and Second Five-year Plan periods was 55,357 and 78,958 respectively, the figures for the first fifteen months of the current Plan period being 1,81,321.

Stockman Centres—The district is also served by sixteen stockman centres each of which is situated at Garhia, Barwa Sagar, Bansi, Jakhaura, Ari, Poonch, Lawan, Garautha, Khilli, Semri, Mandaura, Bar, Bangra, Erich, Jakhlaun and Bhajla, which are first-aid dispensaries for their own areas and also afford facilities for controlling cattle diseases.

Control of Epidemics—Cattle are also vaccinated from time to time against various contagious diseases and during the First Five-year Plan period the number of animals vaccinated against rinderpest was 6,52,737 and against haemorrhagic septicaemia 2,67,556, the corresponding figures for the Second Five-year Plan period being 45,570 and 3,23,504 respectively and for the first fifteen months of the Third Five-year Plan period being 97,199 and 48,465 respectively. The number of animals castrated during the First and Second Five-Year Plan periods was 15,927 and 23,049 respectively and during the first fifteen months of the current Plan period it was 8,969.

Dairy Farming—The yield of milk per cow and per buffalo being much below the State average, dairy farming is not a profitable profession and, therefore, no important dairy farms exist in the district. There are, however, two dairy farms, situated at Bharari (in tahsil Jhansi) and Saidpur (in tahsil Mehroni). Cows of the Hariana and Tharparker and buffaloes of the Bhadwari and Murrah breeds are maintained at the Bharari dairy

farm where the number of the former is 462 and that of the latter is 128, the number of bulls being 5. The Saidpur dairy farm is situated about eight miles from Mehroni where the total stock is 185 head. About four maunds of milk is yielded per day and is supplied to Mehroni and Mandaura, Jhansi town receiving most of its requirement from the Bharari dairy farm.

Cattle Fairs and Shows—No important cattle fair is held in the district but at the time of Gopashtami (in Kartika) cattle fairs are held in all the tahsils of the district which are the only occasions for cattle marketing.

Feeding and Housing—There are no proper feeding and housing arrangements for cattle in this district and it is only for six months in *rabi* (when the crops are in the ground) that they are kept in open corrals. For the other six months they are left to find what fodder they can in the countryside.

Other Domestic Animals

Sheep and Goats—Sheep and goats are found in large numbers in the district where they find good grazing. Sheep, which in 1899 were enumerated to be 70,068, increased in number to 88,309 in 1930 and to 98,679 in 1944, their number coming down to 84,294 in 1951. According to the cattle census of 1956 at that time there were 98,896 sheep in the whole district of which 24,442 were a year in age or under. The district is one of the leading breeding districts of sheep. The number of sheep was found to have increased at the time of the live-stock census of 1961 when there were 1,10,288 in the whole district of which 28,913 were a year or under in age and 81,375 were adults of over a year. Among the adults the number of males was only 7,642 and the remaining 73,733 were females. Like other domestic animals the majority of sheep was concentrated in rural areas where their number was 1,00,203, only 3,672 being found in the towns. They are, however, of the ordinary Jalauni type and yield only about two or two and a half pound of wool per year and are mainly bred for the table. Attempts are now being made to improve the breed of sheep and 240 and 127 Bikaneri rams were introduced in the district during the First and Second Five-year Plan periods respectively. The grazing grounds and the harvested fields of the district invite a considerable number of sheep from Rajasthan from where shepherds with herds of 300 to 400 sheep each visit the district between February and July each year and are also welcomed by the local farmers to whom they are not only helpful in reaping the fields but for whose fields the droppings of their sheep provide manure.

As for goats, their number in the district stands second only to Sitapur in the whole State. In 1899 there were 1,14,972 goats here, a number which had become more than double in 1935 when 2,38,878 goats were

enumerated. Then there was a fall in their number and according to the figures of 1944 and 1951 there were only 2,33,113 and 1,73,700 goats in the district respectively. The number increased again to 2,48,978 in 1956. At the live-stock census of 1961 they were enumerated at 2,50,103 of which 74,163 were not more than one year of age and the remaining 1,75,940 were adults of over a year. Among the adults the number of males was 15,664 (of which 1,451 were in urban and 14,213 in ruarl areas) and that of females 1,60,276 (of which 9,554 were in urban and 1,50,722 in rural areas). Like the sheep the goats are also of the ordinary local breed but are famous for yielding a fair quantity of milk on light feeding. Attention for improving their breed has also been paid in recent years and during the First and Second Five-year Plan periods twenty-two and twenty-nine bucks were supplied to the district for this purpose.

Horses and Ponies—The number of horses and ponies in the district has decreased during the last fifty years. In 1909 it was 8,036, rose to 8,647 in 1935 and declined to 5,408 in 1944 and 4,603 in 1951. In 1956 there were 4,747 horses and ponies (of which 2,506 were mares) in the district which were used mainly for traction and as beasts of burden. At the time of the census of 1961 their total number in the district was 3,297 of which 1,886 were males and 1,411 females. The number of adults over three years of age was 2,607 (males being 1,551 and females 1,056) and of them 716 were in urban and 1,891 in rural areas. The main reason for the decline in their numbers is because of the introduction of mechanised transport which has considerably reduced their utility. There are no special breeds of horses and ponies nor have attempts been made to improve the quality of the stock.

Camels, Donkeys and Mules—In this district as elsewhere camels, donkeys and mules are used as beasts of burden. Their number has also gone down during the last fifty years. There were 289 camels in the district in 1909 as compared with 132 in 1956. In 1909 the number of donkeys and mules was 4,505 and 382 respectively which came down to 1,910 and 87 respectively in 1956. In 1961 when the latest live-stock census operations took place, 236 camels were enumerated in the whole district which belonged to the rural areas out of which 86 were adult males, 117 adult females and 33 young ones of four years of age or under. From February to July each year the shepherds of Rajasthan visit the district bringing with them their herds of camels, families and household goods. The animals are brought here for grazing and serving as beasts of burden. In the same year the number of mules was 156 of which 80 were in the rural and 76 in the urban areas. The number of donkeys has also increased to 2,145 of which 1,315 were in the rural and 830 in the urban areas. The number of males and females was almost equal.

Pigs—Pigs are of local breed and are reared only for their flesh. In 1956 their number was 6,609 of which 5,061 were in rural areas.

Poultry—According to the live-stock census report of 1956 there were in that year 11,713 hens, 4,023 cocks and 14,099 chickens in the district, the total number of ducks being 745 of which 320 were ducks, 294 drakes and 131 ducklings. The number of all these types of birds increased in subsequent years and in 1961 there were 19,127 hens (15,001 in rural and 4,126 in urban areas), 6,776 cocks (5,386 in rural and 1,390 in urban areas) and 28,283 chickens (24,848 in rural and 3,435 in urban areas) in the district, and out of the total number, 48,660 were of indigenous and 5,526 of improved varieties. The total number of ducks was 634 of which 277 were females, 210 males and 634 young ones. Other types of domestic birds were enumerated at 921. They are reared by private poultry breeders both in rural and urban areas. There is also a government poultry farm at Bharari which supplies birds to the districts of Jhansi, Banda, Jalaun and Hamirpur and in which the present stock is about 3,000 brood leghorn hens. The eggs produced in this farm are consumed locally and are supplied to private poultry breeders in the development blocks and other places.

Fisheries

The main varieties of fish found in the district are *rohu* (*Labeo rohita*), *nain* (*Cirrhina marigala*), *bhakur* (*Catla catla*), *kalbose* (*Labeo kalbosa*), *mahaser* (*Barber tar*), *tengan* (*Mystus sirngala*), *lanchi* (*Vallago attu*), *kisru* (*Labeo gonius*), *saul* (*Ophiocephalus* sp.), *raiya* (*Barbus* sp.), *bata* (*Labeo bata*), *Moya* (*notorus chitla*) and *mangar* (*Clarius batrachus*). They are found almost in all the tanks and rivers of the district from where they are taken not only for local consumption but also for export to other places (particularly Calcutta). The fisheries department of the government also implements schemes for the development of fisheries in the district and have established nurseries at Jhansi and Khallar from where 2,43,697 and 7,38,930 fingerlings respectively were recovered in 1960-61. Under the schemes of the Second and Third Five-year Plans fingerlings are now supplied to private pisciculturists, tanks and nurseries are being improved and co-operative societies of fishermen are being formed.

Fish from the district are marketed through government fish marts by general auction and also through contractors to whom they are supplied on approved rates.

Among the order of testudines, the *kachhua* (*Trionyx* gangeticus) only occurs in the Betwa and the Dhasan. It is caught and transported to Calcutta where there is a good market of it.

Forestry

The forests of the district cover about 2,37,680 acres of land but they do not play any important part in its economy except for providing employment to local labourers, meeting the demand of the local population for

firewood and timber, supplying *tendu* leaves for the *biri* industry and providing stones from the quarries for the construction of houses. Some other minor products such as honey, wax and lac are also extracted from them but as their yield is small they are of little importance. Lac cultivation was introduced for the first time in 1955-56, the yield in 1956 being 25 maunds. Subsequent attempts were not successful and the scheme of lac production was dropped in 1960. On the whole all these forest products yielded an income of Rs 9,45,888 and Rs 7,38,823 during 1960-61 and 1961-62 respectively the details of which are given below :

Products	1960-61		1961-62	
	Quantity	Value (in rupees)	Quantity	Value (in rupees)
Timber (miscellaneous and fuel) ..	.. 12,38,310 (cubic feet)	5,60,122	11,82,310 (cubic feet)	4,49,305
Bamboo	.. 3,25,334 (no. of poles)	53,403	5,77,000 (no. of poles)	34,827
Grass	.. 525.83 (tonnes)	55,731	841.5 (tonnes)	37,869
Tendu leaves	.. 680.00 (tonnes)	2,42,214	421.5 (tonnes)	1,75,800
Stone	.. 40,601 (cubic feet)	32,393	37,459 (cubic feet)	38,961
Baib grass (*Eulaliopsis binala*) ..	.. 17.50 (tonnes)	1,050	21.2 (tonnes)	876
Siyari (*Nyclant hesarbort-ristis*) } *Chakeri* (*Pueraria tuberora*) } ..	.. 275 (cart loads)	975	283 (cart loads)	1,185

During the last twelve years (under the Plan periods) steps have been taken to add to the utility of the forests of the district and many afforestation schemes have been implemented in order to check soil erosion and increase forest products. Under these schemes plantations of various species of trees such as *babul* (*Acacia arabica*), *siris* (*Albizzia* species), *sissoo* (*Dalbergia sisso*), *gamhur* (*Ginelina arborea*), bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*), *prosopis juliflora*, etc., have been raised in the different parts of the district. In 1956 an area of about 220 acres was planted in the Moth, Kumhrar and Deogarh development blocks ; in 1957 about 250 acres was afforested in Deogarh ; in 1958 and 1959 about 750 acres was brought under forests in each year in Dibiapur and Sajoni respectively and in 1960 about 450 acres were reafforested in Ghateshwar.

FLOODS, FAMINES AND DROUGHTS

Except the Betwa flood of 1869, which is the highest on record, that of 1901 (when the water of the river just failed to reach the top of the Parichha embankment by six inches) and that of September, 1947, when the water level rose to the reduced level of 648.8 at Parichha weir (the flood lift being only 0.62 foot below that of the flood of 1901 though the flood discharge–7,25,000 cusecs–was greater) there have been no floods in the district which caused damage to life and property. Uneven distribution of the rains and their periodical fluctuations have caused temporary floods and also water-logging in different parts of the district. The heavy rains of August 11 and 12, 1954 (particularly in tahsil Mauranipur where the rain-fall amounted to 15" in about 25 hours) resulted in unprecendented floods in the rivers Sukhnai, Saprar, Kurar, Pathrai and Lakheri and their tributaries. Three human lives and fifty head of cattle were lost in this flood and about 3,000 kutcha houses collapsed, causing a loss of about eight lakhs of rupees. Relief measures were introduced by the government and private agencies and a sum of Rs 10,000 was sanctioned by the former as gratuitous relief and another amount of Rs 3,95,000 was sanctioned for distribution as *taqavi* among the flood-affected people. Again, when there were excessive and continuous rains in the second fortnight of July, 1958, the Betwa rose in flood, the peak being reached on July 26 when the level rose to 146 feet at Parichha dam. The *kharif* crops in the low-lying areas were damaged and a number of riverside villages were also marooned for a few days but there was no loss of cattle or of human life. In 1960-61 the rains caused water-logging in tahsil Garautha and seven villages were affected, Seria being the most severely hit and seventy-nine houses were completely damaged, the total loss suffered by the inhabitants being estimated at about Rs 17,000. A sum of Rs 5,000 was sanctioned by the government for providing gratuitous relief to the afflicted people and Rs 5,000 was sanctioned as subsidy for the construction of houses.

The district is susceptible to famines and droughts as due to the peculiar nature of its soils and the deficiency of irrigation, it is more or less dependent on rainfall.

The earliest known famine of the district of which there is record was that of 1783 (which affected almost the whole of northern India) and was known as the Chalisa. Other famines from which the district suffered were those of 1833, 1837 and 1847-48 but no details about them are available. The first great famine (and perhaps the severest) that afflicted the dictrict (and which is generally known as the Pachchisa from the Samvat year 1925) was that of 1868-69. Less than fourteen inches of rain fell in 1868 (the normal average being forty inches in a year), eight inches falling in July alone. There was no rain at all in August and only two inches in September, which was too late to be of any use to either the *kharif* or the

rabi crop. In consequence there was a great scarcity of food-grains in the whole district, the misfortunes of which were further increased by severe floods in the July of 1869 which destroyed roads and bridges making the rendering of relief measures almost impossible. The red soil tracts of the district, which were dependant on irrigation, suffered more than the other areas though the black soil tracts of tahsils Jhansi and Lalitpur were also adversely affected, their *kharif* harvest being diminished and the *rabi* harvest producing less than half its average yield. The effects of this famine on the district were terrible and at the census of 1872 the population was found to have fallen by 12.42 per cent, a large part of the decrease being ascribed to emigration to Malwa. The cattle of the district suffered a great deal and about 41 per cent died during the calamity.

Relief operations started from September, when a poorhouse was opened in Jhansi (which gave relief to 2,284 persons) and a sum of Rs 15,173 was sanctioned for incurring expenditure on six test works started in district Lalitpur. With the increasing severity of the famine relief measures also became more intensive. Poorhouses were opened at Mauranipur, Kochha Bhanwar, Bhander and Kattar in the months that followed. For providing employment to able-bodied destitutes, thirteen test works were opened in the then Jhansi district, the chief being the irrigation embankments at Pachwara and Magarwara, a road from Babina over the Betwa *via* Sirasghat and the cuttings and bridges on the Sagar road. In the Lalitpur subdivision (which was then a separate district) poorhouses were opened at Talbehat, Bansi, Banpur, Lalitpur, Mehroni, Jakhlaun, Dongra Kalan and Patna and relief works such as the excavation of tanks (the largest being at Raksa, Kalianpura, Kakarua and Bant) were started in September, 1868, the average attendance at first being 1,670 but which rose to 20,000 during February, an average of 18,612 labourers receiving relief every day during April, the number falling to 1,450 only in July when the position improved. In the whole district relief works remained open for thirteen months and 31,54,022 labourers were employed at a cost of Rs 2,78,933 and the poorhouses relieved 10,93,948 persons for one day each at a cost of Rs 77,884 in Jhansi proper and 10,98,495 at a cost of Rs 61,443 in district Lalitpur. Land revenue amounting to Rs 1,77,659 was also suspended and Rs 2,67,760 was distributed in *taqavi*. After this famine the conditions became almost normal, except in 1872-73 and 1877-78 when there was shortage and uneven distribution of the rains. In 1894-95 excessive rains rotted the *kharif* crops, delayed the *rabi* sowing and gave rise to an abundance of kans. The season of 1895-96 opened with excessive rains which practically ceased at the end of August. Prices had been continually high since spring and rose at once when the promise of a good *rabi* harvest was destroyed. As the distress in the affected parts of the district (particularly in Garautha, northern Mauranipur and southern Lalitpur) became acute by January, 1896, relief works were started during

the next two months on the Mehroni-Mandaura road in Lalitpur, the Mauranipur-Poonch road near Gursarai and the Bangaria-Balabehat road in Lalitpur and the excavation of tanks was begun at Bamhori and earth-works on the Mauranipur-Garautha road. Poorhouses were also opened at Mauranipur and Garautha. Altogether 26,21,479 persons (averaging 17,361 per day) found relief of whom 22,41,494 were actively employed, the cost involved being Rs 1,41,634. Rs 19,855 was also spent under the control of the district magistrate on the repairs and construction of a number of tanks, embankments and wells. The total expenditure on the poorhouses amounted to Rs 7,679 which was spent on 1,01,759 units or 547 persons per day.

The year 1896-97 was also abnormal. The rains ceased by the end of August causing the destruction of the major part of the *kharif* crop, restricting the *rabi* sowings and accentuating the high prices of staple grains. The coming of timely rains in June, 1897, ensured the *kharif* crops. The poorhouses which were already functioning at Garautha and Lalitpur remained open and a third was opened at Jhansi in September, 1896, the number of inmates in these three institutions rising to 1,735 by the end of the month. Some test works attracted 1,200 people and in November the first of the regular works was opened on the Parsua-Garautha section of the Baragaon-Garautha road. 7,064 workers with 1,624 dependants were employed on the large works and 1,501 were looked after in poorhouses. The number under all forms of relief steadily rose and stood at 70,902 at the end of February, 1897. In March small works were opened and two more poorhouses were set up at Moth and Mehroni. By the end of May the number employed rose to 98,133 though with the timely advent of the rains in June it fell to 27,182. By the end of September the conditions became normal and all relief measures were brought to an end. The total number of units relieved on the large works (under the control of the public works department) was 99,35,843, the total cost being Rs 8,97,141. Loans amounting to Rs 23,400 for the construction of small works or wells and the purchase of seed and subsistence *taqavi* amounting to Rs 6,500 were also sanctioned. The relief of the indigent at their own homes or at the poorhouses amounted to Rs 2,43,874 and Rs 41,863 was expended on the construction of petty works. A grant of Rs 1,20,000 for distribution to distressed agriculturists was also given by the Indian Charitable Relief Fund of which Rs 68,082 was given as dole to 2,942 persons for the purchase of plough cattle and Rs 47,767 to 7,347 others for the purchase of grain for seed. In addition 539 carpenters, blacksmiths and weavers, who had been reduced to penury, received Rs 3,816 to enable them to restart their trades. Of the total land revenue due in 1896-97 (or on account of the dues of previous years), Rs 3,22,091 was put under suspension of which Rs 1,86,090 was subsequently remitted.

Since the famine of 1896-97 the district has not been afflicted with more than unevenly distributed scarcity. In 1899-1900 the red soil tracts were badly hit on account of poor rains in August and their failure in September but conditions were those of scarcity rather than of famine. A sum of Rs 68,510 was distributed among the afflicted people as *taqavi* and land revenue to the extent of Rs 1,26,784 was also suspended. In 1905, when the rainfall failed to a very large extent over western Bundelkhand, scarcity conditions also appeared in the northern tahsils of Jhansi though the Lalitpur subdivision was saved from distress by a timely fall in September. In 1,036 out of the 1,366 *mahals* of the two northern subdivisions of Jhansi-Moth and Mauranipur-Garautha, the *kharif* crop was estimated to be more than half the normal but only one-third of these *mahals* produced the same proportion in *rabi*; and on January 10, 1906, the district was formally declared to be a famine area. Work (under both the civil authorities and the public works department) was then started on the construction and repair of tanks and roads, the last unit of work being discontinued only on September 13. Poorhouses were also opened and gratuitous relief was dispensed at the homes of the people. By April 7, the number working on large relief works rose to 42,917, that on the small works being about 1,558. The number of persons gratuitously relieved rose considerably during July and reached a total of 42,361 on August 11 after which it declined. The total expenditure on this occasion amounted to Rs 3,53,856 for works under the public works department, Rs 2,25,755 being spent by the civil authorities. Land revenue to the extent of Rs 2,57,357 was remitted and Rs 3,14,367 was also distributed as *taqavi*. Two years later the district again experienced conditions of scarcity but the distress was partial and famine conditions were confined only to the Moth and Garautha tahsils. The giving of gratuitous relief in these distressed areas commenced in December, 1907, and continued till the end of August, 1908. Relief works were also started in January, 1908, but did not attract more than 4,000 persons and were gradually closed down during May and June of that year, the workers being transferred to small civil works and their dependants being brought on the gratuitous relief lists. The number relieved by the civil authorities reached its highest total in April with 23,137 persons, the total expenditure on all forms of relief amounting to Rs 3,83,747 of which the public works department incurred Rs 1,38,347. Rs 1,60,182 of land revenue was remitted and Rs 3,04,945 was distributed in *taqavi*.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

In ancient India and in the Mughal period, the villages of the region now covered by the district of Jhansi (as was the case in other parts of the country) constituted self-sufficient economic units producing their own cloth, agricultural implements and other necessaries of life.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century this area was well known for the excellent cloth made here by hand, the design stamped on certain kinds of cloth also being of repute. *Kustas* (nomadic artisans) came to Jhansi from the Gwalior state. They were patronised by the Maratha rulers and produced very fine cloth from yarn of 150 counts. In 1844 Colonel Sleeman noticed that fine woollen carpets were produced in Jhansi. In 1863 cloth valued at Rs 6,80,000 was exported from Jhansi. Copper, iron and sandstone were mined and used in the making of weapons, implements, utensils and buildings. In 1874, iron, which was extracted from soft haematite, was smelted in fifty-three furnaces. Pig iron was exported to Sagar and copper was available in small quantities. The Chandellas erected temples, using dressed stone. The fine remains of Chandella masonry and several sugar mills, were built of stone found locally. In 1909, brassware was manufactured in Mau and artistic articles (with an incised pattern) were made of brass and bell metal in Mandaura. Axe heads and coarse blankets were made in Talbehat and in Lalitpur were also manufactured stamped curtains and saddles made of pigskin.

The railways were introduced into the district from 1883 to 1889, as a result of which manufactured goods flooded the markets. The British made it a policy to discourage local manufacturers by the imposition of prohibitive duties causing indigenous industries to decline and forcing more and more people to take to agricultural pursuits.

There were only four furnaces where iron was smelted. By now the district had also ceased to produce its famous woollen carpets, the exports having dwindled to small quantities of cotton garments, raw cotton, oil-seeds and ghee. On the other hand the Indian Midland Railway established a few workshops in 1895 but this railway was merged in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (now called the Central Railway) in 1900. About 4,000 persons were employed in the workshops and 60 carriages were produced and 450 repaired and 120 wagons were produced and 700 repaired in 1909. In 1930 the work of repairing locomotives was transferred to Bombay. In 1963-64 there were 9 different sub-shops employing 3,412 persons who drew Rs 58,36,893 as wages and repairs worth Rs 1,33,14,693 were effected. Wagons are manufactured at the rate of 16 in ten working days.

The First World War gave an impetus to the industries of the district. The demand for goods increased and their prices rose. About a hundred families were engaged in calico printing in 1922. They produced goods worth Rs 80,000 annually which were exported to Rajasthan, Gwalior and the districts of the Jhansi Division, about 240 woollen carpets and 360 *asans* (small square carpets) were also produced by 45 families for which purpose, 1,950 maunds of wool was imported and 2,912 maunds of woollen yarn was exported to Agra, Kanpur and Bombay. In the same year about 35,000 cups (of different sizes), 7,000 maunds of lime, 150 maunds of saltpetre and 3,41,200 pair of shoes were produced in the district. The cups were made of soap-stone (which came from the quarry at Kelgawan) and were exported to Calcutta, Allahabad and Agra. Lime was manufactured by burning *kankar* and saltpetre was obtained from nitrous soil.

The economic depression of the nineteen thirties adversely affected these industries as their sales and returns declined. A large number of weavers and other artisans were thrown out of employment and several small units had to close down. But the Second World War led to a scarcity of goods and a consequent rise in their prices, a condition which favoured the creation and expansion of new industires.

The implementation of the Five-year Plans has brought into being new industries and given an impetus to some that already existed. 12.1 per cent of the population of the district was engaged in manufacturing industrial goods in 1956 and about Rs 91,71,000 was invested in industrial establishments.

Power

Thermal—A thermal power-station was opened inside the Carriage and Wagon Workshops, Mechanical Department, Central Railway, at Jhansi, for self-sufficiency in electric power in 1913. It has a capacity of 4.1 kilowatts which is being extended to 4.6 kilowatts by the installation of an additional diesel generating set. This power-house meets the requirements of the Central Railway establishments in Jhansi city. In 1963, the power-house generated 83,70,250 kilowatt-hour units and 80 per cent was used for industrial purposes.

The Jhansi Electric Supply Co., Ltd, was established in 1932 as a public limited company being taken from Messrs. Moonna Lall and Sons who commissioned it in 1928. On November 1, 1963, the concern was taken over by the Electricity Board of the Uttar Pradesh Government. It supplies electricity to the municipal, cantonment and railway notified areas of the city which together are spread over an area of 16.82 square miles. The installed capacity of the plant is 1,205 kilowatts and in 1963 there were 4,226 consumers of which 198 were industrial consumers.

The Lalitpur Electric Supply Undertaking, Municipal Board, Lalitpur was established in 1960. In 1961-62, the power generated amounted to 27,667 units, which was used for domestic consumption and for lighting the roads and streets.

Large-scale Industry

Baidyanath Ayurveda Bhawan (Private) Ltd, is a large-scale industrial unit which was established in 1948 in Jhansi city. The concern manufactures Ayurvedic medicines under the supervision of experienced *vaids* and also conducts research in the herbal, chemical and mineral ingredients used in the preparation of such medicines, the laboratories being equipped with modern appliances and machines. Care is taken to see that the principles and methods enjoined by the science of *Ayurveda* are followed.

It has an investment of about Rs 6,00,000 and produces medicines worth about Rs 20,00,000 annually. In 1962 it employed about 200 persons, and sugar, jaggery, chemicals, minerals and packing material worth about Rs 13,50,000 being consumed. Some of these items are imported from Kanpur, Agra, Calcutta and Bombay.

Small-scale Industries

The district has about 150 small-scale industrial units which produce iron and steel goods, brassware, oil, ice, *biris* (indigenous cigarettes), Ayurvedic medicines, soaps, furniture, taps and dies, sports goods, radios (assembled from parts that are imported), hosiery, silk goods, plastic goods and articles made of stone. About 3,000 perosns have been employed in these industries and goods and job-work worth about Rs 90,00,000 are produced annually.

Manufacture of Agricultural Implements—With a total investment of about Rs 5,00,000 and employing about 300 workers, 10 units manufactured agricultural implements worth about Rs 7,00,000 in 1961. More than half of such implements are exported to Madhya Pradesh, Agra and Kanpur. These units are located in tahsils Lalitpur, Jhansi and Mauranipur. In 1961 iron and coal (used as raw materials) valued at Rs 4,60,000 were imported from Bombay.

The S. N. Industries (P) Ltd, Gwalior road, Jhansi was established in 1960 and in 1962 its total capital investment was Rs 1,80,500 and it produced agricultural implements, etc., worth Rs 75,000 employing 15 persons. The R. K. Mahabir Iron Works, Lalitpur, was established in 1961 and with a total capital investment of Rs 1,50,000 it produced agricultural implements worth Rs 53,940 in 1962, employing 20 persons.

Iron and Steel Furniture Making—Chairs, tables, almirahs, steel boxes and other furniture of iron and steel are manufactured in six units which are located at Jhansi, Lalitpur and Talbehat. The total investment

amounted to Rs 30,000 and goods forth Rs 1,25,000 were produced in 1961 when iron and steel sheets valued at Rs 72,000 were used as raw materials.

In 1961 Persian wheels worth Rs 4,00,000 were manufactured in five units. About Rs 50,000 is the capital outlay and iron sheets and bars valued at Rs 2,00,000 are consumed annually. The units are situated in Jhansi,Talbehat and Barwa Sagar.

Iron Foundaries and Steel Rolling Mills—There are two iron foundaries in Jhansi with a total capital investment of Rs 1,00,000 and in 1961 goods (metric weights, crusher-parts, manholes, etc.) worth Rs 70,000 were manufactured and pig iron, coke and copper valued at Rs 32,400 were imported from Bombay and Kanpur.

The Jhansi Iron and Steel Rolling Mills, Jhansi, was established in 1935 and in 1962 it had a capital investment of Rs 4,00,000, employed 42 persons and iron bars worth Rs 8,08,616 were manufactured. The raw materials (iron billets, steel slabs, etc.) are imported from Kanpur and Bombay and iron bars are exported through quota holders to other districts of the State and to Bombay and Madhya Pradesh.

Brassware, Tricycles, etc.—Brassware is manufactured in six units located at Jhansi and Jakhaura. The investment is about Rs 1,50,000 and goods valued at Rs 3,00,000 were produced in 1961. Brass sheets worth Rs 2,25,000 were imported from Kanpur and Bombay.

Jhansi Patra Nirman Sangh, Jhansi was established in 1955 and manufactures brassware. In 1962 it had capital investment of Rs 40,000, brassware worth Rs 60,000 was prodned and it employed 17 persons.

Tricycles and other goods are produced in four units which are located at Jhansi. About Rs 30,000 has been invested in this industry and in 1961 goods worth Rs 30,000 were produced and raw materials (metal sheets, leather, etc.) valued at Rs 15,000 were consumed.

Tin boxes are manufactured in four units which are located in Jhansi city. About Rs 9,400 has been invested in this industry and 10 persons were employed in it in 1956 when tin sheets worth Rs 17,500 were consumed and 14,800 tin boxes valued at Rs 55,700 were produced. Most of the tin boxes are sold locally.

Oil-mills—There are six mills in the district where oil is extracted, three being at Jhansi and three at Lalitpur. About Rs 9,50,000 has been invested and 150 persons were employed in this industry in 1961. Oil is extracted from til,*mahua* and *alsi* and in that year oil worth Rs 25,00,000 and *khali* (oil-cakes) worth Rs 4,25,000 were produced. The oil-seeds (about 1,00,000 maunds) are generally available locally but about 3,000 maunds are aso imported from Kanpur and Agra every year.

The Sewa Ram Oil Mills (P) Ltd. Jhansi, was established in 1950. In 1962 its capital investment amounted to Rs 3,72,000 and 17 persons were employed in it and it produced oil worth Rs 3,54,545. The Mohan Oil Mills, Lalitpur, was established in 1940. In 1962, it had an investment of Rs 2,00,000, it employed 27 persons and produced oil valued at about Rs 7,00,000.

Biri Making—*Biris* (indigenous cigrattes) are produced in about 30 units, which are located at Jhansi, Chirgaon, Ranipur, Lalitpur and Mehroni. About Rs 5,50,000 has been invested in this industry and in 1961 about 1,300 persons were employed in it, when in the same year *tendu* leaves (worth Rs 5,00,000) and tobacco (worth Rs 2,00,000) were consumed and *biris* valued at about Rs 20,00,000 were produced. Tobacco is generally imported from Gujarat and the *tendu* leaves are available in the district. About two-third of the produce is exported to other States.

Ice Factories—Ice is manufactured in four factories which are located at Jhansi and Mauranipur. About Rs 4,00,000 has been invested in this industry and ice worth about Rs 1,73,000 was produced in 1961-62 when 54 persons were employed and salt and ammonia worth Rs 3,500 were consumed. The work is seasonal and lasts for about eight months in the year.

The Shri Sukhlal Ice and Cold Storage Company, Jhansi, was established in 1948. Its capital investment was Rs 4,00,000, it produced ice worth Rs 85,000 and 21 persons were employed in it in 1962.

Ayurvedic Medicines—Two units, adopting modern methods and techniques, manufacture Ayurvedic medicines. About Rs 1,16,000 has been invested in this industry and about 20 persons were employed in it in 1961-62. Ayurvedic medicines worth Rs 1,70,000 were produced. Medicines are sold in Uttar Pradesh and exported to other States.

Scented Tobacco, etc.—In Mauranipur, one unit produces scented tobacco and about Rs 51,000 is invested in it. In 1961-62 scented tobacco worth Rs 80,000 was produced and raw materials (catechu, glue, *gur* and scents) valued at about Rs 60,000 were consumed. Nearly half of what is produced is exported to other districts. *Tansen* pastilles (which are often chewed with pan for their flavour) worth about Rs 75,000 are manufactured annually by one unit which is situated in Jhansi city.

Saw-milling and Furniture Making—Furniture made of timber is manufactured in fifteen units, at Jhansi, Lalitpur, Moth and Mauranipur. About Rs 1,00,000 has been invested in this industry and nearly 150 persons find employment in it. Timber obtained locally and imported from Sagar (in Madhya Pradesh) worth about Rs 1,00,000 was consumed in 1961 out of which furniture valued at Rs 2,50,000 was manufactured.

There are ten saw milling units located at the places mentioned in the foregoing paragraph in which timber worth Rs 1,00,000 was used in 1961-62. About Rs 60,000 is invested in the industry and 30 persons are employed. About Rs 18,000 is earned from job-work annually.

Labels and Ribbons—The Swadesi Silk and Ribbon Mills was established in 1952 in Jhansi city. It manufactures silken labels and ribbons. About Rs 1,75,000 has been invested in this industry and in 1962 it produced goods worth Rs 1,80,000 consuming artificial silk yarn and mercerised cotton yarn valued at Rs 69,755. About 50 persons are employed in the concern. Raw materials are imported from abroad and from Bombay, Calcutta and Kanpur. The manufactured goods are generally exported to Calcutta, Bombay, Kanpur and South India.

Hosiery—Two units make hosiery goods (socks, undergarments, etc.) with a total investment of about Rs 20,000. In 1961 silk yarn and woollen yarn worth Rs 20,000 were imported from Kanpur, Delhi and Agra and goods worth Rs 35,000 were produced. About ten persons are employed in this industry. The manufactured goods are generally sold in the district itself.

Taps and Dies—The India Taps and Dies Works was established at Jhansi in 1956. Since 1963 the concern is known as the Jhansi Tools Manufacturing Company. It manufactured taps and dies worth Rs 13,70,000 and employed 23 persons in 1962. About Rs 3,50,000 has been invested in the industry and raw materials (carbon and steel) worth Rs 10,00,000 were imported from Bombay in 1961, when the unit consumed 2,500 units of electricity. The manufactured goods are exported to Bombay.

Sports and Plastic Goods—The Bright Sports was established in 1924 in Jhansi city. With an investment of Rs 10,000 it produced sports goods (mainly for children) worth Rs 15,000 and iron sheets etc., worth about Rs 7,500 were used as raw materials in 1961-62. About 5 persons are employed in the unit and 50 per cent of the goods produced is exported to cities in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Plastic goods such as fountain-pens, dolls and buttons, are produced in three units in Jhansi city with a total investment of Rs 60,000. In 1961, Plastic powder worth Rs 15,000 was imported to produce goods valued at Rs 20,000. These goods are largely exported to other States.

The Pradeep Plastic Corporation was established in 1960 in Jhansi city and within two years its capital investment amounted to Rs 49,000 and it employed ten persons. It produced plastic goods worth Rs 16,000 in 1962.

Radio Assembling—The Hindustan Radio and Electric Company in Jhansi city was established in 1959. It assembles radio sets from imported radio parts. About ten persons were employed, Rs 17,000 was invested and radio sets worth Rs 36,000 were assembled in 1962. The radios are mainly sold locally and exported to Madhya Pradeh. Radio parts valued at about Rs 10,000 are imported from Bombay and Kanpur annually.

Soap Making—Soap is manufactured in ten units of which eight are in Jhansi city and two in Lalitpur. About Rs 1,50,000 has been invested and soap worth Rs 4,25,000 was manufactured in 1961. The industry employs about 60 persons.

In 1961 the industry consumed raw materials (oils, caustic soda, etc.) valued at Rs 3,25,000. Coconut oil and chemicals are imported from Bombay but other oils worth about Rs 2,00,000 are available locally. Most of the soap manufactured is consumed in the district itself.

Bone-meal—One unit in Lalitpur manufactures bone-meal in the district employing 15 persons. About Rs 78,000 has been invested and bone-meal worth Rs 2,00,000 was produced in 1961, consuming 550 tons of bones valued at about Rs 1,25,000. The bone-meal was exported to Bombay.

Emery Quern Slabs—Five units (all in Jhansi city) with an investment of Rs 2,50,000 produce round slabs for grinding grain, etc, in mills.

The slabs are made of a mixture of emery, stone pieces, cement and chemicals. In 1961 the industry manufactured slabs worth Rs 3,00,000, consuming raw materials valued at Rs 35,000 when about 50 persons were employed Emery is imported from England and the other raw materials are available in the district. Most of the slabs are exported to other States.

Stone and Granite Crushing—There are ten units (nine in Jhansi and one in Erich) which produce small pieces of stone and granite by crushing for which diesel crushers are used. About Rs 10,00,000 has been inveted in the industry. About 300 employees (men and women) were employed in 1961 who broke 7,00,000 cubic feet of stone and granite worth Rs 20,00,000 The product is exported to Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow and Faizabad.

The Central Granite Crushing Company, Jhansi, was established in 1954 and in 1962 it had an investment of Rs 1,20,000, employed 19 persons and produced stones worth Rs 1,52,968 The Prakash Granite Industry, also located at Jhansi, was established in 1960 and in two years its capital investment amounted to Rs 1,00,000, it employed 13 persons and produced stones worth Rs 1,49,125 in 1962.

Rural and Cottage Industries

Rural and cottage industries are widely distributed in the district. They are situated near the dwellings of the workers and are generally manned by the members of the owners' families There are about 21,600 units in the district with a total investment of about Rs 72,35,000. About 41,000 persons manufactured handloom cloth, leather, shoes, jaggery, oil, furniture, iron and metal goods, earthen pots ropes and goods made of bamboo, worth Rs 2,25,00,000 annually. Raw materials valued at about Rs 1,00,00,000 are consumed in a year.

Handloom Cloth—This is the oldest industry in the district and an important one as well and has 4,725 units, more than half being located at Mauranipur and Ranipur. About Rs 24,31,200 has been invested in the industry and handloom cloth worth Rs 25,00,000 was produced in 1961. Dyes and cotton yarn are imported from Agra and Bombay. Most of the cloth is sold locally and a small portion is exported to Kanpur and Madhya Pradesh. This industry, in the main, is run by about fifty weavers' co-operatives.

Dyeing and Printing—About 51 units undertake the work of dyeing and printing cloth, Rs 25,550 having been invested in the industry, the important centres being at Jhansi, Lalitpur and Mau, which employ about 300 persons. In 1961, job-work valued at about Rs 30,530 was completed. The raw materials (cloth, dyes and chemicals) are imported from Bombay, Kanpur and Agra.

Rope and Basket Making—About 1,500 units manned by about 3,500 persons make ropes from hemp. The capital investment amounts to about Rs 10,000 and in 1961-62 ropes worth Rs 4,00,000 were produced consuming hemp valued at Rs 2,00,000. This work is generally undertaken by the farmers in their off time. About 1,500 units, with an investment of Rs 37,500 produced in 1961-62 baskets worth Rs 1,75,000 and consumed bamboos worth Rs 87,500. About 4,500 persons were employed in this industry. Bamboos are grown in large numbers in Lalitpur and Mehroni tahsils and this industry, although spread all over the district, is concentrated in these places. Most of the baskets are sold locally.

Carpentry—Bullock-carts, agricultural implements, etc., worth Rs 5,00,000 were manufactured in 1,500 units in 1961. About Rs 7,50,000 has been invested in the industry and wood and other materials valued at about Rs 3,75,000 are consumed annually.

Brick-kilns and Pottery—There are 250 brick-kilns in the district with an investment of Rs 2,00,000. In 1961 bricks valued at Rs 17,50,000 were produced, consuming earth, etc., worth Rs 35,000. About 800 persons are employed in the industry.

Pottery is made in 2,000 units which are scattered all over the district. The clay of the district which is of a poor quality does not encourage development of the industry. The capital investment amounts to Rs 1,00,000 and pottery worth Rs 10,00,000 was produced in 1961. About 5,500 persons are employed in the industry.

Oil—Oil is extracted in 2,500 units which consume oil-seeds valued at Rs 40,00,000 annually. The capital investment amounts to Rs 6,00,000 and about 7,000 persons are employed in the industry and oil valued at Rs 80,00,000 was produced in 1961.

Jaggery Making—Jaggery is produced in 60 units, which in 1961 consumed sugar-cane worth Rs 10,000 and produced jaggery valued at Rs 20,000. About 150 persons are employed in the industry.

Leather Tanning and Making of Shoes—Hides are tanned in 1,500 units, with a capital investment of Rs 5,00,000. Raw hides worth Rs 2,00,000 were used to produce dressed hides worth Rs 4,00,000 in 1962. This industry is being organised on a co-operative basis and about 4,200 persons are gainfully employed. The vegetable method of tanning (as adopted in this district) does not produce hides of good quality and the prices fetched by them are low in consequence. Shoes worth Rs 30,00,000 were produced in 1962 which consumed leather worth Rs 10,00,000. About 5,000 units are engaged in this industry which employs about 10,000 persons. The capital investment amounts to Rs 15,00,000.

Brassware—In 1961 brassware worth about Rs 9,70,000 was produced in 500 units, consuming brass sheets valued at Rs 3,00,000. About Rs 3,00,000 has been invested in this industry, which employs about 1,000 persons. Brass sheets are imported from Delhi and Agra and the brass utensils produced in the district are mostly sold in the district itself.

Blacksmithery—About 1,500 units manufactured agricultural implements and domestic utensils worth Rs 45,00,000 in 1961, consuming iron, etc, worth Rs 30,00,000. The capital outlay is about Rs 8,00,000 and 4,000 persons are employed in the industry. The manufactured agricultural implements and utensils are generally sold to the agriculturists of the district.

Jail Industries—In order to make the prisoners of the district Jail, Jhansi workminded and to enable them to earn a living on completing the term of their imprisonment, they are trained in the Jail in the making of cotton yarn and khaddar. In 1962, cotton yarn worth Rs 610 and khaddar worth Rs 434 was produced.

Training-cum-Production Centres

The State Government opened a number of such centres in the First and Second Five-year Plan periods in order to impart training in different arts and crafts to persons who could establish their own industries.

In the First Five-year Plan period, seven centres were established which trained 123 persons: 15 in blanket making, 17 in smithery, 47 in tailoring, 14 in weaving and dyeing and 30 in carpentry. A carpentry-training-cum production centre was established at Gursarai and one at Moth which also imparted training in tailoring. In the two centres in Mauranipur training in blanket weaving and smithery was imparted and in the two centres in Ranipur in tailoring and weaving and dyeing respectively.

In the Second Five-year Plan period 267 persons were trained in seven centres, which were located at Mauranipur (smithery), Chirgaon (durrie, tailoring, leather work) and Moth (carpentry and tailoring).

In 1961-62, the number of persons trained in mechanics, smithery, leather work, carpentry and tailoring was 78. There are four centres

(mechanics, smithery, leather work and carpentry) at Chirgaon and one each at Lalitpur (tailoring) and Mauranipur (smithery).

Industrial Arts

About two hundred years ago the design stamped on *kharua* (a special type of red cloth made in Mauranipur), on the chintz and *chunari* (patterned longcloth) of Erich and on cloth made in Baraiu had a reputation for artistic merit.

Weavers of fine cloth who were known as *kuslas*, came to Jhansi from Gwalior about 200 years ago. They were patronised by the local rulers and produced artistic dhotis, *chunari*, turbans, etc. The *al* plant (*Morinda citrifolia*), from which a crimson dye was extracted, was grown extensively in these parts and this dye was used in combination with indigo to produce artistic patterns and design on cloth. Borders of saris and dhotis were also woven in silk and gold thread in many villages of the district. During British times, the economic condition of the artisans deteriorated, adversely affecting the production of these goods.

The fine remains of Chandella masonry is a testimony to the artistic skill of the masons of the day and that they could produce beautiful pieces of dressed stone. In spite of the fact that the cost of quarrying and cutting generally stood in the way of the progress of this industry, it was at its zenith in the reign of the Maratha and Chandella rulers.

Industrial Potential And Plans

Some new industries can be established in the district as raw materials and transport facilities are available. Lack of power (electricity) has been the main difficulty confronting the industrialists of the distrct and the government alike, but now electricity will be available in abundance as a 30,000 kilowatts hydro-electric power-station is under construction on the Mata Tila dam site. The power will be transmitted on a 66 kilovolts double circuit tower line to Jhansi city and will be stepped up to 132 kiovolts for long distance transmission to Orai and Kanpur as well.

Another hydel station will be constructed at Dhukwan, where a dam exists. It is likely to generate 8,000 kilowatts of electricity.

Felspar occurs in village Kemasan and is exported mostly to Mirzapur for making pottery. It can be utilized for opening small-scale pottery manufacturing units in the district itself. Granite (which is found in Jhansi, Babina and Lalitpur) and sand, which are exported to other districts for making building materials, can also be used locally as building materials. Toys and small vessels of soap-stone, which is available in abundance in the villages of Bawal and Kelgawan, can be made in the district, industry being organised on a village and cottage scale.

About 40,000 maunds of linseed produced annually in the district, yielding 13,400 maunds of oil, which is exported to other urban centres for manufacturing paints and varnishes. By utilising it locally, paints and varnishes can be produced in Jhansi town. *Keoara* (the fragrant screwpine) and khus-khus are grown in abundance in tahsil Lalitpur and a distillery can be established here for the production of perfumes. Units for making bone-meal from bones can be established and mills for producing paper, etc., can be established in the district as bamboo and other types of trees which can produce pulp for making paper are found here.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

BANKING AND FINANCE

In early mediaeval times there were, in the area now covered by the district, flourishing towns like Dudhai, Madanpur, Erich and Lalitpur which were important trade centres. By the eighteenth century Jhansi had also become a prominent trade centre particularly under the rajas of Jhansi. The district connected northern and north-western India with central and southern India. Financial transactions were usually conducted through *hundis* (bills of exchange), this old practice having continued till now. In 1872 as many as 6,222 persons were employed in the district in commerce, 301 in money-lending, 163 in banking and 63 in money-changing. For a long time Gajashahi coins (rupees and pice) were in circulation in the district and up to 1891 the rate of exchange between the British Indian rupee and the rupee (Gajashahi coin) was Rs 100 to Rs 116. Although the Gajashahi rupee began to lose value, it continued in currency till the first four decades of the present century.

A branch of Allahabad Bank, Ltd, was established in Jhansi city in 1887. In addition there were in the district smaller banking institutions owned by Europeans. These banks as also the local firms had a very limited field of operation as their transactions were generally confined to the urban centres of Jhansi, Lalitpur and Mauranipur. In 1925 the Imperial Bank of India (now called State Bank of India) opened a branch office in Jhansi city. Seven years later the District Co-operative Bank which is concerned with the financing of co-operatives was established in the city. The Central Bank of India, Ltd, and the Punjab National Bank, Ltd, opened a branch each in 1943 and 1951 respectively in Jhansi city.

Rural Indebtedness

The records of the past two hundred years show that famine conditions in the district were caused by drought, floods or abnormal moisture which damaged the *kharif* crop in particular, which adversely affected the economic condition of the agriculturist who had no recourse but to resort to borrowing from the money-lender at such times. Between 1869 and 1873, a large number of agriculturists were forced to transfer their proprietory rights to these money-lenders and had to leave the district. In large transactions the immovable property of the agriculturists served as a form of security, the rate of interest being maintained above 24 per cent. In small transactions valuable articles were accepted by the money-lenders

as securities and loans were advanced up to 75 per cent of the value of the articles, the rate of interest varying between 12 and 19 per cent. Petty advances were made on personal security, the rate of interest being 25 per cent. The loans had to be repaid in kind (in grain) at the time of harvest, the price being based on what it had been at the time the loan was made. In these circumstances the petty village trader was also attracted to the business of money-lending. It being greatly to his advantage, the money-lender was always eager to give loans in return either for the movable or the immovable property of the agriculturist, the latter form of repayment, which meant the acquisition of land by the money-lender, making him a landed proprietor and giving rise to a commercial class of landlords. In the second half of the nineteenth century the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was laid in the district and village and cottage industries faced a grim competition from imported goods. Many indigenous industries declined and more and more people began to be diverted to agricultural pursuits for their livelihood. The shrinking of their earnings led the agriculturists into greater indebtedness as money was always being required by them for defraying the expenditure incurred on such social and personal obligations as marriages, deaths, etc. The economic depression of the thirties of the twentieth century worsened the monetary condition of the agriculturists who were unable to repay the principal borrowed in the past and in many cases failed even to pay the interest on the loans taken by them.

The Bundelkhand Land Alienation Act of 1903, was passed in order to prevent the dominant and undesirable trend in the district of the transfer of proprietory rights in land from the agriculturists to the non-agriculturists, the non-agriculturist money-lenders being able to get hold of the land when the proprietors failed to repay their debts. In spite of this, agricultural indebtedness continued to prevail as cultivators in strained circumstances started taking loans from other agriculturists. In 1929-30 the average indebtedness of a tenant was Rs 125, the general rate of interest on cash advances varying from 24 per cent to 37½ per cent per annum, 75 per cent of loans having been advanced for long periods ranging from one to three years or more.[1] The laws that have been enacted since 1934 have ventured to protect the interests of the agriculturist. The outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 sent the prices of food-grains soaring to an unprecedented height giving the agriculturists appreciable returns in terms of money and though the prices of oil, cloth, agricultural implements, live-stock, etc., also increased and neutralised to a great extent the advantage gained, nevertheless the agriculturists could manage to repay some of their old debts. After the end of the Second World War till the present the prices of agricultural commodities have continued to remain at a fairly high level assuring consistent returns to the agriculturists but

1 *The United Provinces Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee Report 1930*, pp. 323, 325

the tremendous increase in population has precluded the farmers from getting over their traditional financial difficulties. Though rural indebtedness is widespread in the district, its incidence is highest among agricultural labourers. The old *sawai* system (of lending grain on a 25 per cent rate of interest in the form of grain) is still in vogue in the district. The grain advanced in October and November is realised in March and April and that advanced in the monsoon months, is realised in December. The basic cause which makes indebtedness a continuous malady is the big gap between the credit requirements of the villagers and the expenditure actually incurred by them.

Urban Indebtedness

The number of thriving money-lenders that exists in the city of Jhansi is large. The business of these financiers has increased in proportion to the indebtedness of their debtors who are usually employees working in the railway workshops and army personnel posted at Jhansi. The Punjabi and other professional money-lenders charge interest ranging from 18 to 35 per cent per annum.

Debt-relief Legislation

Some relief was afforded to the agriculturists of the district when one of the earliest measures to combat indebtedness was taken by the passing of the Usurious Loans Act, 1918, (amended in 1926) under which relief from mortgage could be sought. It authorised courts to re-examine an unfair transaction and to relieve the debtor of all liability in respect of any excessive interest. But it proved to be ineffective as the terms 'excessive' and 'unfair' were not defined precisely. Some relief was afforded to the agriculutrists of the district when the economic depression of 1929-30 impelled the State Government to scale down rents and revenue and to appoint the Agriculture Debt Enquiry Committee in 1932 on the recommendations of which several laws were passed to protect indebted cultivators.

The United Provinces Agriculturist's Relief Act, 1934, also brought some measure of relief to the over-burdened agriculturists of the district as it provided *inter alia* for payment of debts in instalments at a low rate of interest on mortgage and non-mortgage debts. The Temporary Postponement of Execution of Decrees Act, 1939, provided that the proceedings of execution against tenants and proprietors whose land revenue did not exceed Rs 1,000 a year would be unconditionally stayed. The United Provinces Debt Redemption Act, 1940, and the United Provinces Regulation of Credit Act, 1940, brought further relief to the farmers, the former providing for the accounting of interest at low rates and protecting the property of debtors from any large-scale liquidation, both the Acts requiring the maintenance of accounts and the furnishing of periodical statements of accounts to debtors.

Role of Private Money-lenders and Financiers

Most of the credit in the district flows from agricultural and professional money-lenders ; relatives, landlords, co-operatives and government also lend money to needy cultivators.

In 1951, there were in the district 475 money-lenders including 26 women. In addition there were 132 *munims* (clerks) of bankers who were also lenders of money. Many shady practices were rife in the district such as the drawing of a promissory note by a money-lender for a sum which was 35 to 100 per cent in excess of that actually lent, the provisions of the law that the maximum recovery (including the principal and the interest) should not be more than double the principal thus being contravened.

In spite of the sustained endeavours of the government and the co-operatives to eliminate the institution of the village money-lender, they have been able to supply the borrowing needs of less than 2 per cent of the agriculturists of the district. The rate of interest charged by private money-lenders and financiers generally varies from 20 to 40 per cent annually.

Government Loans—Loans are generally advanced by the State Government to needy cultivators for making the improvements on land or for increasing its productivity, for relief of distress, purchase of seed or cattle and for other purposes connected with agricultural operations. Such loans (known as *taqavi*) are available under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884. In 1961-62 loans amounting to Rs 16,00,680 were advanced to the agriculturists of the district for one to fifteen years at an interest of 5½ per cent per year as given below :

Tahsil	Number of loans	Amount in rupees
Garautha	3,788	4,32,500
Moth	1,380	2,91,930
Jhansi	2,109	2,60,975
Mauranipur	1,002	2,53,200
Lalitpur	2,416	1,91,170
Mehroni	1,415	1,70,905

Joint-stock Banks—There are four joint-stock banks in the district : the Allahabad Bank, Ltd, Punjab National Bank, Ltd, State Bank of India and Central Bank of India, Ltd. Each of the first three has a

branch office in Jhansi city, the last having two. With the exception of the Allahabad Bank, the others also have a branch office each in Lalitpur and the Central Bank of India has another branch office in Mauranipur.

These banks finance trade and industry. Money is advanced against government securities, company's shares and life insurance policies. Mercantile loans are advanced against pledges or hypothecation of bullion, agricultural produce, merchandise or documents of title thereto, bills of exchange or promissory notes and against other approved securities. The State Bank of India allows a yearly interest between 3 and 4¼ per cent on deposits and charges 6 per cent on advances. The other banks, charge interest on advances between 6½ and 9 per cent and allow interest ranging from 3 to 5 per cent per annum on deposits. The State Bank of India charges concessional rates of interest on advances to the co-operative institutions and marketing societies, etc.

National Savings Organisation

The national savings schemes are designed to cater to that class of people that generally does not subscribe to government loans and in order to inculcate the habit of thrift. Thus funds become available to the government for investing in the development and defence needs of the country. The net savings in the post-office savings bank account of the district was Rs 3,30,993 in 1962-63 and Rs 11,12,972 in 1963-64.

The scheme of Prize Bonds was introduced in 1960 in the district. In 1962-63 and 1963-64 the sales amounted to Rs 44,375 and Rs 42,775 respectively. These bearer bonds are in the denominations of Rs 5 and Rs 100 and every bond will be repaid five years after the date of its sale with a premium of 10 per cent. As the name indicates bond holders are eligible to participate in two draws for money prizes. For every one crore of rupees worth of bonds, the prize money will amount to Rs 5 lakhs in each draw for both denominations.

National Defence Certificates were introduced in the district in 1962. The deposits in 1962-63 and 1963-64 amounted to Rs 8,79,405 and Rs 12,91,180 respectively. An individual can purchase certificates up to a maximum of Rs 35,000.

Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies

The first co-operative society was established in the district in 1920 where the co-operative movement became active with the opening of the District Co-operative Bank, Ltd, in Jhansi city in 1932. In 1940 there were 223 co-operative societies and after the coming of independence in 1947 the movement progressed at a great pace. In 1950 there were 594 societies in the district and within a decade their number had risen to 919. In 1961 there were 927 co-operative societies in the district.

It appears that illiteracy and lack of the proper understanding of the principles of co-operation have kept the majority of agriculturists away from the co-operative movement.

Jhansi District Co-operative Bank, Ltd—This bank was established in Jhansi in 1932 as a central bank to finance the agricultural co-operative credit societies and to advance loans on which the annual interest charged by them was 9 per cent till 1950 when the rate was reduced to 7 per cent. In 1959-60 the rate was further reduced to 6 per cent. The agricultural co-operative credit societies also reduced their rate of interest from 12 per cent to 9 per cent. The bank did not attract depositors and share holders till the attainment of independence. In 1961 the total investment of the bank was Rs 25,75,789 and the amount advanced by it was Rs 57,46,305. Its owned capital and working capital were Rs 17,71,647 and Rs 72,47,989 respectively. The bank has an office at Mauranipur.

Other Societies—In the district (as elsewhere in the State) co-operative credit has been linked with marketing as the development of the latter aids the growth of the former. The inflationary trends of 1917 compelled the people to introduce consumers' co-operatives and the very next year saw the establishment of the District Co-operative Development Federation. This institution serves as a link between the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Federation and the marketing societies in the district. In 1961 its owned capital was Rs 4,036 and working capital Rs 87,384.

In 1961 there were 35 block development unions which had an investment of Rs 56,291 and supplied seeds, etc., worth Rs 8,86,887 to seed stores. In addition there were 19 large sized societies one being formed out of the agricultural co-operative societies of about 20 villages. Their total investment was Rs 9,93,388 and they advanced Rs 33,75,814 to the primary societies. There were 214 service co-operatives with an investment of Rs 6,25,235, which supplied cash, seed, fertilizers, etc., worth Rs 23,42,751 in 1961.

Five co-operative marketing societies have been opened, one each at Jhansi, Mauranipur, Chirgaon, Lalitpur and Gursarai. In 1961 their total capital outlay was Rs 2,71,937 and the amount advanced by them was Rs 7,17,937. The members who are mostly agriculturists, market their agricultural produce and the societies recover the loans made to the members from the sale proceeds, thus being instrumental in providing credit as well as fair prices for agricultural goods.

General and Life Insurance

There are two general insurance companies in the district. The New India Assurance Company, Ltd, opened an office in Jhansi in 1957. The value of the premiums collected by it in 1962 was about Rs 1,00,000.

The Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company, Ltd, was established in 1962 in Jhansi city and premiums valued at about Rs 50,000 were collected by it in that year.

Life Insurance—The Life Insurance Corporation of India opened an office in Jhansi in September, 1956 and another in Lalitpur in September, 1960. The Corporation employs 61 persons in the district. In 1958 it procured business worth Rs 89.06 lakhs, in 1959 worth Rs 110.60 lakhs, in 1960 worth Rs 111.50 lakhs and in 1961 worth Rs 117.52 lakhs. In 1962, premiums amounting to Rs 17,87,000.38 were paid and 2,363 policies were issued.

Currency and Coinage

The decimal coinage system has been in force in the district since October 1, 1958.

Trade And Commerce

Course of Trade

Mauranipur in the district was the largest trade emporium in the earliest days of the British occupation. *Al* dye, cotton and manufactured cloth worth Rs 6,80,000 were exported in 1863. The imports consisted of rice, sugar, salt, piece-goods and tobacco which came from other towns in Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh. In 1880-81, the total imports amounted to 7,50,308 maunds and 4,49,862 maunds of raw cotton, pulses and oil-seeds were exported. By the end of the last century the railways had begun to carry the bulk of the trade of the district and the central position of Jhansi as a railway junction led to its becoming the main trade centre of the district. About 4,90,700 maunds of salt, sugar, wheat, stone, building material and tobacco were imported in 1891 and about 2,69,270 maunds of oil-seeds, pulses, *bajra, juar* and raw cotton were exported to other places in the State itself and to Madhya Pradesh. Although the railways ruined the prosperous industries of *al* dye and cotton goods, as the markets became flooded with imported goods, they accelerated the pace of trade and grain, pulses, oil-seeds, raw cotton and ghee from the district found their way to as far as Bombay, Madras and the Punjab and wheat, sugar, cotton goods, salt and kerosene oil came into the district from Bombay, Madras and Kanpur. During the five years from 1903 to 1907 the average exports from Jhansi, Lalitpur and Mauranipur railway stations were 8,14,024 maunds and the imports 14,35,859 maunds.

In the thirties and early forties the trade and commerce of the district tended to decline on account of the general economic depression but as the result of the Second World War the pace of economic recovery was accelerated and several new industries came into being. The process

continued and with the achievement of independenc, more and more people took to trade and commerce, though agricultural commodities dominated the markets as for as the trade of the district is concerned.

In the district the maund of 40 seers with its subdivisions was in use but for measuring grain the *pya*, *gon* and *mani* were generally used. Seven to 8 *pyas* made one maund and three maunds made a *gon*. In Lalitpur *mani* was in vogue which was divided into smaller units. A *mani* varied from 3 to 6 maunds. The system of metric weights and measures was introduced into the district in October, 1960.

Exports and Imports

Exports—The following commodities were exported from the district in 1961-62, the first six being sent to other parts of the State, Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Saurashtra :

Commodity	Quantity in maunds (approximate)
Juar and *bajra*	1,24,000
Wheat	73,000
Fodder	71,740
Dal (gram, *arhar* and *masoor*)	50,950
Other grains	4,84,500
Oil-seeds	49,010
Stone	33,93,900
Sand	1,79,120
Oil and oil-cakes	23,740
Tendu leaves	18,000
Handloom cloth	9,500
Bones	5,100
Wool	1,914

The stone (in small pieces) is exported to Kanpur, Faizabad and Lucknow, sand to Kanpur, oil and oil-cakes to Bombay, Delhi and Hapur, *tendu* leaves to Amroha and Nagpur, bones to Magarwara and Calcutta, handloom cloth to Ahmedabad, Calcutta and Gwalior and wool to Bhadohi and Delhi.

Imports—A large quantity of agricultural produce is imported from Bombay, the Punjab, Banda, Bulandshahr, Etawah, Saharanpur and Sitapur. The following commodities were imported in 1961-62 :

Commodity	Quantity in maunds (approximate)
Wheat	1,18,500
Rice	17,100
Other food-grains	29,590
Oil-seeds	2,250
Cement	1,45,900
Sugar	1,21,770
Salt	1,20,500
Kerosene oil	1,09,900
Jaggery	68,200
Iron	56,790
Oil and oil-cakes	56,730
Cotton yarn	14,100
Dyes	534

Cement, sugar, salt, kerosene oil, jaggery, oil and oil-cakes, iron, cotton yarn and dyes are imported from Ahmedabad, Bombay, Gwalior and other towns in Uttar Pradesh.

Trade Centres

The district has a number of trade centres which serve as distributing points for goods, whether imported or locally made. Each tahsil has its own markets which are held once or twice a week, but the market at Barwa Sagar is held daily. An interesting feature of many of the way-side markets is that the shops and stalls are looked after by women who do the business of selling.

Arhatias (wholesale commission agents) market the agricultural commodities and provide storage and marketing facilities. The transaction between the producer and the *arhatia* is known as kutcha *arhat*, that between one *arhatia* and another as pakka *arhat*. The agriculturist who sells the produce to the *arhatia* pays him the following charges :

Kutcha *arhat*	Rs 1.56 per Rs100 of the selling price
Kanta	1,200 grams per quintal
Dharmada	6 nP to 19 nP per Rs100 of the selling price
Palledari	6 nP per bag

The following charges have to be paid by the buyers :

Arhat	75 nP to Re1.00 per Rs100 of the selling price
Dharmada	6 nP to 9 nP per Rs 100 of the selling price
Sutli	Rs1.56 per 100 bags
Palledari	6 nP per bag
Cartage	35 nP per bag

Wholesale Markets

The city of Jhansi is the main distributing centre for the other markets of the district. The Hardiganj market which is located in the city, is a terminal market which feeds the whole district. It is jointly owned by the traders and the munipical board. It is said that the place where the present market is situated was one of the gardens of Rani Lakshmi Bai, the ruler of Jhansi. It was not used for many years after the British annexed the territory of Jhansi but in 1899, the collector of Jhansi, Hardy, opened a market there which in time came to be known as Hardiganj. There are 23 commission agents working in the Hardiganj market.

Although all kinds of goods are sold in the market, agricultural commodities predominate and it is the biggest *mandi* (wholesale market) in the district. About 10,00,000 maunds of agricultural produce (wheat, *juar*, barley, gram, *arhar*, jaggery, rice and groundnut oil, etc.) change hands here annually. The following statement gives the octroi rates levied on some of the important commodities entering the municipal limits of Jhansi :

Commodity	Rate (per maund or per Rs100)	Rate of Octori (in rupees)
Rice, wheat, gram, atta, *urd*, etc.	Per maund	0.10
Sugar (refined)	Do	0.37
Gur and honey	Do	0.25
Vegetables, tea and coffee	Per Rs 100	3.13
Vegetable oils	Per maund	2.50
Sugar-cane and fodder	Per maund	0.07
Foreign soaps, candles, etc.	Per Rs100	3.13
Oil-seeds	Per maund	0.19
Stones and goods thereof	Per Rs100	3.13
Goods made of wood (excluding logs and goods required in buildings)	Do	3.25
Imported tobacco, cigars, etc., and *biris*	Do	3.13
Silk and wool and goods thereof	Do	3.13
Stationery	Do	3.13
Metals and rubber and goods thereof and electrical goods	Do	3.13

Lalitpur and Mauranipur are the two most important *mandis* (wholesale markets) of the district and about 8,00,000 maunds of jaggery, wheat, gram, *juar*, barley, *arhar* and oil-seeds were bought and sold in 1961-62 at each, about 5,00,000 maunds in each of the *mandis* of Gursarai and Chirgaon, about 4,00,000 maunds in the *mandi* at Moth and about 3,00,000

maunds in each of the *mandis* at Erich and Samthar. With the exception of the *mandis* at Lalitpur and Mauranipur, the others exist only in name, their business having been diverted to the bigger *mandis*.

Fair-price Shops—There are in the district twenty-nine fair-price shops, which are located in Jhansi city which supply rice, wheat, atta and sugar. Imported and locally procured food-grains are stored in the government godowns and are sold through these shops. The district magistrate nominates the dealers of these shops who have to sell the commodities in conformity with the rules laid down from time to time by the State Government.

Fairs--A list of the fairs that are held in the district is given in Table XI of the appendix. They are mainly of religious origin and except the Jal Vihar fair of Mauranipur, are of hardly any commercial importance. This particular fair is held in Bhadra and it is attended by about 15,000 persons everyday, for four days. Agricultural commodities, toys, cotton goods and Ayurvedic medicines are sold in the fair.

Trade Associations

The trade associations in the district safeguard the commercial interests of their trades. In matters pertaining to sales tax, income-tax, octroi, imports and exports, technical and legal advice is pooled through these associations. Those which have their offices in Jhansi are the Biri Merchants Association, Cloth Merchants Association, Granite Crushers Association, Kirana Merchants Association, the Ghalla Vikrata Sangh and the Saurikar Sabha ; those in Lalitpur are the Brass Association, the Cloth Merchants (retain) Association, Grain Merchants Association, Kirana Merchants Association, Sarafa Association and the Small-scale Industires Association.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Trade Routes And Highways And Modes Of Conveyance—Old And New

As the region covered by the present district has witnessed an organised and civilised life from very early times, has formed an important part of several powerful kingdoms at different times and geographically connects the Ganga-Yamuna doab with Malwa, the other parts of Central India and with the Deccan, there must have been an established and frequented route passing through the district from north to south. The best and easiest pass through the Vindhyas existed in the south of the district with the town of Madanpur (pargana Mandaura), located at its mouth but the main road ran through the Narhat pass about twelve miles to the west. The strategic importance of these passes in commanding the main route to the southern regions was fully realised by the Gupta, Pratihara and Chandella monarchs. From the beginning of the thirteenth century onwards, the invading armies of the Turkish sultans of Delhi, on their way to the Deccan, often traversed the route which led through the district and caravans of traders also frequently plied on it. Describing his journey from Delhi to Daulatabad in 1342, possibly by this route, Ibn-Batuta mentions[1] that trees generally lined the road on both sides and roadside serais also existed at intervals W. W. Hunter (the director general of statistics), who visited Jhansi in 1792 says,[2] "It is frequented by caravans from the Deccan which go to Furrakhabad and other cities of the Dooab." In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the main routes of land travel were defined, in some cases by avenues of trees and more generally by walled serais in which travellers and merchants could pass the night in comparative safety.[3] In 1874 there were public serais at Poonch, Chirgaon, Moth, Pandwaha, Garautha and Lahchura Ghat and encamping grounds at the first four and at Semri, Bhasneh, Garhwai, Magarpur, Mau, Kotra Ghat, Ranipur, Purwa, Roni, Deori, Siaori, Khaillar, Babina, Barwar, Barwa Sagar and Baragaon.

In 1854 the principal metalled road was that going from Jhansi, by way of Moth and Kalpi, to the railway station at Kanpur where it terminated. The road was bridged throughout and was forty-one miles in length. Another road went from Jhansi to Nowgong (in Madhya

1. Ibn-Batuta : *Ajaib-ul-Asfar* (Hindi translation of extracts by A. A. Rizvi : *Khalji Kalin Bharat*, pp. 14-15)

2. Atkinson, E. T. : *Statistical, Descriptive and Historical Account of the North-Western Provinces*, p. 439

3. Moreland, W. H. : *India at the Death of Akbar*—An Economic Study, (Macmillan and Co., Ltd, London, 1920), p. 6`

Pradesh) which covered forty-nine miles of the district. Of the raised and bridged unmetalled roads, that which was better known was the road between Jhansi and Sagar which covered a distance of seventy-two miles within the district. The road was metalled in the eighteen-sixties and was completed in 1870. It had a considerable traffic and its importance as an important line of communication for grains from the south was manifested during the drought of 1868-69 which caused scarcity conditions to prevail in the district. There were, in the district, several other important roads which were either partially metalled or unmetalled. The portion of the northern subdivision of the district lying to the west of the Betwa, could be supplied with food-grains and other commodities from the doab through Kanpur by land. The tracts lying between the Betwa and the Dhasan to the south of the district was entirely cut off during the rains and the road coming from Sagar to Jhansi, which was unbridged and unmetalled, also became almost impassable by heavy-laden carts during this season. Till the early years of the twentieth century the cross-country roads in the district were generally stony and in places were impeded with rocks and boulders. The kutcha roads in the black-soil tracts of the district, became impassable during the rains and although many of them were crossed by rivulets and streams very few had bridges and culverts posing a serious problem for the traffic during the monsoon. About the end of the first decade of the present century roads radiated from Jhansi town and connected it with all the tahsils except Garautha, access to which was difficult due to there being no bridge on the Betwa. The length of all the roads within the district (except roads within municipal limits) in 1908 was 1,341 miles, of which 348 miles were metalled. At that time roads were classed as provincial and local, the former being in the charge of the public works department and the latter in that of the district board. The provincial roads, with a total length of about 180 miles, included the two sections of the Kanpur-Jhansi-Sagar trunk road, the roads going from Jhansi to Gwalior, those running from Jhansi to Shivpuri and several railway approach roads. The local roads were classified as being in class I and class II, the former being metalled and whether bridged and drained or not were maintained by the public works department, the cost being borne by the district board. The chief roads of this category were the Lalitpur-Mehroni (26 miles) and the Mehroni-Mandaura (15 miles), which were bridged and drained throughout, the Jhansi-Nowgong, Ratansa-Bukhara and Mau-Poonch roads covering 92 miles which were partially bridged and drained; and the Mau-Tehri, Gursarai-Garautha, Moth-Samthar, Chirgaon-Bhander and the Jhansi station roads all of which had a length of about 167 miles. Unmetalled roads extended over 993 miles in the district. Local roads of the second class were unmetalled and were entirely in the hands of the district board.

The roads of the district are now generally classified as national and provincial highways, major and other district roads and village roads.

The Union government is responsible for meeting the expenditure on the maintenance of the national highways, the State Government on that of the provincial highways and the major district roads and the Zila Parishad on that of other district and village roads. The Municipalities and other local bodies maintain the roads situated within their jurisdictions. Canal roads (running parallel to canals) are maintained by the canal department and are meant for the use of departmental officers.

National Highways—The total mileage of the two national highways in the district, the Lucknow-Jhansi-Shivpuri road and the Jhansi-Sagar road, is about 134 miles including portions within municipal limits. The first, which goes on to Madhya Pradesh, traverses the district for a distance of 52 miles, 3 furlongs and 305 feet, its breadth being on the whole 12 feet. It enters the district on the north-east and runs parallel to the Kanpur-Jhansi railway line, passes through the Moth railway station, Chirgaon and Baragaon and goes on to the city of Jhansi. It has acted as a feeder line to the railway and is frequently used by buses, private cars and trucks. It turns off at Jhansi and goes on westward to Madhya Pradesh. The second national highway has a length of 81 miles, 7 furlongs and 204 feet in the district, being 12 feet wide on the whole. It starts from Jhansi and passes on to Babina, crosses the Betwa at mile 25, proceeds to Talbehat, Bansi and Lalitpur and goes on southwards to Sagar. The railway line almost follows the alignment of the road as far as Lalitpur.

Provincial Highways—There is only one provincial highway in the district, its name is the Allahabad-Jhansi road which was previously known as the Jhansi-Mau-Harpalpur road, the total mileage of which is 47 miles, 6 furlongs and 277 feet.

Other Roads—The district is also served by a number of other major and other district metalled and unmetalled roads, each being under the charge of either the public works department or the Zila Parishad or the municipal board, Jhansi. There are 225 miles, 7 furlongs and 222 feet of other metalled roads and 61 miles, 6 furlongs and 445 feet of unmetalled roads under the public works department and the Zila Parishad has under its charge 56 miles, 3 furlongs and 35 feet of metalled and approximately 743 miles of unmetalled roads. The municipal board has about 27 miles of metalled and about the same mileage of unmetalled roads. The forest department maintains over 340 miles of roads; the length of canal roads (which are under the charge of the irrigation department) is over 458 miles. Roadside avenues exist along many roads. The city of Jhansi is connected with the tahsils of the district by metalled roads. The Jhansi-Sagar road connects Jhansi with tahsil Lalitpur; the Jhansi-Lalitpur-Mehroni road connects Jhansi with tahsil Mehroni; the Lucknow-Jhansi and Jhansi-Nowgong roads connect Jhansi with tahsils Moth and Mauranipur respectively; Jhansi is connected with tahsil

Garautha by a local road of which the portion lying between Baragaon and Gurha is metalled and the rest unmetalled.

Construction of Roads under the Five-year Plans

In 1946-47 the district had 397 miles of metalled roads and by 1956 this mileage had increased to 400. In the First Five-year Plan period, 122 miles of roads were reconstructed, 173 miles of new unmetalled roads were constructed and 204 miles of kutcha roads were reconstructed. The public works department had undertaken the reconstruction of roads from Jhansi to Mau, Lalitpur to Mehroni and Erich to Mau. Small stretches of roads totalling 33 miles were also constructed by village panchayats out of grants received from Government. Most of the kutcha roads were constructed and repaired by voluntary labour (*shramdan*) drives. Some 111 culverts were also constructed during the First Five-year Plan period.

Several important works were undertaken in the Second Five-year Plan period (1956-61) such as the construction of the new metalled road Mandaura-Madanpur (eleven miles), the metalling of the Bansi-Jakhaura road (about ten miles) and the Bansi-Bar road (seven miles) ; the construction of the Lalitpur-Deogarh road (twenty miles) and the Banpur-Mehroni road (about eight miles).

The Third Five-year Plan of the district envisages the construction of about 98 miles of roads by Government. The construction of the Mau-Garautha road *via* Dhawakar (24 miles), an important project, is estimated to cost 15.36 lakhs of rupees.

Modes of Conveyances

From the earliest times till the coming of the railways, carts and pack animals were the principal means of land transport in the district. The carts were the forerunners of present day bullock carts and were suitable mainly for the transport of goods. Probably the type of conveyances that were used in northern India were also in use in the district among which were finely built carriages (called *bahals*) which were generally drawn by oxen, could carry several people, as were horse carriages known as ghur *bahals*.

The ox, the buffalo and the camel have always been the usual beasts of burden in the district and have been used for traction. Horses were rare and were scarcely used either for riding or for drawing carriages; *dolis* (litters) and *palkis* (palanquins) being used by those who could afford such conveyances. Those villages that lie near the major district roads or near roads which connect one town with another or near roads leading to the many dams in the district, or through which such roads pass, now often have glimpses of mechanised transport which plies on these routes. Unlike other districts of the State, cycle-rickshaws are hardly to be seen in this district, probably because of the hilly nature of roads.

The bicycle, which is economical and an easy means of transport, is popular among students, clerks, small traders, washermen, milkmen, etc., and are hired out on hourly and even daily and monthly rates. The number of beasts of burden in 1963 was 156 mules, 2,145 donkeys, 2,037 buffaloes (all males), 2,98,877 cow bulls (all males), 3,297 horses and ponies and 236 camels.

Urban Areas—Tongas are the usual means of conveyance in urban areas. They can be hired by the hour or for shorter periods. Some tongas are maintained by private individuals for their personal use. Motor-cars, scooters, motor-cycles and trucks are to be seen on the roads in the city. Tongas are required to be registered with the municipal boards and the prescribed standard rate of fare per hour (as also for specified distances) is required to be displayed on the vehicle though in general practice the fare is settled between the two parties. On April 1, 1962 the number of tongas registered with the municipal board of Jhansi was 500 and those with the municipal boards of Mauranipur and Lalitpur were 46 and 32 respectively. Of all the vehicles on the roads the number of bicycles is the largest, the number in use in the district being higher than that actually registered as not all that are in use are registered. The municipal board of Jhansi registered 864 bicycles for the year ending March 31, 1963 and the municipal board of Lalitpur registered 100.

Rural Areas—The bullock cart is still the most important and sometimes the only means of conveyance in rural areas. It can be put to multifarious uses and is employed by the people in the villages for different agricultural purposes as also for transport of people and goods during fairs and festivals, special occasions such as marriages, etc. One great advantage enjoyed by this vehicle is that it can pass through roads which are unfit for mechanised transport. Tongas also serve the needs of the rural population for travelling short distances. Bicycles have also become popular in villages and milkmen bring milk to the city from the villages in milk cans carried on their bicycles.

Bus Service—The U. P. Government Roadways do not operate their bus service in the district but the Madhya Pradesh government and some private individuals do so on several routes which link the tahsils of the district with the city and with some places in Madhya Pradesh.

The important intra-district routes are from Jhansi to the following places: Lalitpur, Garautha, Moth, Erich, Mata Tila, Mehroni, Chirgaon, Mandaura, Mauranipur, Banpur, Dhaura and Bar. The inter-district routes are from Jhansi to each of the following places: Orai, Unnao and Agra (all in Uttar Pradesh) and to many places in Madhya Pradesh, the important ones being Harpalpur, Tikamgarh, Datia, Sagar, Shivpuri, Gwalior and Chanderi. Buses of the Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation also ply in the district under a reciprocal bilateral arrangement

in respect of stage carriages, the scheduled trips of the Madhya Pradesh buses commencing from Gwalior , Khaniadhana, Shivpuri and Karera terminate at Jhansi city. Such buses also ply on Lalitpur-Chanderi and Jhansi-Mata Tila routes.

In February, 1963, the number of public carriers registered in the district was 315. Trucks can ply only within a radius of 150 miles from Jhansi city, the trucks of Madhya Pradesh ply in the district on a reciprocal arrangement between the two States. Public carriers are utilised in carrying goods or persons and are generally owned by private operators.

The number of motor-cars registered in the district on December 31, 1963, was 417.

The latest basic rates of fares of passanger vehicles plying in the district are as follows :

Type of Route	First Class	Second Class
'A' Class and Special Class ..	3.2 nP. per kilometre	2.75 nP. per kilometre
'B' Class	3.5 nP. per kilometre	3.0 nP. per kilometre
'C' Class	4.0 nP. per kilometre	3.5 nP. per kilometre

Goods Traffic

Since the introduction of the railways in 1883 the transport of goods in bulk has been undertaken by them. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries riverine transport was utilised for the transporting of goods and material which were heavy in weight and cheap in price and bullock carts and camels were used for short distances and for transporting goods in rural areas. A great shortage of wagons for transporting goods other than war material during the war of 1939-45 led to the introduction of motor-trucks for this purpose and as this mode of transport was found to be very useful and convenient, it has continued to be in operation since then. As it possible to load and unload trucks and lorries at any point of the route, minimising the danger of leakage or loss, they have an advantage over the railways. As Jhansi is an important trading centre the carriage of goods by trucks and lorries (through private carriers) is a feature of the district. Trucks are operated in the district by several private companies, the commission generally being 5 per cent on the freight of goods carried. Transport rates are usually settled by the parties concerned.

Railways

Central Railway—The history and development of the railways in Jhansi district dates back to the year from 1885 to 1887 when the Indian Midland Railway Company was formed and when the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the railway line was constructed. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway also extended its line from Itarsi to Kanpur and to Agra *via* Jhansi during the same period in order to facilitate quick communication between

northern India and Bombay. On December, 31, 1910, the Indian Midland Railway was amalgamated with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. In pursuance of the policy gradually to nationalise the railways operated by the companies, the Government took over the management of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on June 30, 1925. On November 5, 1951, the Indian Government created the central railway zone, that part of the old G.I.P. railway passing through the district being merged in this newly formed Central Railway which is the only railway serving in the district, the length of the line in the district being 246 761 km. From the Jhansi

VOLUME OF PASSANGER AND

Railway stations	Goods (inwards)		
	Commodities	Quantity (in quintals)	From where received
1	2	3	4
Babina	Cement, steel, coal, military stores, iron, petrol, general goods, timber, salt, railway material	1,15,034	Jhansi, New Delhi, Lucknow Kanpur, Howrah, Agra
Barwa Sagar	Cement, salt, general goods, etc.	9,162	Satna, New Delhi
Bijauli	Not open for goods traffic	..	.
Bijrotha	Wheat	68	Bina and South India
Chirgaon	Sugar, jaggery, cement, timber, stone, kerosene-oil and general goods	5,26,578	Hargaon, Meerut, Gorakhpur Satna, Bhopal
Delwara	General goods	355	Jhansi
Dhaura	General goods	2,544	Lalitpur
Erich Road	General goods, salt	366	New Delhi, Jhansi, Gwalior
Jakhaura	General goods	267	Mirzapur
Jhansi	General goods, firewood, timber, food-grains, sand, etc.	7,24,511	New Delhi, Bombay, Kanpur, Lucknow, Satna, Kalpi, Dholpur, Agra
Jakhlaun	*Biris*	285	Naini, Allahabad
Karari	Indian medicines	116	Bombay, Lucknow, Kanpur
Khajraha	General goods	75	Kanpur, Gwalior, Agra
Lalitpur	Grain and pulses, salt, mineral oil, steam coal, cement, sugar	1,56,800	Bombay, Howrah, Nagpur
Mauranipur	Salt, cement, sugar, kerosene-oil, coconuts	71,965	Patna, Satna, Harpalpur, Katni
Moth	Cement, stone, lime, manures, salt, etc.	19,762	Satna, Dhaura, Bombay
Parichha	Not open for goods traffic	..	..
Ranipur Road	Firewood, cotton yarn, general goods	6,767	Indore, New Delhi, Ujjain, Agra, Jhansi, Kanpur
Talbehat	Cement, salt, iron, scrap, diesel oil, etc.	18,940	Satna, Bombay

railway junction railway lines radiate to Kanpur, Bombay, Delhi and Manikpur, the number of stations served in the district being twenty-three which are at Garhmau, Parichha, Chirgaon, Moth, Erich Road, Barwa Sagar, Ranipur Road, Mauranipur, Rora, Karari. Jhansi, Bijauli, Khajraha, Babina, Dhaura, Talbehat, Mata Tila, Bijrotha, Jakhaura, Delwara, Lalitpur, Jiron and Jakhlaun. In the year 1960-61 the inward passenger traffic was estimated at 19,33,516 and the outward at 15,56,668. The following statement gives certain details regarding the passenger and goods traffic at the important railway stations in the district during 1961-62 :

GOODS TRAFFIC FOR 1961-62

Goods (outwards)			
Commodities	Quantity (in quintals)	Destination	Number of passenger entraining
5	6	7	8
Sand, military stores, railway material, food-grains, general goods, stores, etc.	1,53,224	Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, Bombay, Howrah, New Delhi	46,392
General goods, firewood, sand, etc. ..	1,13,955	Lucknow, New Delhi, Agra ..	84,653
			8,164
Firewood, etc.	14,855	New Delhi, Agra ..	11,287
Wheat, other food-grains, pulses, oil-seeds, sand, etc.	89,634	Mirzapur, Howrah, Satna, Kanpur, New Delhi	39,324
Drugs, wheat, etc.	52,153	Jhansi, Howrah, Kanpur, Bombay	25,199
Rough stone	1,78,118	Datia, Mathura, Indore, Ujjain, Chirgaon	47,791
Sand, food-grains, oil-seeds, etc. ..	13,589	Kanpur, Bombay ..	15,810
Charcoal, match wood	Not available	New Delhi, Gwalior ..	34,305
General goods, firewood, timber, food-grains, sand, etc.	15,00,215	Allahabad, Kanpur, Jalgaon, Bombay, etc.	7,80,603
Rough stone, charcaol, oil-seeds, *biri* leaves	27,752	Ujjain, New Delhi, Kanpur ..	48193
Ballast, sand, etc. ..	12,120	Kanpur, Simla	7,417
Biri leaves, sand ..	92,151	Kanpur	15,062
Food-grains and puleses, oil-seeds, charcoal, rice, etc.	3,17,440	Jalgoan, Bombay, Howrah, Sholapur, Mathura, New Delhi	2,12,731
Wheat, other food-grains, oil-seeds, firewood, charcaol	2,88,255	Kanpur, Howrah, Agra, Bombay	2,15,915
Wheat, gram and other food-grains ..	42,815	Allahabad, Howrah, Bombay, Bikaner, Kanpur	15,861
			7,008
Food-grains, fire wood, charcoal, general goods, etc.	17,979	Bombay, Jalgoan, Kanpur, New Delhi, Agra, Bhopal	66,497
Biri leaves, timber, grams, etc. ..	15,735	Agra, Gwalior, Bina, New Delhi	18,000

Waterways, Bridges and Ferries

Waterways—The main rivers of the district are the Betwa, the Dhasan, the Pahuj and the Jamini. When flooded they gather force and cut deep channels with abrupt sides well below the surface. They follow the general slope of the country and flow towards the north and north-east. The Betwa for the most part flows in a rocky bed and forms a series of deep pools and picturesque cataracts. Nowhere it is navigable and owing to the rocky nature of its bed and its steep banks it is fordable only at a few points. The Dhasan is bordered with a belt of ravines often two or three miles in breadth. Except when swollen during the rains, it is in most places easily fordable. The construction of the railways and the development of road transport in the district have lessened the importance of traffic by river, the canals being used only for purposes of irrigation.

Bridges—Of the old and big bridges under the control and maintenance of the Central Railway, the oldest, which was constructed in 1884, is on the Pahuj river and is at a distance of about 5 miles from the Jhansi railway station. It has seven spans of 40 feet each, the total length being 280 feet. Two other big bridges constructed by the Railways are on the Dhasan and the Narain. The former has 18 spans of 100 feet each and the latter, which lies in the extreme south of Lalitpur, 4 spans of 150 feet each.

There are also 21 other road bridges constructed by the public works department which are on various rivers and are less than 250 feet in length. Special mention may, however, be made of two on the Betwa, at Jhararghat and Nautghat. The former is located at mile 25 of the Jhansi-Sagar road (a national highway) being 2,066 feet in length, and constructed at a cost of Rs 23,00,000. It was opened to traffic in 1957. The latter is located at mile 9 of the Jhansi-Mau-Harpalpur road (renamed the Allahabad-Banda-Jhansi road). The bridge is being constructed by the State public works department, the work having been started at the beginning of 1962 and is likely to be completed by March, 1965. The site falls in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh hence the cost which is estimated at Rs 31,70,000, will be shared by both the States. It is being made of reinforced cement concrete and will be of the balanced cantilever type with twin piers resting on a granite foundation. It has 17 spans of a hundred feet each with two end spans of 74 feet 6 inches each, the total span being 1,849 feet.

Ferries—There are eleven ferries in the district which are all on the Betwa and are maintained by the Zila Parishad. They are Barhota, Bhonra, Erich, Kukargaon, Nohat, Raj, Ramnagar, Seoni, Tiletha, Dheri and Patheri. All except the Bhonra were started in 1883, the Bhonra being started in 1924. They are leased out by the Zila Parishad on a yearly, three, four, five and six yearly basis and the annual average income from them during 1961 was Rs 16,000. At the beginning of the century the majority

of the ferries were on the Betwa, the important ones being the Barhota and Ramnagar. There were also a few private ferries which were managed by landholders but were of little or no importance. The number of boats plying in the district is 15.

Airways and Aerodromes

There is no air service in the Jhansi district but navigational aids and emergency night landing facilities exist for night air-mail service between Delhi and Nagpur. The aerodrome is located two and a half miles north-east of the Lalitpur railway station and the runway is serviceable in all weathers.

Travel Facilities

That serais were numerous and well maintained in northern India, to which the Jhansi district was no exception, is sufficiently clear from the accounts of certain contemporary European travellers, like Fitch, Mundy, Bernier, Manucci and others. Before the advent of the railways the old-time serais served the people by providing shelter and other facilities. This useful institution, which was meant for the generality of people does not exist any more. Now there are a few small hotels and lodging houses in the city of Jhansi; the Central, the Jhansi and Ashok hotels are situated in the civil lines and some others are the Sipri, Chandra, Shere-Punjab and Sri Ram. There are, in the district, a number of other small lodging houses and rest houses where travellers can put up for a day or two.

There are six dharmsalas in Jhansi town, the Shri Gopal, the Shri Munna Lal, the Jain, the Hira Lal, the Shri Narain and the Shri Sanatan. They charge a nominal rate for accommodation but do not supply food. They are owned and run by rich businessmen of the town and each has a manager, a chowkidar and a sweeper. There are some dharmsalas which are in other parts of the district. A list of hotels and dharmsalas in the district appears in Appendix XIV.

Dak-bungalows and Inspection Houses

There are a number of inspection houses and dak-bungalows in the district which are maintained by different departments of the Government chiefly for the use of their own officers, but officers of other departments and other people as well as tourists can also be given accommodation if available.

The State public works department maintains nineteen inspection houses and a circuit house. The circuit house is situated in Jhansi city and it offers facilities of boarding and lodging to government officers of specified category and certain others on payment of prescribed charges. The canal department possesses the largest number of inspection houses (twenty) which are located at different places in the district. There are

ten inspection houses and a dak-bungalow under the control of the Zila Parishad. The forest department maintains five rest houses and five inspection houses. The district magistrate, Jhansi, looks after the inspection house in Barwa Sagar.

In the city there is also a rest house which belongs to the soldiers', sailors' and airmen's board, the allotment of accommodation being made by the district officer. A list of inspection houses, rest houses and dak-bungalows is given at the end of the volume in Appendix XIII.

Posts And Telegraphs And Telephones

When the British occupied the district in the nineteenth century there was a postal service from Jhansi city to Kanpur *via* Kalpi. There was also a dak route between Jhansi and Banda. The district dak was opened to the public in 1845 and was managed by the local authorities. In 1864 the management was transferred to the postal department, which established regular offices where required. Postmen were then attached to each office for the delivery of letters and replaced the old system of delivery by chowkidars and police officials. Now mail comes to the district through runners, mail motor vans and the railways. All first class and surcharged second class mail for the district (which is carried by air) is conveyed to Kanpur by air from where it is sent on to the district by rail. The district has 271 post-office of which 22 are in Jhansi city and the rest at different tahsils and villages.

Telegraph offices—At the beginning of the century telegrams could be sent from all important railway stations. There were also combined post and telegraph offices at Jhansi city, Jhansi cantonment, Chirgaon, Mauranipur and Lalitpur. Through telegraph lines existed from Jhansi to Mau, Lalitpur, Agra and Kanpur. Besides these telegraph lines, the canal department had its own system for sending telegrams to its officers. At present the district is served by 20 telegraph offices, 7 being located in Jhansi city and the rest at other places.

Telephone Service—The district has in all 14 public call offices, 5 being located in Jhansi city and the rest at other places.

Broadcast Receivers

The number of broadcast receiver licences issued in the district was 5,949 in 1962-63 and 6,933 in 1963-64.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

An appreciable percentage of the population of the district depends for its maintenance upon pursuits other than agricultural—such as the learned professions (law, medicine and education) and certain crafts and trades.

In 1961 the district stood second in the State according to area and thirty-ninth in respect of population. The returns of the census of 1951 show that the district was among the less predominantly agricultural disricts of the State, the percentage of people dependent on agriculture (agricultural workers and their dependants) being 63.8 as against 74.2 in the whole State, the percentage of agricultural workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers) in the district being 33.5 of the total population of the district. Of the total population of the district in 1961, about 28 per cent is made up of agricultural workers. The percentage of agricultural workers in respect of all the workers in the district — whether agricultural or otherwise is 67.9 of which 66.6 per cent belongs to the rural and 1.3 to the urban areas. A considerable portion of the village population pursues other occupations like gold and silver smithery, blacksmithery, carpentry and the potter's and the grocer's trades, etc., as a secondary means of subsistence.

Of the total population of the district 13.14 per cent is made up of workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits like mining, quarrying, rearing and tending of live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, manufacturing and household industries, constructing of roads, culverts, etc., transport and communications, trade and commerce and other services. Of the total urban population 16.1 per cent is also made up of people who follow like pursuits.

The percentage of total population engaged in 'other services' is 5.4? which includes persons employed in private and public service and in professions such as medicine, law and teaching, who generally reside in the principal towns of the district. They are served by tailors, barbers, washermen and gardeners, transport workers, domestic servants, etc., who form a large portion of the urban population.

In this district (as in the other districts of the State) there are usual offices of the district and the tahsil, the local bodies, educational institutions, banks, etc., as well as the offices of the Central and State overnments and of certain quasi-governmental establishments. The following statement

gives an idea of the employment situation in these offices and establishments as on March 31, 1961 :

Authority	Number of establishments	Number of employees
Central Government	18	35,841
State Government	70	7,285
Quasi-government (Central)	3	150
Local Bodies		
(a) Municipalities	5	1,629
(b) Other than Municipalities	13	2,531
Total ..	109	47,436

The Central and State governments and also the local bodies provide their employees with certain benefits and amenities such as provident fund, free medical treatment, housing and dearness allowances, loans to those earning up to Rs 6,000 per annum, pensions, advances for the purchase of cars, bicycles, etc., and in some cases residential quarters on nominal rent, and free liveries for peons, chowkidars, etc. Free passes and concessional tickets for travelling by rail, rest-rooms, uniforms and free education for their children are provided by the railways for their employees. Gradual promotions and security of services are the additional attractions of government service. To safeguard their interests in the services, as recognised by the authorities government servants are free to form their own service associations.

Learned Professions

Education—There are in the district two degree colleges and an Ayurvedic university which employ fifty teachers. In January, 1962, the number of teachers employed in the higher secondary schools of the district was 553, that in the junior high schools was 357, that in the primary schools was 1,606, that in the nursery schools was 18, in schools for professional education it was 47 and in schools for technical education 202. All these institutions provide the benefits of provident fund (contributary and general) for their teachers and the Ayurvedic university provides medical facilities as well for its staff. The teachers have formed associations in their own cadres to safeguard and promote their service interests. Generally the scale of pay of teachers in government institutions are better than those in private or aided institutions.

Medicine—In 1962 the total number of persons employed in the medical profession was 193, the number of physicians and surgeons employed in government hospitals and dispensaries and the municipal health services being 28 and 2 respectively. Of the 166 private medical practitioners, there were 22 allopathic doctors, 20 homoeopaths and 124 *vaids* and hakeems. Private medical practitioners generally charge no consultation fees for consultations in their clinics and dispense their prescriptions in their own dispensaries but charge fees when called upon to make domiciliary visits. The association formed by doctors in the district to safeguard their professional interests is a part of the Indian Medical Association.

Law--In 1962, there were 210 persons employed in the legal profession, 60 being advocates, 113 pleaders and 7 *mukhtars*. The lawyers have formed two bar associations, one at Jhansi and the other at Lalitpur, to safeguard the interests of the legal profession and to promote brotherhood among the lawyers.

Engineering—The offices of the executive engineer, public works department, provincial division ; the executive engineer, hydroelectricity board ; the executive engineer, local self-government (XIV circle) ; the superintending engineer, irrigation works (IV circle) ; the executive engineer, public works department (temporary division) ; the executive engineer, Matatila dam division, the executive engineer, Bhander canal division ; and the executive engineer, investigation and planning division are located in Jhansi and employed 1,185 persons. The district also has a number of private engineers, draughtsmen and overseers, whose services are employed by private persons and concerns.

Domestic Servants—Only persons who are comparatively well off can afford to employ domestic servants for household and other work. In urban areas people generally engage servants for specific purposes such as cooking, gardening, motor driving, etc. In rural areas servants are usually employed in agricultural operations and for tending and grazing cattle. Wages are usually paid in cash or in cash with food ; sometimes clothes or living quarters are also provided. In 1961, the number of domestic servants in the district was 1,132. In addition there were 3,065 cleaners, sweepers and watermen (including 1,104 women).

Formerly the barber occupied a position of considerable importance in Hindu as well as Muslim households. He (and his female counterpart) played a significant role on certain social and ceremonial occasions such as births, marriages, deaths, etc., but with the change in the social outlook leading to the gradual breaking up of the joint family system and the economic strain of modern conditions, he is no longer indispensable. His customary profession of hair cutting and shaving was usually conducted on the pavements. Now many of his customers in the urban areas

particularly, patronise the small saloons that have cropped up, the charges being from 12 to 25 nP for a shave and from 37 nP. to a rupee for a hair-cut. Pavement barbers, however, are still a common feature of the city, towns and villages of the district, the total number of barbers, hair dressers and the like being 1,664 in 1961.

In 1961, the number of washermen, dry cleaners and pressers in the district was 1,789 (of which 689 were women). Most of the dhobis live either in the towns or in the neighbouring rural areas. The usual rate charged for laundering a hundred cloths is eight rupees or six to twelve naye paise per garment, about half this amount being charged for a smaller garment.

Rising prices have led to a good deal of washing being done at home, the clothes also being ironed in the house or by people who go from house to house with a mobile ironing unit and charge six to ten naye paise for ironing a garment.

Many tailoring shops have sprung up in the towns and often clothes are not sewn at home as was formerly the practice. In rural areas there is usually a village tailor who can make the simple garments worn by village folk — such as *kurtas* (loose shirts), shirts, coats, pyjamas, etc. The number of tailors, cutters and related workers in the district in 1961 was 2,933, of which 2,817 persons were engaged as tailors and darners, 200 being women.

The number of those who were engaged in other walks of life in 1961 stood as follows, there being in the district 1,616 shoe makers and shoe repairers ; 1,211 blacksmiths, hammersmiths and forgemen ; 884 bakers and sweetmeat makers ; 211 fibre preparers, ginners, cleaners, scourers, etc ; 167 painters, decorators and commercial artists ; 160 musicians and related workers (women being 14) ; 69 dancers and others of allied callings (women being 45) ; 41 sculptors and modellers ; 27 authors (of whom one was a woman) ; 17 actors ; 21 editors, journalists, etc. ; 738 hoteliers and related workers (14 being women) ; and 11 leather cutters, lasters, sewers of footwear and related workers. The wages and salaries of people vary according to their skill and capacity.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

The population of the district has been divided according to the census of 1961 into the categories of workers and non-workers, the former comprising the following nine livelihood classes :

I Cultivator

II Agricultural labourer

III Mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing, hunting and activities connected with live-stock, plantations, orchards and allied spheres

IV Household industry

V Manufacturing other than household industry

VI Construction (of roads, etc.)

VII Trade and commerce

VIII Transport, storage and communications

IX Other services

The total number of persons in each of these classes, in the rural and urban areas, is given in Table X of the Appendix. The following statement (based on the census of 1961) gives the percentages of workers and non-workers of the total population of the district and of the population of the rural and the urban areas under the different livelihood classes :

Tract	Workers (percentage)										Non-workers (percentage)
	Total	Class									
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
District total ..	41.0	24.87	2.99	0.34	2.90	0.94	0.64	1.55	1.34	5.43	59.0
Rural total ..	31.5	1.9	0.2	0.3	3.5	3.4	1.5	4.3	4.7	11.7	68.5
Urban total ..	44.0	32.0	3.9	0.4	2.7	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	3.5	56.0

The workers in classes I and II have been termed agricultural workers, their number in the district according to the census of 1961 being 3,03,010 (cultivators 2,70,575 and agricultural labourers 32,465) and their percentage in respect of the total number of workers 67.9, about 66.6 per cent belonging to the rural and 1.3 per cent to the urban areas. In 1951 the number of agricultural workers was 2,99,940 (cultivators of owned and unowned land being 2,77,283 and agricultural labourers 22,657). Since 1951 there has been an increase of 1.0 per cent in the class of agricultural workers. In the remaining livelihood classes the percentages of workers according to the census of 1961 are 0.8 in class III, 7 1 in class IV, 2 3 in class V, 1.6 in class VI, 3.8 in class VII, 3.3 in class VIII and 13 2 in class IX, the number in 1951 being 1.9 in class III, 6.9 in class V, 0 9 in class VI, 1 2 in class VII. 1.9 in class VIII and 4 0 in class IX (persons working in class IV have been included in classes III and V).

It is significant that the proportion of workers in the district has been decreasing continually since 1921 when it was 58.0 per cent (agricultural 38.5 per cent and non-agricultural 19.5 per cent) of the total population. In 1951 the percentage came down to 49 9 (agricultural 33.5 per cent and non-agricultural 16 1 per cent) and in 1961 to 41.0 (agricultural 27.86 per cent and non-agricultural 13.14 per cent).

The proportion of non-earning dependants has consequently increased from 42.0 per cent (agricultural 24 6 per cent and non-agricultural 17.4 per cent) in 1921 to 50 1 per cent (agricultural 28 9 per cent and non-agricultural 21 2 per cent) in 1951. the percentage of non-workers in 1961 being 59.0 which is an index of increasing unemployment and underemployment.

The proportion of the total population depending on agriculture has been increasing since 1901 when the figures stood at 56.2 per cent. It was 58.6 per cent in 1911, 63.1 per cent in 1921 and 63 8 per cent in 1951 The actual number of persons depending for their livelihood on agriculture increased to 5,48,022 in 1951 from 3,82,523 in 1921 or by 43 2 per cent. the cultivated area having increased only by 4.6 per cent during the corresponding period. The increasing pressure on land has resulted, to some extent, in the progressive fragmentation and subdivision of holdings. Simultaneously a gradual decline in village industries and handicrafts also appears to have set in. The cumulative result is a fall in the proportion of workers and a corresponding rise in that of non workers and their dependence.

The total number and different classes of non workers in the district as given in the census of 1961 are mentioned in the following statement :

Categories of non-workers	District total		Rural total		Urban total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Full-time students ..	54,239	11,657	29,163	3,744	25,076	7,913
Those concerned with household duties ..	30	1,87,699	..	1,38,729	30	48,970
Dependants, infants and disabled persons ..	1,86,467	1,97,915	1,44,822	1,46,816	41,645	51,099
Retired persons, rentiers, people of independent means	1,289	317	94	104	1,195	213
Beggars, vagrants, etc. ..	339	85	232	65	107	20
Inmates of institutions ..	297	..	3	..	294	..
Persons seeking work for first time . ..	718	30	132	30	586	..
Unemployed seeking work	366	4	91	4	275	..

General Level Of Prices And Wages

Prices

There is no record extant which could give an idea of the prices of food-grains prior to 1857. The records, available thereafter, show that from 1858 to 1860 prices were moderate, wheat selling in Jhansi town at 20.5 seers, gram at 26.75 seers and *juar* at 27 5 seers for the rupee, while in Lalitpur town they were considerably lower. The average prices went up a little during the following ten years owing to the famine of 1868-69 and they remained almost at this level between 1871 and 1881, wheat then selling at 17.38 seers, gram at 21.18 seers, *juar* at 22.55 seers and *arhar* at 11 21 seers for the rupee. During the decade 1871-80, with the exception of the years 1876 and 1877, the prices of these grains went up somewhat. They drifted to a lower in 1881 maintaining this level till 1886. In 1887 the price level went up in northern India, a considerable rise in prices taking place in Jhansi district also. During the decade ending 1890 the average prices per rupee of wheat were 20.38 seers, of gram 25.89 seers, of *juar* 26.07 seers and of *arhar* 22.14 seers. The price of wheat remained almost the same during the following five years while those of gram, *juar* and *arhar* recorded a considerable fall but rose higher than ever before during the years 1896 to 1900, three of which were of great scarcity, the decennial average during 1891—1900 being 13.62 seers for wheat, 17.97 for gram, 18.98 seers for *juar* and 17.86 seers for *arhar* to the rupee. The price of wheat registered a rise of 33.1 per cent over the price prevailing during the decade 1881—90. The average price of wheat in the decennary ending in 1912 came down to 11.62 seers, of gram to 16.66 seers and of *juar* to 18 7 seers to the rupee.

As a result of the First World War the prices for the period 1912—21 reached a level never attained till then, the price of wheat having risen

to 8.25 seers, that of gram to 9.5 seers and that of *arhar* to 5.25 seers to the rupee. The price index registered a rise of 14 points over that of 1911 — the base year — when it was 100. During the next decennium the average price of wheat was 10 seers, of gram 14.5 seers, of *juar* 16.75 seers and of *arhar* 6.5 seers for a rupee, the price index in 1928 having risen to 161. At the end of 1929 the prices went up still higher, being 6.75 seers for wheat, 7.31 seers for gram and 6.0 seers for rice to the rupee. Owing to the worldwide economic depression of 1930, the prices showed a declining trend and in 1933 they stood at 16 seers for wheat, 22.5 seers for gram and 10.81 seers for rice to the rupee. In the following years the prices of wheat, gram and rice remained almost stationary but those of *juar* and *bajra* went down further and at one time stood as low as 30 seers to the rupee. By the end of April, 1934, the prices of these grains began to recover and in September, 1934 they were higher than the prices prevailing in October, 1933. The price index in 1934 stood at 85 and was lower by 15 points than in 1911. The upward trend continued and in 1937 the prices were: 11 seers for wheat, 15 seers for gram and 9.75 seers for rice to the rupee.

Owing to the outbreak of the Second World War the prices of almost all commodities assumed a sudden upward trend at the close of 1939 and there was a panic in the city; but due to the early formation of a committee of leading tradesmen to fix prices on a voluntary basis, the rise in prices was checked to some extent and the prices were not ordinarily allowed to rise beyond 10 per cent of those ruling in September, 1939. The price index in 1939 rose to 121. In the revenue year 1940-41 the monsoon was insufficient and irregular as a result of which the prices of staple foodgrains began to rise. They continued to remain high and during the dry spell in July and August, went on soaring till they reached an abnormally high level at the end of the year — a condition which caused the State Government to grant a dearness allowance to its low-paid employees. The abnormal rise in July and August was also the consequence of the indulgence in speculation in grain markets. The grain dealers of Jhansi and Lalitpur were warned that speculation and profiteering would be dealt with under the Defence of India Rules. This had the salutary effect of keeping the prices from soaring further. The prices in September, 1941, averaged 8 seers for wheat, 12 seers for gram and 6 seers for rice to the rupee but thereafter tended to rise abruptly. It was, therefore, found necessary to control the prices of certain food-grains, particularly of wheat. With the fixation of a maximum selling price, wheat began to disappear from the markets partly because the dealers began to hoard it in expectation of deriving large profits when the prices went up and partly because consumers also began to lay in stocks against future emergencies. In November, 1941, the increasing demand for wheat precipitated a crisis in the wheat market, and the assistance of the police had to be taken to bring out available

stocks into a limited number of shops in the town. Orders were also issued under the Defence of India Rules restricting the purchase of wheat by individual persons to two rupees on any one day. The situation was somewhat eased owing to the arrival of some stocks of wheat from the Central Provinces (now Madhya Pradesh) and by the revision of the maximum controlled price of wheat. But notwithstanding these measures, the market trend of prices remained on the increase and those ruling at the end of the revenue year ending September, 1942, registered an increase of 60 to 80 per cent over those at the end of the preceding revenue year.

As a measure against hoarding of stocks by dealers, strict vigilance was maintained on all the imports made by them and distribution of stocks was made under the supervision of the city magistrate who was also the price control officer. The prices of gram and *juar* (which are the staple food-grains of the district) also rose abnormally. While this was, in some measure, due to a corresponding rise in the price of wheat, it was mostly the result of the export of large quantities of these grains to the State of Madras. There was a dearth of these grains in the district which made the demand for wheat more acute, the prices in September, 1942, standing at 5 seers for wheat, 7.25 seers for gram and 4 seers for rice to the rupee. In April, 1943, a very small quantity of wheat came into the market and even in May (the month when the *rabi* harvest usually starts coming into the market in appreciable quantities) the price of wheat averaged about 3 seers to the rupee. With the enforcement of the procurement and provisioning scheme of government in the autumn and reports that wheat was being imported from abroad, the price fell slightly. In order to ease the situation somewhat, a partial rationing scheme (which provided rations for the poorest 25 per cent of the population) was introduced in the town of Jhansi in July, 1943, and the markets were allowed to function normally to avoid the possibility of a breakdown in supplies. The effect of government shops selling certain grains at lower, subsidized rates, induced the dealers to reduce their own prices in the markets and bring out their hoarded stocks from the grain-producing areas of the district. Another influence which operated favourably in bringing down the prices was the gradual creation of a government monopoly in the purchase of big stocks of the major food-grains. The price index in 1944 stood at 408, which was higher by 287 points than the price index of 1939 and by 308 points than that of the base year, 1911.

The expectation, that with the end of the war the general situation would ease, was falsified. Therefore total rationing was introduced under which from September 1, 1945, rationed commodities could be bought only from government ration shops. The prices of food-grains, outside the city of Jhansi, were generally influenced by the controlled rates prescribed for such shops. On September 30, 1945, these prices stood at 3.25 seers for wheat, 4.25 seers for gram and 2.25 seers for rice to

the rupee. Total rationing remained in force in the city till the end of December, 1947 Immediately after derationing, the prices of food-grains went up and continued to pursue an upward trend. In September, 1948, they rose to an unprecedented height and touched a level never attained till then, averaging 1.62 seers for wheat, 1.5 seers for rice and 2.75 seers for gram for a rupee. The price index stood at 636. This unusual rise compelled the government to reimpose rationing of food-grains and price controls. Partial rationing was, therefore, again introduced in the city from September, 1948, which from February, 1949 was converted into 'hundred per cent rationing' (rationing for every body but with the grain markets functioning normally). When it was found that these measures could not arrest the rising trend and that prices continued to soar, total rationing was once again introduced in the city from October 1, 1949. The entire population as well as establishments of sweetsellers, hotels, hospitals, etc., were rationed. All the food-grains were rationed and the selling of food-grains in the normal markets was prohibited. In August, 1950, gram was decontrolled but its sale in the market was allowed only at the controlled rate of Rs 13.00 per maund.

A change in government policy with regard to rationing and controls was made in July, 1952, as a result of which total rationing was abolished and the markets were allowed to function normally. Restrictions on movements of food-grains within the State were also withdrawn and the statutory maximum prices, prescribed for various food-grains, were also given up. The system of issuing food-grains to ration-card holders was, however, continued in order to arrest any rising trend. But this relaxation of controls did not lead to an immediate fall in the prices of food-grains. On the contrary the prices of nearly all the food-grains went up appreciably and in October, 1952, they stood at 2.0 seers for wheat, 1 37 seers for rice and 2 31 seers for gram to the rupee. It was only after February, 1953 that the rising trend and the prices tended to come down.

The withdrawal of all its financial resources by the government from the agricultural market had the effect of softening the prices which once again began to be adjusted by the normal forces of demand and supply. The cultivator was not sure of getting a minimum price for his grain, nor was the trader assured of earning a commission on the grain supplied by him. The nervousness of the cultivator and the trader led to a further decline in prices. In consequence, the downward trend (which had started in early 1953) could not be resisted and by September, 1955, the prices had fallen by 42.8 per cent for wheat, 39.3 per cent for gram and 31.5 per cent for rice as compared with the prices prevailing in October, 1952, the price index being 354, about 282 points lower than that of 1948.

By the close of 1955 there was an appreciable upward movement in the prices and in 1956 they were 2.75 seers for wheat, 2.30 seers for

rice, 3.43 seers for gram to the rupee. In 1957 they remained almost stationary but went up again in 1958, being 2.23 seers for wheat, 1.73 seers for rice and 2.83 seers for gram. In the following years they again drifted to lower levels and in 1961 stood at 2.50 seers for wheat, 1.75 seers for rice and 3.12 seers for gram to the rupee, the price index being 555.

The following statement gives the average annual retail prices as they obtained in Jhansi city from 1958 to 1962 :

Years	Prices						
	In seers per rupee				In rupee(s) per seer		
	Rice	Wheat	Gram	Barely	Dal *arhar*	Ghee	Mustard oil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1958 ..	1·75	2·31	3·06	3·44	0·54	5·38	2·00
1959 ..	1·94	2·31	2·81	2·87	0·65	5·34	2·03
1960 ..	1·87	2·56	2·94	3·56	0·53	5·66	2·15
1961 ..	1.94	2·81	2·81	3.69	0·50	5·87	2·46
	Prices in rupees per kilogram						
1962	0·54	0·37	0·40	0·30	0·73	7·34	2·63

	Prices (continued)				
	In rupees per maund				In rupees per 24 ounces
	Sugar	Jaggery	Tobacco (smoking)	Fire wood	Kerosene oil (white)
	9	10	11	12	13
1958	0·98	0·56	0·87	2·33	0·27
1959	1·11	0·70	0·87	2·58	0·28
1960	1.12	0.51	0·84	2·54	0·27
1961	1·07	0·49	0·71	2·69	0.28
	Prices in rupees per kilogram (continued).			Prices in rupees per quintal	
	1·13	0·64	0·75	7·97	0·28

Wages

Prior to 1857 the wages of skilled labourers, such as carpenters and masons, were from two to four annas a day. Wages for all kinds of workers recorded an increase of about 100 per cent between 1858 and 1868 in the city of Jhansi but they did not change in Lalitpur. In Jhansi the wages for skilled labourers rose to between six and eight annas a day during this period, whereas in the rural areas they rose to five annas a day. Unskilled labourers obtained an increase of half an

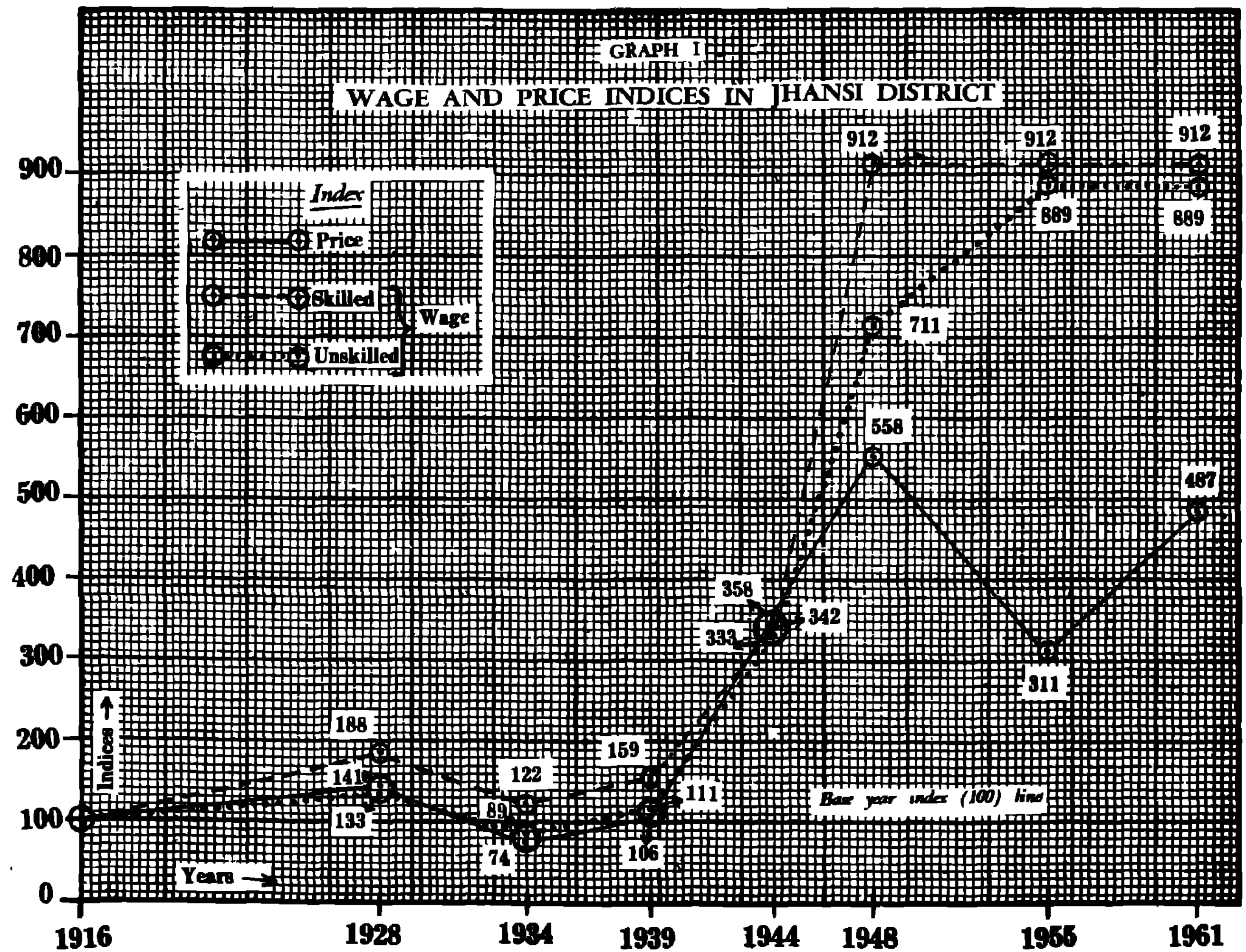
anna on their previous remuneration of two annas a day. Twenty years later carpenters, coblers, tailors and blacksmiths were paid, on an average, five annas a day and potters and bhisties two to three annas. Between 1891 and 1896, the average wage increased, ranging from five to eight annas for skilled workmen and from three to four annas for unskilled labourers. After the famine of 1897, wages tended to decline though labourers in towns received higher wages than those in the villages.

During the period 1901-12 wages generally went up by 25 per cent in the district but they rose by 50 per cent in the city of Jhansi due to the increased demand for labour in the garrison. Rural wages tended to decline and in 1916 came down to the level of those of 1858-68 but went up again with the rise in prices in 1928 The wage index for unskilled labour registered a rise of 60 points as compared with 1911 and that for skilled labour of 88 points as compared with 1916.

As a result of the worldwide economic depression of 1930 the wage index of both unskilled and skilled labour in 1934 came down to 107 (it being 160 in 1928 120 in 1916 and 100 in 1911) and 122 (it being 188 in 1928 and 100 in 1916) After the slump wages recovered, the indices being 133 for unskilled labour and 159 for skilled labour respectively. With the outbreak of the world war in 1939, the wages registered a marked increase, as reflected by the wage indices of 1944 which were 400 for unskilled labour and 342 for skilled labour The rising trend continued in the years that followed and the wage level reached an unprecedented height in 1948 In 1955 the wage index relating to unskilled labour recorded a further rise, that of skilled labour remaining stationary. In 1961 there was no change in the two wage indices. Relevant details regarding the relative rise in prices (retail) and wages for the years 1911, 1916, 1928, 1934, 1939, 1944, 1948, 1955 and 1961 have been given in the statement below and the graph opposite :

Year	Index: Price	Index: Wages: Unskilled labour	Index: Wages: Skilled labour
1911	100	100	..
1916	114 (100)	120 (100)	100
1928	161 (141)	160 (133)	188
1934	85 (74)	107 (89)	122
1939	121 (106)	133 (111)	159
1944	408 (358)	400 (333)	342
1948	636 (558)	853 (711)	912
1955	354 (311)	1,066 (889)	912
1961	555 (487)	1,066 (889)	912

(Indices in brackets correspond to the base year 1916 the index of which has been taken to be 100)


GRAPH I
WAGE AND PRICE INDICES IN JHANSI DISTRICT
Index
Price
Skilled
Unskilled
Wage
912
912
912
889
889
711
558
467
358
342
333
311
188
159
141
133
122
111
106
89
74
Base year index (100) line
Indices
Years
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1916
1928
1934
1939
1944
1948
1955
1961

The wages paid to an agricultural labourer whether in cash or kind and his hours of work and rest in 1961 are given in the following statement :

Occupation		Wages (in rupees)	Hours of work	Hours of rest	Mode of payment		Period of payment
Blacksmithery	..	3.00	10	1	Cash	..	Daily
Carpentry ..	..	3.00	10	1	Do	..	Do
Irrigation ..	..	1.25	10	1	Do	..	Do
Ploughing ..	.	1.25	10	1	Do	..	Do
Reaping ..	..	1.25	10	1	Cash or grain	..	Do
Transplanting	..	1.25	10	1	Cash	..	Do
Weeding ..	..	1.00	10	1	Cash or grain	..	Do

Urban wages as they otained in 1961 in the city of Jhansi are given in the following statement :

Type of worker	Unit of work/period	Wages (in rupees)		
		Minimum	Usual	Maximum
Barber ..	(i) Per shave . .	0·12	0·15	0·19
	(ii) Per hair-cut . .	0·31	0·37	0·50
Black-smith ..	.. Per day .	3·00	3·50	4·00
Carpenter .	.. Per day .	2·00	3 00	3·50
Casual labourer	. Per day .	1·50	1·50	1·50
Chowkidar .	.. Per month .	10·00	15·00	20·00
Domestic servant	. Per month (with food)	12·00	15.00	20·00
	(without food) .	20·00	25·00	30·00
Driver (motor-car)	.. Per month .	60·00	80.00	100·00
Driver (truck)	.. Per month . .	50·00	70·00	80·00
Gardener ..	.. Per month ..	20.00	25·00	30·00
Herdsman .	. Per month (per cow) .	1·50	1·50	2·00
	(per buffalo) .	2·00	2.00	3·00
Midwife ..	.. Delivery of (boy) .	5·00	7·00	20.00
	(girls)	2·50	5·00	15·00
Porter ..	.. Per maund of load carried for a mile	0.37	0.50	0.62
Scavenger ..	.. Per month for a house with one latrine for one cleaning a day	0·50	0.75	1.00
Tailor ..	.. Per man's cotton shirt (long sleeves)	1·00	1 25	1.50
	Per woman's cotton shirt (long sleeves)	0 50	0 62	0.75
Wood-cutter	.. Per maund of wood turned into fuel	0.19	019	0·25

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

A fair idea of the activity carried on in the employment markets of the district is obtained from a study of the number of employers, employees and workers in household and non-household industries and of the quantum of work handled by employment exchange, Jhansi.

Employers, Employees and Workers

According to the census of 1961 there are 57,979 employees (53,653 men and 4,326 women) in the district, 56,904 (including 4,050 women) belonging to non-household industries and 1,075 (including 276 women) belonging to household industries Of the total employees in the district 98.1 per cent finds employment in the former type of industry and the remaining 1.9 per cent in the latter. Of the total number in the non-household industries, 76.8 per cent belongs to the urban and 23.2 per cent to the rural areas, and of the total number in the household industries the percentages in the urban and the rural areas are 28.8 and 71.2 respectively.

The total number of employers, single workers and family workers in the non-household industries is 54,507, of which 23,303 are in the urban and 31,204 in the rural areas. The number engaged in household industries is 30,501 of which 8,638 persons belong to urban and 21,863 to the rural areas.

There are 8,853 employers (including 690 women) in the district, of which 8,215 (including 641 women) employers belong to the urban areas and the remaining to the rural areas. The numbers of single workers and family workers in the district in the non-household industries are 40,924 (including 11,366 women) and 1,730 (including 1,507 women) respectively.

Employment Exchange

The employment exchange of Jhansi was set up in January, 1946, with the primary object of the speedy resettlement and rehabilitation of ex-service military men. But it had to extend its services to meeting the needs of the placement in employment of the unprecedented number of displaced persons coming into the district from West Pakistan. It began to play a still more important role when its doors were thrown open to assisting all those who cared to register themselves with it for placement in vacant positions. It also handles, on an extensive scale, the craftsman training programme of the Government of India for maning factories in both the public and the private sectors The main function of the employment exchange is to provide the right person for the right job.

An indication of the quantum of work handled by the employment exchange from 1958 to 1960 can be had from the following statement :

Year	Number of job seekers registered				Number of job seekers remaining at the end of year
	Clerical	Skilled	Unskilled	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1958 ..	2,247	704	6,255	9,206	3,336
1959 ..	2,284	680	5,781	8,745	3,799
1960 ..	2,367	908	6,434	9,709	2,867

Number of vacancies registered			Number of job seekers placed in employment	Number of vacancies remaining outstanding at end of year		
Government	Others	Total		Government	Others	Total
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1,341	40	1,381	1,004	73	3	76
1,754	29	1,783	1,239	169	5	174
2,431	59	2,490	1,576	446	19	465

Employment Market Information—Till recently the employment exchange was dealing with the demand for and the supply of labour. In respect of demands, vacancies were notified by all the government offices and also partially by private employers ; for the supply of employees, employment seekers were registered for different trades according to their qualifications and experience. But as the position of unemployed persons was not correctly known to the exchange, it undertook the collection, analysis and interpretation of information of the 'employment markets' in the district (areas having a concentration of economic activity from where labour can generally be drawn), of the offices of the Central and State Governments, of local bodies, of quasi-government establishments. About the end of December, 1960, information from all the employers in the public and private sectors who employed five or more persons began to be collected under the scheme. The number of different categories of employers as appearing in the register of the employment exchange at the end of March, 1962, was as follows :

Public Sector	
Central Government	19
State Government	70
Quasi-government (Central)	3
Local Bodies	
(*a*) Municipalities	5
(*b*) Others	13
Private Sector	205

In the 110 establishments of the public sector there were 49,037 employees on the last day of the quarter ending March, 1962, in the 205 establishments of the private sector the number was 3,117.

Supply of Workers—During the quarter ending March, 1962, about 2,616 job seekers (including 63 women) were registered by the employment exchange for employment assistance, 841 (or 31.1 per cent) being new entrants to the labour market. The number of job seekers that remained available for employment was 3,688. An occupational analysis of the total job seekers for the quarter ended March, 1962, is given in the following statement :

Sphere	Number of persons	Percentage
Labour market ..	2,892	78·4
Unskilled jobs .	395	10·7
Skilled and semi-skilled jobs . ..	252	6·9
Clerical jobs .	84	2·3
Professional, technical, administrative, executive or managerial jobs	65	1·7
Total .	3,688	..

Among educated persons available for employment at the end of the aforesaid period, 559 were matriculates, 168 intermediates and 61 graduates.

Demand for Workers—Six hundred and eighty-eight vacancies (including 15 for women) were notified by employers during this quarter. The details of the vacancies notified by the different branches of the public sector and by private employers are given below :

Central Government Establishments ..	553
State Government Establishments .	116
Local bodies and quasi-government establishments	15
Private employers .	4
Total .	688

According to an industrial analysis, the number of vacancies notified by employers of both the private and public sectors is as follows :

Sphere	Number of vacancies	Percentage
Construction (of roads, etc.)	437	63.5
Different services in private/public sector .	234	34.0
Manufacturing	6	0.9
Transport, storage and communications .	6	0.9
Agriculture ..	4	0.6
Trade and commerce	1	0.1
Total	688	..

Placings in Employment—The total number of persons placed in employment by the employment exchange during the quarter ending March, 1961, was 382 (including 7 women). Analysed according to industries 241 (or 63.1 per cent) were placed in different services, 125 (or 32.7 per cent) in concerns connected with construction, 12 (or 3.2 per per cent) in manufacturing concerns, 2 (or 0.5 per cent) in concerns dealing with trade and commerce and a like number in those dealing with transport, storage and communications. On an occupational analysis, it was observed that 232 (or 60.7 per cent) were placed in unskilled jobs, 66 (or 17.3 per cent) in skilled and semi-skilled jobs, 45 (or 11.8 per cent) in professional or technical jobs and 39 (or 10.2 per cent) in clerical and related jobs. A further analysis revealed that 380 (or 99.5 per cent) found employment with employers in the public sector and the remaining 2 (or 0.5 per cent) with employers in the private sector.

Workers in Short and Surplus Supply

In both the private and the public sectors, for the quarter ending March, 1962, the following type of workers were in short supply; mechanical engineers, mechanics of vehicles and electricians belonging to Scheduled Castes, telephone mechanics, fitters (general), mechanics for diesel engines, and moulders. The following types of workers were found to be in surplus supply: clerical personnel (at the matriculate and intermediate levels) and unskilled workers (non-matriculates and illiterate persons).

Vocational Guidance—Since November, 1960, the employment exchange, Jhansi, has also been operating a vocational guidance scheme, the main objects of which are the providing of vocational guidance and employment counselling for youths and adults and their placement in different types of apprenticeship training schemes; following up and reviewing the progress of those guided; maintaining up to date information on occupational training facilities, educational courses and employment trends; and convening career conferences, etc. The work done till March, 1962 included the giving of individual guidance to 82 candidates, sending 179 persons to industrial training institutes at Kanpur (or Meerut) and assisting 1,673 candidates who sought individual information.

Employment Information and Assistance Bureau, Gursarai

This unit was started in December, 1961, as a part of the employment exchange, Jhansi, and some of its important functions are to keep the population of the development block in touch with the employment trends in the district, to report to the employment exchange, Jhansi, any shortage of manpower in the vicinity of the block, to facilitate recruitment for training in the craftsman training institutes and in rural training institute and to maintain an up to date information room with both verbal

and visual aids for a better understanding of the current local occupational pattern.

National Planning And Community Development

In 1937 the Congress government decided to improve the condition of the villages and its people in pursuance of which a rural development association was constituted, the members being some senior local officers of the district, its leading zamindars and other prominent persons connected with the rural areas. The object was the promotion of the economic, social and educational interests of the villagers by organising the community life of the villages. An inspector and a few circle organisers and *gram* organisers were appointed to implement the different schemes in the villages. *Gaon* panchayats and better living societies were also set up for this purpose. The rural development association gave grants-in-aid for the provision of drinking-water, the development of communications, education, etc., and exhibitions were also held under its auspices in which good specimens of agricultural produce (cereals, seeds, fruits, vegetables, etc.) and of village handicrafts were exhibited. Training to villagers was given in improved methods of agriculture, the bettering of live-stock and in the use of good seeds. In 1942 there were 13 rural development centres each consisting of 10 villages, 46 better living societies and a number of *gram sudhar* panchayats.

In 1947 the assistant registrar of co-operative societies was made secretary of the association, which was replaced by the district development association in the following year by which time there were 14 circle organisers, 11 *gram* organisers, 4 women teachers, 1 inspector and a clerk. Tree plantation and compost making were the two important functions of the association. During 1948 about 35,600 trees were planted and 3,377 compost pits dug without any government aid.

In 1951, when the First Five-year Plan was launched, the district development association was replaced by the district planning committee, which had a number of sub-committees for the preparation and co-ordinated execution of the schemes of the Plan. The district officer was the chairman and the district planning officer the secretary. The district planning committee had been replaced in 1958 by the Antarim Zila Parishad which also took over all the functions and activities of the district board.

The rural development programmes took a leap forward when the community development programme was launched in 1952 under which the development blocks of Moth, Gursarai and Mauranipur were started with a group of trained functionaries known as assistant project officers and village level workers. Their work was supervised by the deputy project

executive officers and the district planning officer. This was the beginning of the multipurpose community development programme which followed. The evolution of a development block originally covered four stages—shadow, national extension service, intensive development and post-intensive development. The last three stages were abolished on April 1, 1958 and were replaced by stage I and stage II, the period of their operation being five years each. Before entering stage I, each development block has to put in a year of pre-extension activities which are confined to the field of agriculture and the block is then said to be in the pre-extension stage. Blocks in the shadow stage do not undertake any Plan activities.

The district has been divided into 14 development blocks with due regard to tahsil boundaries. Each block has a population ranging from 47,293 to 73,525 and covers 56 to 94 *gaon sabhas*. The following statement gives some of the details of each development block as on December 1, 1962:

Tahsil	Block	Date of conversion into active block	Present stage	No. of villages	Number of *gaon sabhas*	Population as in the census of 1961
Garautha	Bamoi	1-10-60	I	115	68	65,320
Do	Gursarai	1-4-53	II	121	73	62,600
Jhansi	Babina	1-4-58	I	93	68	60,282
Do	Baragoan	1-4-60	I	87	60	57,820
Lalitpur	Birdha	1-4-62	Pre-extension	159	80	62,799
Do	Jakhaura	28-1-55	II	149	94	73,525
Do	Talbehat	1-o-56	II	104	63	60,081
Mehroni	Bar	1-4-61	I	93	60	52,416
Do	Mandaura	1-10-62	Pre-extension	139	56	47,293
Do	Mehroni	1-4-56	I	112	64	52,416
Mauranipur	Bangra	1-10-61	Pre-extension	88	60	59,335
Do	Mauranipur	4-5-53	II	88	64	59,351
Moth	Chirgaon	2-10-54	II	120	66	52,872
Do	Moth	2-10-52	II	149	73	62,957

At the development block level there is a block development committee comprising the elected *pradhans* of the *gaon sabhas*, with a non-official member as chairman who is elected by the *pradhans* from among

themselves, the secretary being the block development officer who is in overall charge of work in the block. The main function of the committee is to implement the Plan schemes for the development of the block. It also sanctions grants-in-aid and loans for the projects relating to public health, agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, education, communications, water supply, etc.

The block is divided into circles with a village level worker posted in each. To supervise, help and guide the work of the village level workers there are assistant development officers, each being a specialist in one of the subjects mentioned above. In addition to the village level workers there are co-operative supervisors, panchayat secretaries, stockmen and certain other officials of the development department who, put together, constitute the block team.

A brief resume of the Plan activities of the different departments has been given in the relevant chapters of this volume. The following is, therefore, confined to giving an account of the work done by the departments of information, the panchayat raj and the Prantiya Rakshak Dal.

Information Department

The activities of the information department are carried out through the information centres one each at Jhansi, Lalitpur and Mauranipur. That at Jhansi was established in 1955 to carry out the activities that were being performed by the district information office since 1947. The main activities of the centre are the giving of publicity to various schemes of Five-year Plans and inspiring the people to lend their whole-hearted support and co-operation to make the plans a success. Newspapers, periodicals, magazines and other literature on the subject of planning and development are placed in the centre for the use of the public. It has about 450 books in its library. Under the community listening programme 33 and 189 community listening sets were distributed during the First and Second Five-year Plan periods respectively when about a hundred fairs were also organised. Film shows are also organised at the information centres and in the development blocks. The information centres of Lalitpur and Mauranipur are run on the same pattern.

Prantiya Rakshak Dal

The field of activity of the Prantiya Rakshak Dal concerns village defence and development and socio-cultural programmes. The work is done voluntarily by an honorary staff which comprises 105 *halqa sardars* (circle leaders), 946 group leaders, 1,773 section leaders and 19,181 *rakshaks* (guards). The activities are planned and supervised by a district organiser and development block organiser who are paid workers. During the First and Second Plan periods the district unit constructed 50

parks, established 15 *vyayam shalas* (physical training centres) and organised 205 youth clubs. During 1961-62 nearly 200 persons were trained in the use of arms, 18 development camps, 70 wrestling bouts, and 106 sport meets were organised and 948 persons participated in different development programmes.

Panchayat Raj Department

The work done by the panchayats during the First and Second Five-year Plan periods is given in the statement below:

Activity	Work done (number/length/amount)	
	First Five-year Plan	Second Five-year Plan
Amount collected as panchayat tax	Rs. 4,05,714	Rs.10,94,286
Culverts constructed	5	22
Drinking-water wells constructed or repaired	211	611
Kerosene oil lamp-posts erected	2,783	329
Metalled and unmetalled roads repaired	159 miles, 320 yards	68 miles. 1,440 yards
Metalled roads constructed	24 miles, 194 yards	1 mile, 1,556 yards
Unmetalled roads constructed	54 miles, 1,606 yards	218 miles, 154 yards
Panchayat *ghars* (houses/schools) constructed	20	202

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The district of Jhansi forms part of the Jhansi Division which is one of the eleven administrative areas into which the State of Uttar Pradesh is divided. A commissioner holds charge of the Division and his headquarters is in Jhansi city. He is the link between the districts under him and the government and is responsible for the orderly administration as well as the planned development of these districts.

District Subdivisions

For purposes of general and revenue administration the district of Jhansi has been divided into three subdivisions—Jhansi-Moth, Mau-Garautha and Lalitpur-Mehroni, each of which comprises two tahsils. The first is made up of the tahsils of Jhansi and Moth, each covering one pargana, which bears the same name as the tahsil. The second is composed of the two tahsils of Mauranipur and Garautha, the former consisting of the pargana of Mauranipur and the latter that of Garautha. The third subdivision—also consists of two tahsils—that of Lalitpur which comprises the four parganas of Bala Behat, Bansi, Lalitpur and Talbehat and that of Mehroni which is made up of the parganas of Banpur, Mandaura and Mehroni.

District Staff

The district is in the charge of the district officer who is designated collector and district magistrate. He holds a key post and is the pivot of district administrative machinery. He is the highest authority in the district as regards the maintenance of law and order in the carrying out of which he is assisted by the police. The judicial powers conferred on him as district magistrate have been delegated to an additional district magistrate (judicial). As collector his most important duties are to collect government revenue and other dues recoverable as arrears of land revenue, to maintain the land records of the district and to assist the public in times of natural calamities such as drought, floods, etc., in performing which he is assisted by the revenue staff. He is responsible for the due accounting of all moneys received in and paid by the treasury and for the submission of returns to government.

He is also responsible for the execution of the schemes of planning and development in the district, in which sphere his main function is the co-ordination of the activities of the different nation-building departments and is the president of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board.

The district officer has under him three subdivisional officers with whose help he runs the administration, each holding charge of a sub-division. Each tahsil is in the charge of a resident tahsildar (who is assisted by *naib* tahsildars) and each pargana of a tahsil is subdivided into *lekhpal* circles for the convenience of revenue administration.

The following statement furnishes the designations and gives the number of officers working under the district officer :

Designation	Permanent	Temporary	Total
Additional District Magistrate (Judicial)	..	1	1
City Magistrate	1	..	1
Deputy Collectors and Assistant Collectors in charge of sub-divisions	3	..	3
Deputy Collector (Probationary)	..	1	1
Extra Magistrate	1	..	1
Tresasury Officer	1	..	1
Tahsildars (one in each tahsil)	6	..	6
Collection Officer District Land Reforms Officer Land Records Officer	Powers delegated to sub-divisional officers.		
Judicial Officers	..	4	4
Special Railway Magistrate	..	1	1
District Planning Officer	..	1	1
District Supply Officer	..	1	1

The judiciary of the district is the second important pillar that supports the structure of the administration. The highest judicial authority in the district is the district and sessions judge. As district judge his is the highest civil court in which appeals lie against the decisions of the civil judges in respect of cases up to the value of Rs 10,000 as well as appeals from the courts of munsifs. As sessions judge his is the highest criminal court in the district, which hears appeals against the decisions of magistrates. Appeals against the orders of the district and sessions judge lie with the high court at Allahabad.

There are two honorary special magistrates in the district, one exercising first class powers, the other having second class powers. There is also a bench of honorary magistrates, two possessing second class powers and one exercising third class powers.

The police force, which maintains law and order in the district, is headed by the superintendent of police who is assisted by three deputy superintendents of police. For purposes of police administration the rural part of the district has been divided into three circles, the city forming the fourth. Each of the circles of the rural area is under the charge of a deputy superintendent of police but the superintendent of police is in charge of the city circle. Each circle is divided into *thanas* (police-stations), each of which is in the charge of a subinspector who is assisted by a second officer, head constables and several constables. There are twenty-nine *thanas* in the district of Jhansi.

Other District-level Officers

A list of the other officers at the district level, who are administratively under the control of their own heads of departments but have their offices in Jhansi, is given below:

Assistant District Panchayat Raj Officer
Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies
Civil Surgeon
District Agriculture Officer
District Employment Officer
District Industries Officer
District Information Officer
District Inspector of Schools
Distirct Live-stock Officer
District Medical Officer of Health
District Soil Conservation Officer
Executive Engineer, Irrigation Saprar Division
Executive Engineer, Irrigation Bhander Canal
Executive Engineer, Irrigation Jhansi Division, Betwa Canal
Executive Engineer, Investigation and Planning Division
Executive Engineer, Matatila Hydel Division
Executive Engineer, Public Works Department
Fisheries Officer
Jailor, District Jail
Probation Officer
Sales Tax Officer

Officers of Government at the Regional Level

There are several officers of the State level who have their headquarters in the district. A list of these officers is given below:

Assistant Development Commissioner.

Assistant Director of Agriculture
Assistant Excise Commissioner
Assistant Regional Transport Officer
Commissioner, Jhansi Division
Deputy Regional Food Controller
Deputy Regional Marketing Officer
Director, Regional Social Welfare (Women)
Superintending Engineer, Irrigation, Circle IV

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Ministry of Finance

Income-tax Department—The Jhansi circle of income-tax is comprised of the district of Jhansi and is under the charge of an income-tax officer who is assisted by an inspector. The inspector conducts outdoor survey enquiries and assists the income-tax officer in the work of assessment. Appeals arising against the assessments made by the income-tax officer, Jhansi circle, lie with the appellate assistant commissioner of income-tax, range III, Kanpur.

Central Excise Department—The Superintendent of Central Excise (with headquarters at Jhansi), exercises power over the districts of Jhansi, Jalaun, Banda and Hamirpur. Under him are a deputy superintendent and two preventive intelligence officers. The circle is one of the thirty-two circles of excise of the State which have their headquarters at Allahabad under the collector of central excise. For purposes of assessment the Jhansi circle has been divided into ten ranges, each being in the charge of an inspector. The circle superintendent of Jhansi deals with the following commodities: tobacco, matches, *khandsari* sugar, vegetable non-essential oil, paper, wireless receiving sets and patent medicines.

National Savings Organisation—The object of this organisation is the circumvention of inflation and the inculcation of the habit of thrift among the masses primarily by encouraging the investment of savings, however small. Before October, 1958, the district was under the jurisdiction of the assistant national savings officer, Kanpur, when a separate officer was appointed for the Jhansi Division, with headquarters at Jhansi, the designation now being assistant regional director, national savings. In the district there are two district organisers to look after the work relating to this scheme.

Ministry of Transport and Communications

Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department—Jhansi falls within the Bundelkhand postal division which is under the charge of a superintendent of post-offices (with headquarters at Jhansi). For administrative

convenience the Bundelkhand postal division has been divided into five subdivisions of which the two subdivisions of Jhansi North and Jhansi South cover the district of Jhansi, each being under the charge of an inspector of post-offices with headquarters at Jhansi.

The telegraph and telephone services in the district (excluding the tahsils of Lalitpur and Mehroni and a portion of tahsil Jhansi which is under the jurisdiction of the divisional engineer telegraphs, Jabalpur, central circle) are under the charge of a subdivisional officer telegraphs, Jhansi.

Ministry of Railways

Railways—The Divisional Superintendent who is the administrative head for the Central railway has his headquarters at Jhansi. The jurisdiction of the divisional superintendent extends from Faridabad to Itarsi (but excludes Itarsi), Jhansi to Kanpur (but excludes Kanpur), Jhansi to Manikpur (but excludes Manikpur), Banda to Kanpur (but excludes Kanpur) and includes the former Dholpur and Gwalior (N. G.) State railways. He is assisted by various divisional officers who are the divisional operating superintendent (movement), the divisional operating superintendent (general), the divisional mechanical engineer (power), the divisional mechanical engineer (carriage and wagon), the divisional electrical engineer, the divisional signal and tele-cum-engineer, the divisional engineer (civil), the divisional accounts officer, the divisional personnel officer and the district medical officer. The divisional officers function as technical advisers to the divisional superintendent in their respective spheres and also deal with technical matters. The divisional superintendent has the overall responsibility for maintaining co-ordination between the different branches under his control.

Ministry of Defence

Army—Jhansi was the headquarters of a brigade forming part of the fifth Mhow division in 1909. At that time the force within the cantonments comprised one battalion of British and three of Indian infantry with one regiment of Indian cavalry. In addition two batteries of artillery, usually of the howitzer class, with an ammunition column and two half troops of army transport bullocks were stationed there. Jhansi was also the headquarters of the second G. I. P. railway volunteers, and supported a detachment of the Kanpur Volunteer Rifles in 1909.

At present Jhansi is the headquarters of the I Armoured Division under a general officer commanding. The headquarters of the brigade, under a brigadier-commander, is at Babina in tahsil Jhansi.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Land Revenue Administration

Fiscal History

The area covered by the district enjoyed organised government from very early times. It was part of a *bhukti* (province) under the Guptas and also under the Pratiharas. From the ninth to the thirteenth century the region was under the Chandellas when administrative units roughly corresponding to modern districts were designated *vishyas* or *mandalas*. They were subdivided into *pattalas* which were more or less like parganas. There were also groups of villages—one known as *ashtadashaka* (comprising eighteen villages), another as *dvadashaka* (comprising twelve villages) and still another as *panchela* (comprising five villages), the smallest administrative unit being a *grama* or village. The chief sources of revenue under the Chandellas were *kara* (taxes in general), *bhaga* (comprising the ruler's share of dues on land, trees, drugs, cattle, etc.), *shulka* (tolls or custom duties levied on merchandise imported into or exported from the kingdom or the district), *hiranya* (probably the rights of the state in mines of precious metals and precious stones) and *bhoga* (royal rights over treasure trove, future profits, etc.). *Danda* (fines) and *daya* (escheat of property of persons dying without heirs) also constituted sources of state income. It seems that the government claimed some sort of rights in agricultural and forest produce and mineral products particularly sugar-cane, cotton, hemp, flowers, mango, *madhuk*, sal, iron-ore, etc., and also in animals and birds not privately owned. The land revenue usually ranged from a sixth to a third share of the produce.

From about the beginning of the fourteenth century onwards the district was generally under the Bundelas, parts also often being under the Muslim sultans. About the second half of the first quarter of the sixteenth century, Rudra Pratap annexed a portion of Ibrahim Lodi's territory which yielded a revenue of one and a quarter crores, a part of this tract probably including parts of the district of Jhansi. During Akbar's reign, the northern portion of the district was in the sirkar of Erich (in the subah of Agra) which paid a revenue of 29,22,436 dams. The bulk of the tahsil of Lalitpur apparently belonged to the sirkar of Chanderi (in the subah of Malwa) and the extreme southern part (comprising the pargana of Balabehat) was included in the sirkar of Raisin.

Under the Bundelas and the Marathas the villages were usually granted to the near relations of the ruling family or to its loyal followers

in consideration of their services or to those chiefs who furnished fighting forces when they were called upon to do so. Such villages were held either free of revenue or on an *ubari jama* (an abatement of the full demand of revenue), the grantees being left to make their own arrangements for the collection of their dues with the headman and the cultivators of the village concerned. Sometimes some villages not so granted were farmed out to the resident headman or to outsiders for a year or longer. In other villages which were neither farmed out nor given in jagir, the principle on which the revenue was collected was that the government realised the rent as proprietor and bore the cost of management and collection, the *mehteys* (village headman) being entrusted with this work and being remunerated either in cash or by grant of land. The Marathas introduced other methods as well, the most common being the *dekha-par-ke* system under which the revenue demand was fixed at the commencement of the year. Sometimes a *patta* (or lease) for the whole demand of a village was given to the headman and sometimes *pattas* were given through headman in the name of the state as landlord to cultivators individually. In the former case the headman themselves became responsible for the payment of the demand to the state and could issue *pattas* to the cultivators. Under the mode known as *kutchee tahseel* the state entrusted the management of the lands and the collection of rents to the headman of the village or to an official known as *mutsaddi* and the *pattas* at certain rates or for the payment of a fixed sum for a holding (comprising fields of different qualities) were given to the cultivators. The headmen were given land rent-free or were allowed to deduct a fixed sum annually, from the rents for their services. Sometimes the demand was fixed after an appraisement either at the close of each season or at the end of the year.

In 1839 the management of the state of Jhansi (which belonged to Raja Gangadhar Rao and included a major part of the present district) was temporarily taken over by the British and the administration was placed directly under military officers who made summary Settlements with the people. Four years later it was restored to the raja, except for a few lands yielding an annual revenue of Rs 2,27,459, the amount being set aside for the maintenance of a British force in the area. In 1844 Maharaja Sindhia assigned a large piece of territory including pargana Bhander of this district to the British (for the upkeep of a force maintained by them in the Gwalior state), summary Settlements also being made in this area by the military officers administering it. In 1853 Gangadhar Rao died and as he left no child his state comprising 696 villages which covered what were then the parganas of Jhansi, Pachor, Karahra, Mau, Bijaigarh and Pandwaha, lapsed to the British. In the next year the district of Jhansi was constituted being made up of 1,220 villages comprising the lapsed territory together with the parganas of Moth (which included the *taluqa* of Chirgaon) and Garautha (which

included sixty-one villages of Gursarai estate). A deputy superintendent was placed in charge of the administration of this new district which thus contained nine parganas in all (including that of Bhander). This district and those of Jalaun and Chanderi were now constituted into the *Jhansi superintendency* under a superintendent having the powers of a commissioner, and each district being under a deputy superintendent with the powers of a collector. In 1856 pargana Bijaigarh was abolished, its villages being divided between parganas Pandwaha and Garautha. In 1858 the superintendency was reconstituted to form a division with the addition of a fourth district—that of Hamirpur under a commissioner, the designation of deputy superintendents being changed to deputy commissioners. In 1861 parganas Pachor and Karahra were transferred to the Gwalior State the six remaining parganas being divided to form the tahsils of Jhansi, Moth, Garautha, Pandwala and Mau, pargana Bhander being included in Jhansi tahsil. In 1866 tahsil Pandwaha was abolished and its villages were distributed between tahsils Mau and Garautha. The Lalitpur subdivision as it is today, was formed in stages, the first being that when certain territories in the eastern part of this area came under British control and were made into the tahsils of Banpur and Mandaura; the next being that when in 1861 the western part was formed into a tahsil—that of Lalitpur comprising the parganas of Lalitpur, Talbehat, Bansi and Balabehat; and the last when tahsils Banpur and Mandaura were amalgamated in 1866 to form a new tahsil—that of Mehroni comprising the parganas of Mehroni, Banpur and Mandaura. In 1891, the subdivision of Lalitpur became a part of the district and in the same year the district was placed under the jurisdiction of the Allahabad division and Jhansi division ceased to exist, but with effect from November 1, 1911, a new division under a separate commissioner was created which consisted of the four districts of Jhansi, Jalaun, Banda and Hamirpur. In 1949 the office of the commissioner, Jhansi division, was amalgamated with the office of the commissioner, Allahabad division, but the former was again separated and shifted to Jhansi in 1954.

First Regular Settlement of Parganas Moth, Garautha and Bhander

The first three quinquennial summary Settlement of each of the parganas of Moth, Garautha and Bhander were made in 1841, 1846 and 1851 when these parganas were a part of district Jalaun, their boundaries having been marked off as early as 1839-40 but the records are not available having been destroyed during the freedom struggle of 1857. By 1853 these parganas, except twenty-six villages belonging to the *taluqa* of Chirgaon, had been surveyed (when they were in district Jalaun), the revenue demand at the summary Settlement of 1851 having been Rs 4,39,418 for 375 villages. In 1854 these parganas were transferred to district Jhansi and the preparation of records and data for assessments were also

completed, the revenue demand for these 375 villages being Rs 3,17,201 which was a reduction of about 28 per cent on the summary demand of 1851.

Summary and Regular Settlements of Lapsed Parganas

In 1854 preliminary operations for undertaking the regular Settlement commenced with the survey of the parganas that had lapsed to the British in 1853 (except of seventeen villages) but pending the preparation of the records, a summary Settlement was made which commenced from July 1, 1856. The assessment in respect of the regular Settlement appears to have been based on produce-rates, which were arrived at by calculating the average produce, the cost of cultivation and the profit on each class of soil, such rates being compared with actual revenue rates paid in the adjoining districts of Bundelkhand. Circles were formed of similar villages and from the average rates so obtained, sets of rent rates were derived for each village. These parganas were assessed to a demand of Rs 2,47,890 on 306 villages. The work had to be interrupted for about a year because of the outbreak of the freedom struggle and was recommenced in 1858 Those records that were available were recovered from the *patwaris* and parganas of which the records had been lost were resurveyed Survey work was also undertaken in the parganas of Mau and Pandwaha and the latter was assessed in 1861 at Rs 73,172 for 79 villages, pargana Mau being assessed at Rs 83,913 in the following year for 117 villages, the assessment being based on average rent rates which were calculated by classifying the villages into four classes on the basis of the difference in the quality of the land. By March, 1861, the assessments of 119 villages in pargana Jhansi had also been completed, the revenue demand being fixed at Rs 47,157. For purposes of assessment, the villages in this pargana were divided into two classes, those with much good land, *mar* (black in colour and full of fissures) and *kabar* (a black soil of lighter colour and less productive than *mar*) and those having much *rakar* (a reddish stony soil). The total demand for the three parganas (originally summarily settled) amounted to Rs 2,01,512 which was a reduction of about 18 per cent on the previous demand.

The work relating to the preparation of *khasras* (the field-books), *khataunis* (registers containing records of rights) and *khewats* (annual registers), and the assessment of several *muafi* (rent-free) and resumed *muafi* villages in different parts of the district was completed by the beginning of 1867, the demand of revenue in the district in that year being Rs 4,81,574 which included the *jama* (revenue) of Rs 22,500 on the Gursarai estate which was held under *ubari* rights (the right to hold a village on payment of a quit-rent to government).

The Settlement was made for a period of twenty years and was to expire on June 30, 1884, but was extended up to June 30, 1892 due to

the devastation of the district by a famine in 1868-69 which was followed by seasons of excessive rains, resulting in the springing up of kans in fallow areas. It was reported that in 1872, the area covered by kans in the district was about 40,000 acres. Arrears amounting to Rs 68,498 had to be remitted in 1879 and 1881 and the gross demand had to be reduced from Rs 4,73,606 in 1872 to Rs 1,36,962 in 1885.

Summary Settlement in District Lalitpur—The Summary Settlements in the district of Lalitpur in respect of the parganas of Lalitpur, Talbehat, Bansi, Balabehat and Mehroni were carried out in the years 1843-44, 1848-49, and 1853-54, the demand of revenue being fixed at Rs 97,758, Rs 1,07,068 nd Rs 96,949 respectively. A survey, however, had begun in 1853 but was suspended due to the freedom struggle of 1857. The work recommenced in 1859 and the parganas of Mandaura and Banpur were summarily assessed and a revised demand of revenue was fixed for a few impoverished estates, the basis being the recorded rental. In 1860-61 the revenue demand including the demand on *ubari* and resumed *muafi* estates was Rs 1,67,193.

First Regular Settlement in District Lalitpur—The survey in district Lalitpur was completed in 1862, the parganas of Talbehat and Lalitpur (except thirty-three villages) being assessed by 1865 and the remaining parganas by 1869. The classification of soils as *moti* (rich black soil sometimes mixed with red soil), *dumat* (consisting of particles of light red soil and black soil) and *patri* (a kind of stony soil) was made the basis of assessment. Average rates for each type of soil were determined by calculating the value of the produce per acre, a classification of villages being made on the basis of population and the nature of the soil, etc., of each village. The average rate per acre for *moti* ranged from two and a half rupees to twelve annas, for *dumat* from two rupees to eight annas and for *patri* from a rupee to four annas The Settlement was made for a period of twenty years (up to June 30, 1888), the revenue demand, including the demand on *ubari* and resumed *muafi* estates, being fixed at Rs 1,47,802.

Settlement of District Jhansi (excluding Lalitpur Subdivision)—The cadastral survey of this area commenced in 1887 though the district, was declared to be under Settlement as late as October, 1888, the detailed survey beginning about two months later. The operations closed on January 31, 1893. As the district of Lalitpur did not become a sub-division of district Jhansi till 1888, it was not included in these operations nor were the estates of Gursarai and Kakarwai which were held on special tenure known as *ubari*. The soils were classified as *mar* (soil black in colour, the land occupied by which was full of fissures), *kabar* (a black soil of a lighter colour and less productive than *mar*), *parua* (a soft soil of a yellowish-brown colour being a mixture of clay and sand) and *rakar* (a reddish stony soil) further subdivided into *moti*

(good) and *patri* (inferior). In addition a further type of soil — *tari* (in the neighbourhood of rivers and tanks) was also recognised in tahsil Jhansi. All the land was divided into three types of tracts according to the classification of the soil — black-soil (*mar* and *kabar*) tracts, *parua* tracts and *rakar* tracts, the villages being grouped into assessment circles (within these tracts) based on their rental incidences, consideration also being paid to certain other advantages. For selecting standard circle rates, the rates prevailing in the villages were checked with the actual rents of holdings of uniform soil and villages where rents were paid in lump were analysed. Finally a standard rate, which was found in the most important and representative villages, was accepted. As the standards of measurement in the district differed from place to place, the rate calculated for a unit of measurement in a particular place was converted into a rate per acre. The revenue demand fixed (excluding the demand on revenue free and *ubari* estates) was Rs 5,16,132, being an increase of 17 per cent on the former demand but as Rs 23,890 was also derived from revenue free tenures, the actual enhancement in revenue was 12 per cent.

Settlement of Lalitpur Subdivision—The Settlement made in 1868 for a term of twenty years, was extended for another ten years for practically the same reasons for which it had been extended in the rest of the district from June 30, 1881, to June 30, 1892, the cadastral survey commencing from 1895-97. The villages were grouped into circles according to topographical divisions, standard rates being formed for each class of soil, the soils being classified as *moti*, *patri*, *tari* and *dumat*. The tenant's cash rental of the year of record was generally accepted as a basis for the assessment, except in cases in which *pahi* cultivation (cultivation by non-resident tenants) or excessive fluctuating cultivation rendered an average tenant's cash rental demand safer and the assumption area of the year of verification was valued at circle rates or at modified circle rates. A valuation of *naugir* (newly cultivated land which was exempted from paying rent for the first year) in assumption was subtracted from a valuation of the whole cultivated assumption area and in addition, allowances for land lying fallow were made in a few villages. A few depreciated villages, in the tracts having black soil, were classified into three categories. The villages (numbering 562) which had not suffered from quasi-permanent deterioration were assessed on the figures of the year of record; 207 villages which had suffered from quasi-permanent deterioration were summarily settled for five years on the estimated assets of 1305 *Fasli* (1897-98), a normal demand being fixed and a revised demand left to be realised in 1311 *Fasli* (1903-04), based on the figures of 1310 *Fasli* (1902-03); on the remaining eight villages the demand of revenue was based on the average assets of the years which were considered to represent the normal state of the villages, the full demand to come into operation after three years.

1896-97 was a year of famine and after this kans became rampant causing the crop to suffer. In 1901-02 the revenue demand was reduced from Rs 5,38,816 to Rs 4,49,308 in the district, excluding the Lalitpur subdivision in which it was reduced to Rs 1,62,791 in 1903. A system of fluctuating assessments in the district was now introduced under which the revenue was to be adjusted quinquennially on the basis of the rise or fall exceeding 10 per cent in the area of established cultivation (land of not less than three years continuous cultivation, a break of a year in cultivation not being taken into consideration) at any time in case of a fall of over 15 per cent, the income derived from uncultivated land unless assessable as *sayar*[1] to be excluded.

Revision of 1903-06—No detailed survey was made for this revision and the assessments were based on the classification of soil and the circles determined upon the Settlements of 1893 and 1899, the rents being levied on the land held according to the village records of 1902-03. A deduction of Rs 47,247 (of which Rs 11,000 was assessed as *sayar* income) or 5.36 per cent was made from the recorded rental on account of 1,16,252 acres of fallow land in cash-rented holdings. Rental of that of the established cultivation and the *nautor* was determined as follows. For the areas that were rented on *thanka* (lump rent) system, two sets of rates, one for *tareta* (irrigated and improved land having good soil usually dark in colour) and one for *har* (land in its natural condition not improved by irrigation, etc.) were worked out and the rental of the established cultivation was then arrived at by deducting the valuation of *har* lands from the rent of entire cultivated area. The recorded area of established cultivation in Jhansi (excluding the Lalitpur subdivision) was 3,10,629 acres and that of *nautor* 1,10,834 acres, the values being Rs 8,71,418 and Rs 1,08,554 respectively. The net assets of both these types of cultivation were computed at Rs 9,39,679 on which a demand of Rs 4,51,121 was assessed. In Lalitpur the established and *nautor* cultivations were 1,27,325 acres and 1,73,266 acres respectively which were valued at Rs 2,41,180 and Rs 1,07,260 respectively, the net assets amounting to Rs 2,41,180 on which the demand was fixed at Rs 1,61,400. Excluding Gursarai and Kakarwai, the decrease in the revenue over the assessed revenue of 1893 in Jhansi amounted to Rs 1,34,594 and that in Lalitpur over the assessed revenue of 1899 to Rs 40,052, over 50 per cent of the total decrease of Rs 1,74,646 being due to differences in methods of assessment and 38 per cent to loss in assets owing to a fall in rents. The total cost of the revision was Rs 1,10,073. This assessment remained in force till 1937 when the Congress party took up the reins of government. The United Provinces Tenancy Act, 1939 (U. P. Act No. XVII

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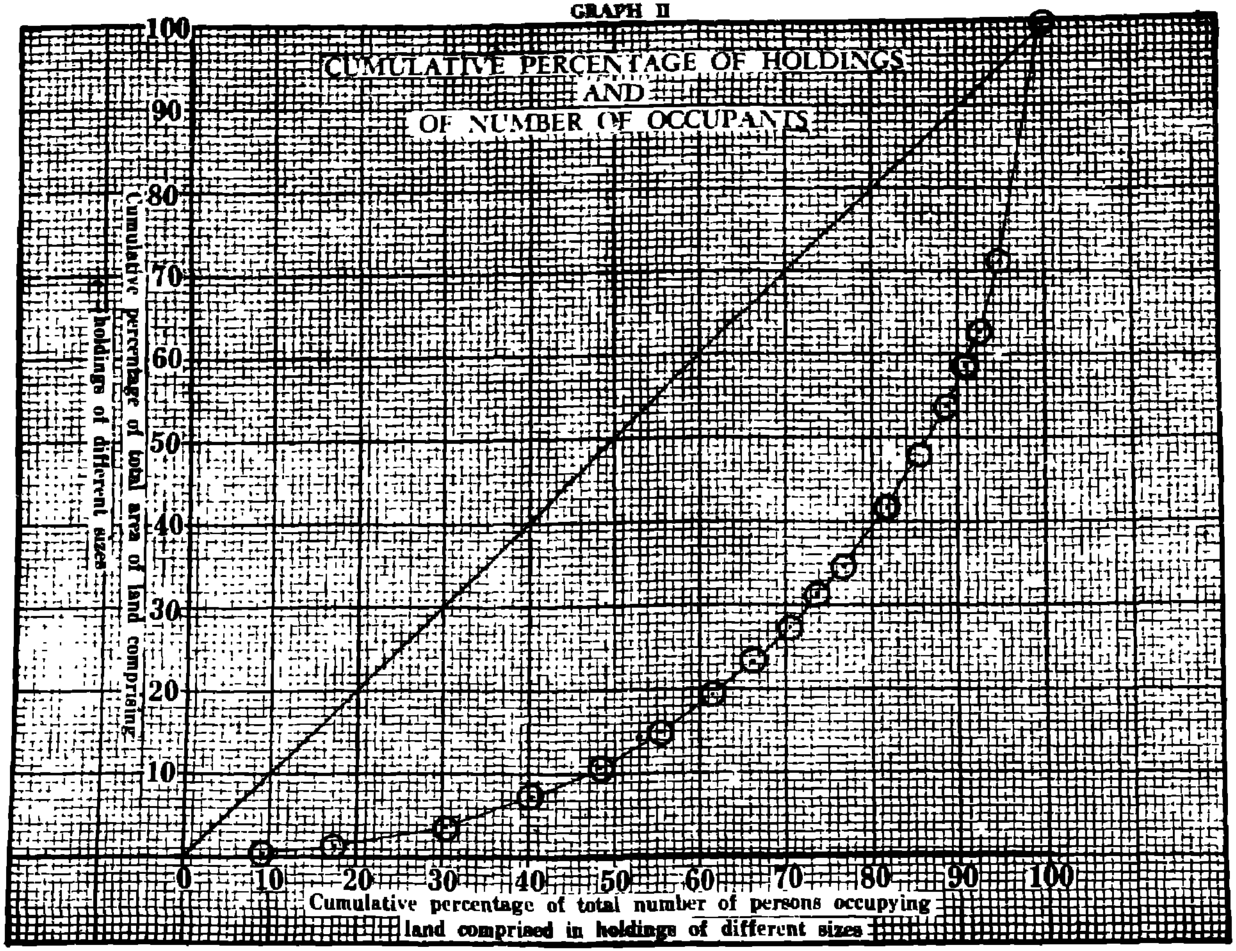
[1] *Sayar*—The average receipts derived from natural products such as fruit or fish (but excluding stone and *kankar* quarries and the fruit of groves of timber trees) were added to the rental of the culvitated area at the time of the Settlement and are taken into consideration in assessing the land revenue demands.

of 1939) was passed and was enforced in the district. As a result all statutory tenants and certain non-occupancy tenants acquired hereditary rights, restrictions were imposed on the ejectment of tenants, rent-rates were fixed, forced labour and *nazrana* (premium) were prohibited and landlords were barred from further acquisition of *sir*.

Third Regular Settlement, 1947—The Settlement was started in September, 1939, and continued up to June 1, 1945, the report being published in 1947. For the purposes of assessment the soils of the district were divided into the following main classes — black soil tracts, red soil tracts, light soil tracts, reverain tracts, and the *pathar* (stone) tracts. The soils were classified as *kachhiana* (heavily manured and irrigated patches of land near villages), *goenda* (land immediately adjoining inhabited sites enjoying special facilities of manuring, etc.), *tari* (black, rich and silt like deposit in the beds of tanks growing either two crops or one excellent *rabi* crop), *mar* (of black colour, land composed of such soil being full of fissures), *tareta* (good soil, usually dark in colour found in depressions and small valleys), *kabar* (a soil, browner, harder than *mar* and tending to produce clods in the land), *kabar-parua* (containing an admixture of *parua* and *kabar*), *parua* (yellowish light loam), *dumat* (darkish soil with an admixture of poor *moti*), *rankar* (red gritty soil), *kachhar* (brown silt-like soil, usually near the banks of rivers), *sonra* (good *moti* or *dumat*), *bareja* (for pan cultivation in the village of Pali in tahsil Lalitpur) and *falez* (in tahsil Mauranipur for melon cultivation in the beds of the rivers when dry, the soil being almost pure sand). Assessment circles were formed which were based on the topography of the district and the rent-rates for the circles for each class of soil were evolved by selecting soil proportions and then by calculating unit values. Owing to the practice of lump-renting whereby a tenant could possess several types of such soils on a fixed rent, the rental value of the different soils was difficult to arrive at. Two sets of data were obtained before the rent of each type of soil was arrived at : the proportionate rental value a given type of soil bore to another was determined in terms of annas after a circle had been inspected and the actual rate of rent already obtained in resepct of holdings constituting only one type of soil were taken into consideration. The areas and rents of all the holdings in each village were classified tenure-wise (exproprietary, occupancy and hereditary including non-occupancy). For each tenure unit-values were then selected from which standard unit values were found. The total cost of the Settlement was Rs 7,38,899, of which Rs 3,17,561 was spent on record operations and Rs 4,21,338 on the work of assessment, the cost working out to Rs 93 per square mile for the former and to Rs 123 per square mile for the latter.

In 1950 the state of Samthar was merged in Uttar Pradesh and became a part of the district of Jhansi. A settlement had been made in 1895 in this principality where all the land was *khalsa* (crown land),

GRAPH II


CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF HOLDINGS
AND
OF NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
Cumulative percentage of total area of land comprising
holdings of different sizes
Cumulative percentage of total number of persons occupying
land comprised in holdings of different sizes

being farmed out to *ijaradars* (holders of estates in farm) who were responsible for paying the revenue direct to the ruler in cash. The rent-rates were from Rs 4 to Rs 2-8-0 for *mar*, from Rs 2-8-0 to Rs 1-8-0 for *kabar*, from Rs 1-8-0 to a rupee for *parua* and from a rupee to four annas for *rankar*, the rent generally being paid in cash to the *ijaradars* by the cultivators. After the famine of 1897 a year's revenue was remitted and cesses were realised in eight instalments. The demand of revenue was Rs 1,49,000 every year from 1901 to 1904, it decreased to Rs 1,00,000 in 1905 and increased to Rs 4,00,000 in 1907.

According to the data collected by the U. P. Zamindari abolition committee there were 1,57,401 persons cultivating or otherwise occupying land and the total number of holdings covered an area of 11,85,333 acres. The average size of a holding was 7 52 acres but the land was most unevenly distributed. The number of persons cultivating or otherwise occupying land and the total area of land comprising in holdings of different sizes as on June 30, 1915 (1352 *Fasli*) are given below:

Size of holding (in acres)	Total number of persons	Percentage of number of persons as compared with grand total of column 2	Cumulative percentage of column 3	Total area (in acres)	Percentage of total area as compared with grand total of column 5	Cumulative percentage of column 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not exceeding .5 ..	14,473	9.1	9.1	4,569	.4	.4
Exceeding .5 but not 1 ..	13,002	8.3	17.4	9,924	.8	1.2
Exceeding 1 but not 2 ..	20,587	13.1	30.5	31,116	2.6	3.8
Exceeding 2 but not 3 ..	16,135	10.2	40.7	40,600	3.4	7.2
Exceeding 3 but not 4 ..	12,778	8.1	48.8	43,673	4.7	10.9
Exceeding 4 but not 5 ..	10,793	6.9	55.7	48,777	4.1	15.0
Exceeding 5 but not 6 ..	8,903	5.7	61.4	48,407	4.1	19.1
Exceeding 6 but not 7 ..	7,773	4.9	66.3	49,616	4.2	23.3
Exceeding 7 but not 8 ..	6,395	4.1	70.4	47,506	4.0	27.3
Exceeding 8 but not 9 ..	5,628	3.5	73.9	47,003	3.9	31.2
Exceeding 9 but not 10 ..	4,752	3.0	76.9	44,653	3.7	34.9
Exceeding 10 but not 12 ..	7,334	4.7	81.6	80,245	6.8	41.7
Exceeding 12 but not 14 ..	5,833	3.7	85.3	74,965	6.3	48.0
Exceeding 14 but not 16 ..	4,426	2.9	88.2	66,474	5.8	53.8
Exceeding 16 but not 18 ..	3,551	2.3	90.5	59,443	5.1	58.9
Exceeding 18 but not 20 ..	2,550	1.6	92.1	48,222	4.0	62.9
Exceeding 20 but not 25 ..	4,309	2.8	94.9	97,747	8.2	71.1
Over 25	8,079	5.1	100.0	3,42,390	28.9	100.0
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,57,401	100.0	..	11,85,333	100.0	..

Graph II which appears in this chapter shows the cumulative percentage of holdings and that of the number of occupants.

In spite of the changes made by the U. P. Tenancy Act, 1939, the relations between the tenants and the zamindars continued to be embittered as many of the demands of the former still remained unsatisfied. It was realised that the economic conditions of the agriculturists could not be improved without a complete transformation of the existing structure of the tenure system.

However, no steps could be taken in this direction till the passing of the U. P. Agricultural Tenants (Acquisition of Privileges) Act, 1949, which provided immunity from ejectment to tenants on payment of ten times the rent of the holding, the tenant also being allowed to pay only half of his original rent. The amount so deposited was placed in a fund called the zamindari abolition fund As a result 1,95,831 persons in the district acquired these rights in an area of 2,56,359 acres and by June 30, 1952, Rs 39,54,481 had been collected in the fund.

As a further step towards improving the economic condition of the tillers of the soil the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (U. P Act No. I of 1951) was passed which abolished the multiplicity of tenures existing in the district, only three types of tenure-holders coming into existence — the *bhumidhar*, the *sirdar* and the *asami*. There is now no intermediary between the tillers of the soil and the State. Every intermediary whose right, title or interest in any estate was acquired under the provisions of this Act became entitled to receive compensation (as provided in the Act) in bonds or in cash due from the date of vesting and interest on it at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum till the date of the determination of the amounts to be paid to him in cash and till the redemption of the bonds in the case of amounts to be paid in the form of bonds Up to February, 1962, the total amount of compensation assessed was Rs 77,64,831 75, Rs 5,67,423 44 to be paid in cash and Rs 71,97,408 in bonds, of which Rs 72,69,649.27 (Rs 5,78,593 33 in cash and Rs 66,91,055.94 in bonds) has been paid. Provision was also made in the Act for the payment of a rehabilitation grant to such intermediaries who had only small holdings or were not entitled to receive adequate compensation to set themselves up in a stable manner, equivalent to a variable multiple of the net assets of the intermediary, payable on or from the date on which the compensation due to him in respect of all his estates was determined. In case of a *waqf*, trust or endowment (referred to in the Act) the rehabilitation grant was payable from the date of vesting. In the case of the death of an intermediary entitled to the grant, his legal representative becomes entitled to receive it. The rehabilitation grant assessed up to February, 1962, was Rs 2,17 635 to be paid in cash and Rs 1,00,19,214.50 in bonds, of which Rs 1,94,783 33 has been paid in cash and Rs 96,13,696 89 in bonds.

As elsewhere in the State, the intermediaries in this district became *bhumidhars* in respect of their *sir*, *khudkasht* and groves. The tenants acquired the status of *bhumidhars* in accordance with the provisions of

this Act. A *bhumidhar* is a peasant proprietor having permanent, heritable and transferable rights in his holding. He also has the right to use the land for any purpose and is not liable to ejectment. All landholders (except those suffering from certain disabilities) who had *sir* (not sublet) in their possession, automatically became *bhumidhars* of the land in their possession and began to pay revenue direct to government. All tenants with a right of occupancy, namely ex-proprietary tenants, occupancy tenants, hereditary tenants, grantees at a favourable rate of rent and non-occupancy tenants acquired the status of *sirdars* in accordance with the provisions of the Act. A *sirdar* has a permanent and heritable interest in his holding but can use his land only for agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. He has, however, the option of acquiring *bhumidhari* rights at any time by paying government a sum equal to ten times or twelve times his rent (when paid in instalments) payable or deemed to be payable on the date immediately preceding the date of vesting for the land of which he is the *sirdar* and then his annual land revenue is also halved. An *asami* is either a lessee of a disabled *bhumidhar* or of a *sirdar* or is a tenant of the *gaon sabha* in respect of land the character of which changes. An *asami's* right is heritable but not transferable. He is liable to ejectment for void transfers or on the extinction of the rights of the *bhumidhar* or *sirdar* in respect of the land under the *asami's* possession or for contravention of the provisions of the Act.

There was another type of tenure, the *adhivasi*. Every tenant who was a tenant of *sir* which belonged to a bigger but disabled zamindar and to a smaller proprietor who was not disabled and every occupant of land in which superior rights existed and who was recorded as an occupant in 1356 *Fasli* (1948-49), became an *adhivasi* under the Act and had the right to hold the land for five years. This tenure was of a transitional nature and the number of *adhivasis* who became *sirdars* when the provisions of the U. P. Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1954 came into operation was 98,876 in an area of 2,67,858 acres.

In 1961-62 (1369 *Fasli*), in the district, the number of *bhumidhars* was 1,92,149, the number of *sirdars* 2,39,449, the number of *asamis* 17,494 and the number of *adhivasis* 36,910.

The entire *sir* land (not sublet) and the groves of the intermediaries were deemed to have been settled with them as *bhumidhars*. The new tenure-holders (*bhumidhars* and *sirdars*) have been made jointly and severally responsible for the payment of the land revenue to which the entire village is assessed. By 1369 *Fasli* (1961-62) zamindari was abolished in an area of 23,85,686 acres in the district (the non-zamindari abolition area being 35,821 acres).

Another change introduced by this Act related to the establishment of *gaon samajs*, a *gaon samaj* being a corporate body consisting of all the

adults of the village. All the land in the village, whether culturable or otherwise (except land for the time being comprising any holding or grove) and forests within the village boundary came to vest in the *gaon samaj* as did tanks, ponds, fisheries and water channels, which was also given the right to own all miscellaneous sources of income like *sayar.* It functioned through a land management committee which had powers to sell certain trees or the produce thereof, bring the land under planned utilization, manage *abadi* sites, *hats, bazars,* fairs, etc. It can also admit new tenants to the land vested in it or to land falling vacant. The functions of the *gaon samajs* are now performed by the *gaon sabhas.*

There are thirty-five co-operative farming societies in the district, eleven being in the Moth development block, two in the Gursarai block, eight in the Mehroni block, four in each of the development blocks of Birdha and Mandaura and one in each of the blocks of Bamor, Mauranipur, Baragaon, Babina, Chirgaon and Bar.

Collection of Land Revenue—Since the abolition of the system of intermediaries, the collection of revenue is now made by government under the integral collection scheme in the district under which the actual work is done by ninety *amins* including thirty seasonal *amins* who work at the time of the *kharif* and *rabi* harvests, whose work is supervised by fourteen collection *naib* tahsildars, seven being seasonal the regular *naib* tahsildars also being responsible for the collection of land revenue, the ultimate responsibility being that of the collector of the district. This Act marks the culmination of the evolution of tenancy legislation in the district. At the end of 1368 *Fasli* (1960-61) the revenue demand of the whole district stood at Rs 25,72,635.

Survey, Settlement and Resettlement

The first Settlement after the abolition of the zamindari system is to take place in the district at any time not earlier than forty years from the date of vesting and the intervals between the succeeding Settlements will again be forty years, except in the case of precarious and alluvial areas. If there is a substantial decline in the price of agricultural produce, which may continue for some time, an interim revision may be taken up.

Land Reforms

Relation between Landlords and Tenants

In ancient days in this region there was probably no intermediary between the immediate raja and the cultivator. Under the Bundelas the relationship between the landed proprietor and the cultivator was largely feudal in character, the feudal chief (who was either a grantee, a jagirdar or an *ubaridar*) as proprietor generally being left to make his

own arrangements for the collection of his dues from the cultivator, the latter being his raiyat for all practical purposes. Under the Marathas, who occupied a large portion of the northern subdivisions of the district from 1734 till about the middle of the nineteenth century, generally no distinction was recognised between landlords and tenants, all being cultivators paying rent to the State. Sometimes arbitrators representing the interests of the State and of the cultivators were appointed to make a valuation of the produce of each holding and if the crops were below average, a proportional reduction was made from the rent of each cultivator.

In those times a cultivator was apt to be rack-rented and his economic condition was very straitened. He was unable to make improvements in the land and generally had to borrow money and seed from the money-lender. Nevertheless the peasantry had a sense of loyalty for the immediate ruler or the landed proprietor who during mediaeval times, was generally a scion of an old Rajput family, and to whom unless pressed very hard, it gave all its services during war and peace. It was ready to make sacrifices for its ruler not only in terms of the heavy rent demanded but also in terms of labour, military service and other types of endeavour to protect him from external and internal danger. The ruler for his part at times tried to make improvements in the land (such as the construction of irrigation tanks) and a community feeling existed in the villages.

When the British occupied the district in the first half of the nineteenth century, the principal concern of the East India Company was the realisation of as large a revenue as possible to enable it to carry on its war of conquest and to furnish large dividends to its shareholders. They acquiesced in the zamindari system which obtained here and strengthened it by creating new zamindars. In the district, particularly in the southern part the absence of the competition for land compelled the landlord to be more considerate to his cultivators.

After the abolition of the zamindari system in 1952 the tenant-landlord system ceased to exist. *Bhumidhars* and *sirdars* now form the bulk of the cultivators in the district and they pay land revenue direct to government. They are now compelled to develop a sense of social responsibility, and to induce those who have exploited others or lived on the labour of others to produce for themselves.

Consolidation of Holdings

The consolidation of holdings under the Uttar Pradesh Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953, has yet to be implemented in the district.

The U. P. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952 (U. P. Act No. X of 1953)

With the object of obtaining gifts of land for redistribution among landless persons, Vinoba Bhave initiated in 1951 a movement in Uttar

Pradesh, the extent of land donated for this purpose in this district up to September 30, 1962, being 4,944.51 acres. The State Government passed the U. P. Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1952, under which 3,657.69 acres of land so donated were redistributed to landless persons up to September, 1960.

Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings

The United Provinces Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1948 (U. P. Act No III of 1949) was passed to impose a tax on agricultural incomes but it was replaced by the U. P. Large Land Holdings Tax Act, 1957 (U. P. Act XXXI of 1957) which imposed a holdings tax on all land holdings the annual value of which exceeded Rs 3,600. A cultivator who did not cultivate more than thirty acres of land was exempted from the payment of this tax which was levied on a graduated scale so that the larger the holding the greater the incidence of tax.

To provide land for landless agricultural labourers and to distribute the land more equitably, the Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960 (U. P. Act No. I of 1961) (which replaced the U. P. Large Land Holding Tax Act, 1957, except section 28) was enforced in the district in 1961. According to this Act the ceiling area of a tenure is forty acres of 'fair quality' land (the hereditary rate of which is above six rupees per acre) but where the number of members in a family is more than five, for each additional member eight acres of such land, subject to a maximum of twenty-four acres, is added. The ceiling area, however, does not include land used for certain purposes, as specified in the Act. The land of a *bhumidhar* comprised in the holding of his *asami* (as mentioned in section 11 of the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act of 1950) and the land of a government lessee comprised in the holding of his sub-lessee, is not, up to the limit of the ceiling area applicable to such *asami* or sub-lessee, taken into account in determining the ceiling area of the *bhumidhar* or the government lessee. All the surplus land (land held by a tenure-holder in excess of the ceiling area applicable to him) vests in the State Government, the tenure-holder being entitled to receive compensation.

Administration Of Taxes Other Than Land Revenue

Excise

Excise has been one of the sources of governmental revenue in the district as also in other parts of the country particularly since the beginning of British rule. In early days liquor shops were put up to auction but in 1869 a system of a fixed rate for each shop was introduced which was replaced by a system of a graded rate per shop ranging from Rs 12 to Rs 210 per annum on the basis of the amount of liquor sold. This

system was replaced by the distillary system in 1872 but it was enforced only in some areas of the Jhansi and Lalitpur districts, the right to sell country liquor in the outlying areas being auctioned for each pargana or tahsil. In 1881 the outstill system was introduced in pargana Lalitpur, the rest of the district remaining under the farming system. In 1883 the tahsils of Garautha, Jhansi, Mau and Moth, the cantonment area and the Gursarai estate; and six parganas in district Lalitpur were farmed out, the pargana of Lalitpur, however, remaining under the outstill system. In 1889 the outstill system was introduced in tahsils Moth and Garautha which was extended to tahsil Mauranipur and parganas Bansi, Talbehat, Balabehat, Banpur and Mehroni a few years later, only tahsil Jhansi (including the city and cantonment) and pargana Mandaura remaining under the farming system. In 1896, tahsils Moth, Garautha and Mauranipur were placed under the farming system for a period of three years (the Gursarai estate now being included in tahsil Garautha for purposes of excise administration), the outstill system being reintroduced in these areas in 1899 though it was abolished in tahsils Mauranipur and Moth in the following year, the farming system again being introduced in subdivision Lalitpur (except in pargana Mandaura). The farming system was extended to parganas Mau, Banpur and Mehroni and the outstill system was reapplied to the parganas of Banpur and Mehroni in 1903. In 1906-07 the farming system was extended to tahsil Moth, with the result that the whole of the district, except the tahsils of Jhansi, Moth and Mauranipur and pargana Mandaura, came under the farming system. In 1911, however, the ourstill system in the district was abolished and was replaced by the contract distillery system, the contract for the supply of liquor in the whole district being given to a single firm. The liquor supplied was a standard quality and was sent from the distillery direct to bonded warehouses of which four were established at Jhansi, Moth, Mauranipur and Lalitpur, retail shops being auctioned and the licensees obtaining their supply from the bonded warehouses on payment into the district treasury of the price and duty. Four excise inspectors were appointed with their headquarters at the bonded warehouses to supervise excise work.

Administrative Set-up—The district of Jhansi is divided into four circles for purposes of excise administration, circle I comprising Jhansi city (the municipal and cantonment areas), circle II comprising tahsils Jhansi and Moth, circle III comprising tahsils Mauranipur and Garautha and circle IV comprising tahsils Lalitpur and Mehroni. The over-all administrative control vests in the assistant commissioner of excise, Jhansi range, but in the district the district officer looks after the administration of the excise department, the actual work being delegated to a deputy collector designated district excise officer who is assisted by a superintendent of excise. Circle I is under the charge of a senior excise inspector with a junior excise inspector to assist him, each of the other circles

being in the charge of an excise inspector. There is also an excise inspector of a special squad for the prevention of smuggling of exciseable goods by rail and road. The senior excise inspector, circle I, has to look after the work relating to country spirit, bhang, ganja and toddy shops and is responsible for detection and prosecution work. The junior excise inspector has to look after the excise operations relating to shops selling foreign liquor, petroleum, denatured spirit, medicinal spirit and drugs and opium and also to the excise work connected with mixing depots.

Liquor—There are three bonded warehouses in the district, one each located in Jhansi, Mauranipur and Lalitpur which are supplied with country liquor and drugs by Standard Refinery and Distillery, Ltd, Unnao and Hargovind Hinday Narain Drugs Supply Contractor, Kanpur. The distillers are paid at the rate of Rs 1.19 per imperial gallons for spiced spirit (25% under proof) and at the rate of 72 naye paise per imperial gallon for plain spirit (50° under proof). There are seventy liquor shops in the district, seven in circle I, twenty-one in circle II, twenty-four in circle III and eighteen in circle IV which receive their supplies from the bonded warehouses.

The total quantity of country liquor sold in the district in 1949-50 was 38,021.8 L. P. gallons and in 1950-51 was 43,756.9 L. P. gallons. The consumption came down to 38,019.6 L. P. gallons in 1951-52 and to 33,159.8 L. P. gallons in 1952-53 but increased to 38,755.1 L. P. gallons in 1953-54. It again decreased to 36,316.1 L. P. gallons in 1954-55 but increased to 40,239.8 L. P gallons in 1955-56. In the next two years it increased, being 47,062 L. P gallons in 1956-57 and 47,610 L. P. gallons in 1957-58. In 1958-59 it decreased to 45,651.5 L. P. gallons but increased in the years that followed being 55,651.5 L. P. gallons and 58,934.75 L. P. gallons in 1959-60 and 1960-61 respectively and 61,241.50 L. P. gallons in 1961-62.

Opium—Opium which is consumed by habitual opium addicts and is also used for medicinal purposes, is also smoked in the forms of *chandu* and *madak* but smoking it is an offence punishable under the law. The cultivation of poppy was introduced into the districts of Jhansi and Lalitpur in 1881 but it was discontinued in the district of Lalitpur in 1889 though it continued in tahsils Jhansi and Moth up to 1905. The average quantity of opium sold per annum was 28 maunds and 39½ maunds from 1877 to 1886 and from 1887 to 1896 respectively and it was 36¾ maunds from 1897 to 1906. Formerly opium was sold in the district through licensed shops, the number being 24 in 1908. Opium is now sold only at the sub-treasuries of Jhansi, Mauranipur and Moth. The consumption of opium was 123 seers in 1949-50 which increased to 160½ seers in 1950-51 but decreased in the next year to 147½ seers. It was 153 seers in each

of the two following years. It decreased to 143½ seers in 1954-55, but it increased to 175 seers in 1955-56. In the next few years it went on decreasing, being 89½ seers and 70½ seers in 1956-57 and 1957-58 respectively and 74 seers in 1958-59. In the next two years it was 18 seers and 2½ seers and only one seer in 1961-62. From April, 1959, there has been a prohibition of the sale of opium throughout the district and it is made available for medicinal purposes only to those persons who obtain a certificate from the civil surgeon of the district to this effect.

Hemp Drugs—The hemp drugs known as ganja, charas and bhang constituted important items of excise revenue in the past but the use of charas has been banned from 1943-44 and the sale of ganja has been restricted from April 1, 1956. In the latter part of the nineteenth century the right to sell hemp drugs was auctioned in each pargana for a year and ganja and bhang were generally obtained from Gwalior or Khandwa. The consumption in the district of ganja and bhang was on an average 86 maunds and 85 maunds respectively per annum from 1892 to 1896. The consumption of hemp drugs considerably declined with the establishment of warehouses in 1896 and with the imposition of duty on charas and ganja in 1898 and in the years that followed, the average consumption from 1897 to 1906 came to 7½ maunds of charas, 9½ maunds of ganja and 35½ maunds of bhang per annum. The receipts annually averaged Rs 4,085 between 1892 and 1896 and Rs 5,828 between 1897 and 1906, the figures for 1906-07 being Rs 8,733. The number of shops for the sale of these drugs was 67 in 1908. Ganja and bhang are now supplied by a contractor under a licence granted by the excise commissioner, U. P., to vendors for retail sale. There are 27 shops for the sale of bhang and 7 for that of ganja in the district.

The comparative figures of the consumption of ganja and bhang for the last thirteen years are as follows :

Year	Ganja (in seers)	Bhang (in seers)
1949-50	110	1,157
1950-51	100¼	1,567
1951-52	125	1,687
1952-53	174½	1,860
1953-54	138	1,924
1954-55	131	1,716
1955-56	127½	1,856
1956-57	27	1,950
1957-58	17	2,260
1958-59	19¾	2,432
1959-60	22¼	3,019
1960-61	15¾	2,341
1961-62	8½	2,533

Tari—The fermented juice of the toddy palm is known as *tari*. The fresh juice (*nira*) is not intoxicating but if it is allowed to stand for a length of time it ferments and becomes an intoxicating drink. Up to 1959-60 there was only one shop for the sale of *tari* in the district but two more shops were opened in that year in the district. The shops are settled under the auction system.

Excise Revenue—The excise revenue for the last thirteen years in the district is as under :

Year	Total excise revenue (in rupees)
1949-50	10,64,428
1950-51	12,88,274
1951-52	14,26,665
1952-53	13,71,891
1953-54	14,43,795
1954-55	14,07,828
1955-56	15,10,628
1956-57	15,10,628
1957-58	16,34,540
1958-59	17,10,210
1959-60	19,76,554
1960-61	22,87,095
1961-62	25,28,278

Sales Tax

In this district the sales tax is levied under the Sales Tax Act, 1948, the original Act having undergone many amendments, that of 1954 laying down that every dealer shall be taxable at single and multiple points according to the commodities concerned at the rate of two, five and six naye paise respectively, if the annual turnover is Rs 12,000 or above.

The district of Jhansi (comprising one sales tax sector) is under the charge of a sales tax officer who is assisted by two assistant sales tax officers.

In 1961-62, the number of assessable dealers from more important trades was as under:

Trade	Number	
	State	Central
Kirana	273	9
Cloth	59	3
Food-grains	273	13
Cotton yarn	22	..
Bricks	4	..
Ornaments	77	1
Brassware	26	..
Timber	16	1
Sweetmeat	32	..
General merchandise	95	1
Iron	48	16
Excisable goods	8	..
Cement	1	..

The collections of sales tax in 1961-62 from the district in respect of the more important trades were as follows:

Commodity	Revenue (in rupees)	
	State	Central
Cotton yarn	33,628	..
Bricks	7,901	..
Kerosene oil	42,286	..
Kirana	1,58,588	778
Cloth	14,785	536
Bullion and ornaments	29,002	..
Oil seeds	20,224	1,090
Cement	14,722	..
Food-grains	2,99,928	2,431
Excisable goods	10,984	..

The collections of sales tax from 1949-50 to 1961-62 were as under:

Year	Collections (in rupees)
1949-50	7,17,941
1950-51	4,91,247
1951-52	4,58,723
1952-53	5,09,269
1953-54	5,16,916
1954-55	5,16,900
1955-56	12,02,006
1956-57	1,92,731
1957-58	19,82,969
1958-59	10,17,240
1959-60	10,29,050
1960-61	11,00,000
1961-62	11,83,000

Entertainment Tax

The entertainment tax in the district is realised from cinemas, touring talkies, horse races, circuses, etc. The city magistrate of Jhansi is in charge of realising such dues which are collected through an entertainment tax inspector. The collection from this source of revenue was Rs 2,31,143.91 in 1956-57, Rs 2,87,470.35 in 1957-58, Rs 3,27,404.73 in 1958-59, Rs 3,45,255.72 in 1959-60, Rs 3,46,379.37 in 1960-61, Rs 4,01,107.36 in 1961-62 and Rs 4,58,743.64 in 1962-63.

Stamps

There are two categories of stamps, judicial and non-judicial, the former having to be affixed when court-fees have to be paid and the latter on bills of exchange, on receipts involving a sum of Rs 20 and above and when duty on documents has to be paid. The income from this source includes fines and penalties imposed under the Indian Stamp Act of 1899 (Act II of 1899). The total receipts in 1871-72 were Rs 29,561 which after twenty years had risen to Rs 83,086. The annual average of the receipts from 1890-91 to 1908-09 was Rs 24,457.36 from the sale of non-judicial stamps and Rs 55,302.63 from the sale of court-fee stamps. The figures rose to Rs 98,041 for non-judicial stamps and decreased to Rs 27,435.85 for court-fee stamps between 1909-10 and 1922-23. It was Rs 38,144.42 from non-judicial stamps and Rs 1,63,757.14 from court-fee stamps between 1926-27 and 1932-33. The average of the receipts from the sale of non-judicial stamps and judicial stamps were Rs 2,58,465 and Rs 3,19,039 respectively per annum between 1956-57 and 1961-62. Stamps (up to the denomination of Rs 50) are sold through licensed stamp vendors who are

controlled by the district magistrate and in 1961-62 there were thirty-two such vendors in the district. Stamps of higher denominations are sold by *tahvildars* (*ex-officio* stamp vendors) of the seven sub-treasuries in the district, from which supplies are also obtainable by stamp vendors.

Registration

Documents such as instruments of gifts or leases of immovable property, instruments realting to shares in a joint stock company, wills, etc., have to be registered under the provisions of the Indian Registration Act (No. XVI of 1908). Before 1858 (when Jhansi became a division) the office of the registrar was held by the *sadr amin* (principal petty official attached to court for realising governmental dues) there being a subregistrar for the registration of documents at each of the tahsil headquarters (the office being held by the tahsildar). In 1858 the deputy commissioner also became a registrar and in 1881, in addition to the suboffices at the tahsil headquarters, the second son of the raja of Gursarai became a subregistrar for the Gursarai estates and the magistrate of Jhansi cantonment for that of the areas within the cantonment.

In 1891 (when the Jhansi division was abolished) the district judge became *ex-officio* registrar for the districts of Jhansi and Lalitpur. In 1897, the subregistrarships in Jhansi cantonment and at Moth were placed under a single subregistrar stationed at Jhansi, the offices of the subregistrars at Garautha and that at Gursarai were entrusted to the subregistrar of Mau (in addition to his own duties) and the subdistrict of Mehroni was merged in Lalitpur with one subregistrar to attend to the work. In 1871-72, the number of documents registered in the district was 671, an amount of Rs 1,550 being collected as fees. Twenty years later the number of documents registered rose to 2,124, the fees collected being Rs 5,568. From 1905 to 1909 the annual average number of documents registered was 954, the total receipts amounting to Rs 2,131.

Now there are subregistrars at Jhansi, Mauranipur, Lalitpur and Moth, the office at the last place having come into existence from November, 1959, and the district judge of Jhansi is *ex-officio* district registrar of the revenue districts of Jhansi and Jalaun.

The number of documents registered, the income from and the expenditure on registration from 1957 to 1962 in the district is as follows :

Year				Number of documen registered	Income (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)
1957	..	..	..	4,102	96,529.21	18,653.53
1958	..	..	..	5,007	94,260.69	17,762.47
1959	..	..	..	6,574	1,28,325.01	20,747.19
1960	..	..	..	5,516	1,08,910.53	24,487.54
1961	..	..	..	5,782	1,03,842.22	21,679.37
1962	..	..	..	6,379	1,09,263.00	22,711.94

Tax on Motor Vehicles

All motor vehicles are liable to taxation under the U. P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1935, as amended by the U. P. Act No. XL of 1958 and under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The district of Jhansi is in the charge of the assistant regional transport officer (with headquarters at Jhansi since May, 1962), the regional headquarters being at Kanpur. The net collections in the whole region from this source in 1961-62 were Rs 35,180.

Income-tax

This is one of the most important of the Central Government taxes. The headquarters of the income-tax department, Jhansi, is in Jhansi city, which is administratively placed under an income-tax officer who is assisted by an income-tax inspector.

The figures of collection for the years from 1959-60 to 1961-62 are as follows :

Year	Under Rs 5,000		Over Rs 5,000		Total	
	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)
1959-60	270	1,600	750	3,28,000	1,020	3,29,600
1960-61	250	1,500	738	3,23,000	988	3,24,500
1961-62	240	1,500	770	3,50,000	1,010	3,51,500

Project Circle, Kanpur—This circle was created in June, 1960, to assess cases of those contractors who receive payments from the government or from other semi-governmental bodies in the district (as well as in a few other neighbouring districts). In 1960-61 and 1961-62 the number of assessees in the district having an income under Rs 5,000 was 63 and 74 respectively, the tax assessed being Rs 1,250 and Rs 1,480 respectively, the number of assessees whose annual income was over Rs 5,000 was 97 and 129 respectively, the tax assessed being Rs 86,455 and Rs 1,42,160 respectively.

Estate Duty—The district of Jhansi falls under the estate duty circle, Kanpur for the purpose of the collection of estate duty, an assistant controller being in charge of this circle. He has jurisdiction over estate duty cases of the district (and of a few other districts). The figures of assessment of estate duty (under the provisions of the Estate Duty Act of 1953,

which was enforced in the district on October 15, 1953), from 1959-60 to 1961-62 are given below :

Year	Over Rs one lakh		Below Rs one lakh		Total	
	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)	Number of assessees	Amount of tax (in rupees)
1959-60	1	3,070	..	..	1	3,070
1960-61	1	942	..	..	1	942
1961-62	2	5,269	1	165	3	5,434

Central Excise

The Jhansi circle, which is under a superintendent of central excise, is divided into three ranges, the jurisdiction of the Jhansi range being extended to the tahsils of Jhansi and Moth, of the Mauranipur range to the tahsils of Mauranipur and Garautha and of the Lalitpur range to the tahsils of Lalitpur and Mehroni, each range being under an inspector. In 1961-62 the amount of tax realised from tobacco was Rs 11,59,631, from vegetable non-essential oil Rs 1,35,186, from patent and proprietary medicines Rs 24,474 and from wireless receiving sets Rs 171. The average excise revenue for the last five years is Rs 13,25,230.

The amount realised from different taxes in the district in 1960-61* and the incidence *per capita* are shown below :

Tax	Amount of tax (in rupees)	Percentage of tax as compared with total of column 2	Incidence** *per capita*
1	2	3	4
Land revenue	25,72,635	29.21	2.37
Excise revenue	22,87,095	25.97	2.10
Sales tax	11,00,000	12.49	1.01
Entertainment tax	3,46,379	3.94	0.31
Stamp duty	6,56,300	7.45	0.61
Registration	1,03,842	1.18	0 .09
Income-tax	4,12,205	4.68	0.38
Estate duty	942	0.02	0.0008
Central excise revenue . ..	13,26,592	15.06	1.22
Total	88,05,990	100.00	8.0908

*The income from registration relates to the year 1961. That from central excise in an averages of the four years ending 1960-61. Meter tax has not been I ucluded as separate figures for the district are not available.

**The population of the district, according to the census of 1961 was 10,87,479.

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

LAW AND ORDER

With the attainment of independence and the increase of population, varied problems of law and order came into being in the district putting a heavy strain on the resources of the local magistracy and police. Consequent on the partition of the country a large number of Muslims left Jhansi for Bhopal, Hyderabad and West Pakistan and non-Muslim refugees came into the district, mostly from West Punjab. This emigration and immigration coupled with tales of the atrocities of the Razakars exacerbated communal feelings in the district but no untoward incident occurred.

The major problem of law and order in the district is that of dacoity especially in the subdivision of Lalitpur. The activities of the Kabutari Nats (the erstwhile criminal tribe of the district) aggravates this menace from time to time and militates against the liquidation of dacoity in this area.

Public meetings of different political parties, public processions, demonstrations before the district courts, strikes by students and employees of banks, mills, etc., and elections pose problems of law and order and in order to meet the situation, the police has to work with vigour and vigilance.

Crime

There are two statements at the end of this chapter – statement I showing the number of cognizable crimes reported to the police and the number of non-cognizable cases which were tried in the courts and their results and statement II giving the figures of the important crimes and the results of the prosecution. A brief account of the important crimes is furnished below:

Murders—The average number of murders committed in the district during the fifteen years ending 1961 was about twenty-five, disputes relating to women and wealth and enmity mostly due to panchayat elections accounting for most of the murders.

Dacoities—Dacoity has been a great menace in the district for centuries, particularly in the subdivision of Lalitpur where no sooner a dacoit gang gets rounded up another materialises. The ravines which intersect the riverain areas of the countryside, the dense forests, difficulties of transport and the lack of resistance from the people affected (except from the police) give ample scope and encouragement to the dacoits for continuing their nefarious practices. The lack of economic prosperity is also a factor which often forces the people of these parts to take to a life of dacoity and robbery.

After the disturbances connected with the events of 1857 had been finally quelled, little trouble was experienced from dacoits till the year 1871 when a gang commenced its depredations. It was in 1875 that its chief leaders, Dalip Singh and Randhir Singh, were captured and incarcerated, the latter dying in that year. Till 1889 there was a period of peace but in the following year there was a serious outbreak, no less than 36 dacoities and 14 robberies occurring between February and September in spite of punitive police having been quartered in the villages of Bansi, Banpur and Talbehat, which were the special victims of these dacoities. There were three organised gangs of dacoits – the foremost being that of Banaphar (who was also known as Sarup Singh), the second of Mahip Singh and the third of Kalyan Singh of the Lalitpur subdivision. To eradicate this menace the district police staff was increased considerably and a large additional force was drafted to Lalitpur. In addtiion to the measures taken to cope wth the outlaws, on October 6, 1890, section 15 of the Arms Act (XI of 1878), prohibiting any person from having in his possession any arms of any description except to the extent permitted by special licence, was extended to Lalitpur which resulted in the surrendering of 1,574 guns, 1,344 swords and 274 miscellaneous weapons. By 1891 these gangs of the dacoits were liquidated and the dacoities became sporadic; but in 1898-99 the dangerous Karar Khera gang emerged which was put an end to in May, 1899.

The average number of dacoities committed in the district during the fifteen years ending 1961 was about twenty-six per year, the highest number being fifty-seven in 1960. During the last one and a half decades seventeen gangs of dacoits, led by Dareta, Pratap Singh, Mahadeo Prasad, Ghansa Khangar, Debi Singh, Girwar Singh, Mohar Singh, Mangal Gond, Pancham Singh, Moti Singh, Ganeshju, Surat Singh, Karan Singh, Charli Raja, Senpal Singh, Jeewan Khangar and Jandail Singh have been liquidated. The remnants of the gangs of Debi Singh and Jandail Singh have now been taken over by their lieutenants, Pooran Singh and Shanker Singh, respectively. The number of raids made, the number of villages raided, the number of police operations carried out, the number of dacoits

shot dead and the number of villagers and police personnel killed in encounters from 1953 to 1962 are given below:

Year	Number of raids made by dacoits	Number of villages raided	Number of Police operations carried out	Number of dacoits shot dead	Number of villagers and police personnel killed in encounters
1	2	3	4	5	6
1953	6	6	18	..	..
1954	4	4	24	..	1
1955	12	12	20	2	..
1956	10	10	29	..	1
1957	18	18	24	..	1
1958	18	18	30	5	1
1959	25	24	29	..	..
1960	30	30	48	7	2
1961	37	37	66	3	..
1962	16	16	134	6	..

Robberies—The average number of robberies committed in the district during the fifteen years ending 1961 was about nineteen per year, the highest number being forty-five in 1961. The subdivision of Lalitpur is the worst sufferer and the Kabutari Nats are supposed to be perpetrators of most of the robberies.

Riots—The average number of riots committed in the district during the last fifteen years was about thirty-two, the highest number being sixty-five in 1961. Riots are more common in the rural than in the urban areas.

Thefts—The average number of thefts committed was about 262 per annum, the highest number being 466 in 1961.

Burglaries—The number of burglaries committed during the fifteen years ending 1961 averages about 252 per annum.

Kidnapping—The average number of cases reported to the police during the ten years ending 1961 was 5.4 per annum of which 2.1 was convicted, the highest number of cases reported being 11 in 1960.

Sex Crimes—The number of sex crimes reported to the police during the ten years ending 1961 averaged 4.5 per annum, of which 1.5 ended in conviction.

Offences under the Motor Vehicles Act

The following statement gives the number of persons killed or injured in accidents caused by motor vehicles during the twelve years ending 1962:

Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Number of persons killed	4	6	8	8	5	9	27	15	19	20	25	8
Number of persons injured	6	5	6	9	24	25	11	17	25	44	37	27

The average number of persons killed in accidents caused by motor vehicles was about 12.5 per year during the ten years ending 1962.

Organisation Of The Police

In ancient and mediaeval days, the ruler and the ruled were jointly responsible for the maintenance of law and order. During Mughal times the *faujdar* of the sirkar was responsible for main'aining peace, seeing that roads were safe and enforcing the imperial regulations within his jurisdiction. He was assisted in the policing of his area by many *thanadars* who were in charge of police posts called *thanas* into which a pargana was divided.

In 1854 the British formed what was known as the superintendency of Jhansi which included the districts of Jhansi, Chanderi (Lalitpur) and Jalaun, each being in the charge of a deputy superintendent who controlled the administration of his district and was subordinate to the superintendent of Jhansi who was invested with the powers of a commissioner. In 1858 the deputy superintendents of Jhansi and Lalitpur were designated deputy commissioners and were placed in charge of all police establishments being responsible for the maintenance of peace in their districts. They were to prevent and control crimes, detect and punish criminals and bring them to justice. They had under them tahsildars who attended to revenue and police matters of their tahsils.

A reorganisation of the police took place in 1861 when the Police Act of 1861 (Act V of 1861) was enforced in the districts of Jhansi and Lalitpur which empowered the district magistrates to exercise general control over the police in respect of law and order and crime and made the superintendents of police responsible for recruitment to, discipline in and maintenance of the police force of their districts and this Act still governs the police administration of the district.

In 1871 a regular police force was enrolled under this Act which numbered 745 men of all grades, the yearly expenditure on which amounted to Rs 1,02,330 in the district of Jhansi whereas the strength of the force in the district of Lalitpur was 425 policemen of all grades on which the yearly expenditure was Rs 63,407.

On December 1, 1891, the districts of Jhansi and Lalitpur were amalgamated, the new district (known as the district of Jhansi) becoming one of the regulated districts of the North-Western Provinces and the system of police prevalent in such districts was also enforced in this new district. In 1909 the strength and set-up of the police force was as follows: the superintendent of police headed the district police force which comprised forty-six subinspectors, fifty-seven head constables (of which thirty-seven belonged to the civil police and the rest to the armed police), 197 civil police constables, 235 armed police constables, forty-one men in town, 1,382 in the rural and 162 in the road police; the district was divided into thirty-five circles situated in the city of Jhansi, New Jhansi, Sadar Bazar, Baghaira, Chirgaon, Garautha, Mau, Moth, Banpur, Bar Katera, Jakhaura, Lalitpur, Mehroni, Mandaura, Talbehat, Babina, Baragaon, Birdha, Narhat, Uldan, Kakarwai, Pandwaha, Barwa Sagar, Lahchura, Raksa, Gursarai, Erich, Kelwara, Bansi, Dudhai, Girar, Jakhlaun, Nathikhera and Sojna.

District Executive Police

For purposes of police administration, the district of Jhansi is in the Kanpur range which is under the charge of a deputy inspector general of police with headquarters at Kanpur. He is the directing, controlling and co-ordinating authority in respect of the superintendents of police of his range.

The police force of the district is under the control of the superintendent of police who is responsible for its efficiency and discipline, and for ensuring maintenance of peace. He is assisted by three deputy superintendents.

The police force of the district can be divided into three broad divisions – the civil police, the armed police and the prosecution unit.

Civil Police—There were two permanent and one temporary inspectors, fifty-four permanent and twenty-one temporary subinspectors, eighty-nine permanent and four temporary head constables and 777 permanent and 111 temporary constables in the civil police in 1962.

The duty of the civil police is to maintain law and order and to investigate crime in the district which has been divided into four circles for this purpose, that of the city of Jhansi being under the control of the superintendent of police and each of the other three under the charge

of a deputy superintendent of police. There are twenty-nine *thanas* (police-stations) in the district, each being under the charge of a station officer who is assisted by a second-officer, head constables and constables. The following statement shows the number and names of police-stations in each tahsil and the outposts attached to some of them:

Tahsil	Police-station	Outpost
1. Garautha	1. Erich	..
	2. Garautha	1. Kakarwai
	3. Gursarai	1. Tori Fatehpur.
	4. Tahrauli	..
2. Jhansi	1. Babina	1. Babina 2. Jharar Ghat*
	2. Baragaon	..
	3. Barwa Sagar	1. Barwa Sagar 2. Dhamna*
	4. Kotwali	1. Baragaon Gate 2. Kotwali 3. Khande Rao Gate 4. Unnao Gate
	5. New Jhansi	1. Garhia Phatak 2. Mandiyan 3. New Jhansi 4. Sipri Bazar
	6. Raksa	1. Ambabai*
	7. Sadar Bazar	1. Lalkurti 2. Risala. 3. Sadar Bazar
3. Lalitpur	1. Balabehat	..
	2. Bar	1. Paron
	3. Jakhaura	1. Bansi
	4. Jakhlaun	1. Deogarh 2. Dhaura* 3. Pali
	5. Lalitpur	1. Birdha 2. Lalitpur
	6. Talbehat	1. Pura Kalan
4. Mehroni	1. Banpur	..
	2. Mehroni	1. Patha*
	3. Mandaura	1. Madanpur
	4. Narhat	..
	5. Sojna	..
5. Mauranipur	1. Katera	..
	2. Lahchura	..
	3. Mau	1. Bazar 2. Girdhauriya Ganj 3. Ranipur 4. Sheo Ganj
	4. Uldan	..
6. Moth	1. Chirgaon	..
	2. Moth	1. Poorich
	3. Samthar	1. Samthar

*Armed police outposts

Armed Police—This is the reserve police force of the district and is quartered in the reserve police lines, one at Jhansi and the other at Lalitpur. In 1962 it had 2 permanent reserve inspectors, 3 permanent subinspectors, a permanent reserve subinspector, 97 permanent and 4 temporary head constables, 372 permanent and 21 temporary constables. The services of the armed police are utilised for escorting prisoners and government property and treasure, for guarding government treasuries (both at headquarters and in the tahsils), for patrolling duties and in combating dacoits.

Prosecution Staff—This unit of the police force has been reorganised and only those who have at least a bachelor's degree in law are recruited for the posts of public prosecutors whose main duties are the prosecution of cases in the criminal courts of the district. In 1962 the prosecution staff in the district comprised a public prosecutor and nine assistant public prosecutors of whom three were temporary.

Village Police—The institution of chowkidars, which forms the lowest rung of the police organisation, may be traced to ancient times when each village had its own chowkidar who assisted the village headman in maintaing law and order and in guarding the cultivators' produce. He was then the servant of the whole village community and, as his remuneration, was given a share in the cultivators' produce. Later he was placed under the zamindars for the discharge of his duties and he was paid by them. Under the North-Western Provinces Village and Road Police Act (Act no. XVI of 1873), the district magistrate was given the power of appointing and dismissing village chowkidars but the actual control over them rested with the superintendent of police, an arrangement that has continued since then. They are attached to the police-stations and are paid by the Government. Their main duty is to inform the local police of the occurrence of any crime within their jurisdiction. They also act as process-servers in the *nyaya* panchayats for which they get some remuneration. There are 717 permanent and 151 temporary chowkidars in the district.

Village Defence Societies—The village defence societies in the district, of which there are 1,325, are purely non-official organisations, which have been set up to protect the villages particularly from the inroads of dacoits and are assisted by the local police for this purpose. They try to teach the practical value of self-help to the villagers so that they may be able to stand up to the undesirable elements in society in defence of life and property.

Anti-corruption

According to the scheme enforced in February, 1956, an officer of the rank of deputy superintendent of police (complaints) was appointed in

the district to whom the public could make complaints regarding corruption and bribery among and extortion and harassment by the non-gazetted employees of the police or of any other department of the Government Complaints against the members of the police force were enquired into by him direct but those against the employees of other departments could be investigated only when referred to him by the department concerned. As many as 108 and 130 complaints against the police department were entrusted to this officer in 1960 and 1961 respectively. Of the former 34 related to corruption or bribery, 24 to extortion, 48 to harassment and 2 to wilful vindictiveness and of the latter 68 related to corruption or bribery, 10 to extortion, 52 to harassment. Enquiries were completed in 108 and 122 cases in 1960 and 1961 respectively of which 35 complaints in 1960 and 48 in 1961 were found to be substantiated. The number of complaints made against the employees of other departments was 43 and 38 in 1960 and 1961 respectively. Nine complaints in 1960 and 12 in 1961 were found to be substantiated against the employees of other departments. By a Government order issued in April, 1962, a deputy superintendent of police has been posted at the range headquarters to deal with complaints against the non-gazetted personnel of the police department but he is authorised to deal with complaints against such employees of other departments only when referred by the district magistrate. The post of deputy superintendent of police (complaints) in the district has been abolished.

Government Railway Police

The government railway police is a separate branch of the State police. The whole area covered by this force, consisting of 5,077 miles of railway lines within the State, has been divided into five sections, each being under a deputy superintendent of police (designated section officer). Jhansi falls under the jurisdiction of the section officer of the Agra section. There is a police-station of the government railway police at the railway station of Jhansi under the charge of a station officer who is under the direct control of the section officer of Agra. There are a reserve subinspector, 2 sub-inspectors, 4 head constables and 36 constables at the police-station of Jhansi. There is also a squad comprising a subinspector, 4 head constables, and 24 constables for checking ticketless travellers in trains and the jurisdiction of the station officer of this police-station extends from Karari to Dhaura on the main line and from Jhansi to Kalpi on the branch line of the Central Railway. The government railway police outpost at Kalpi is also under the jurisdiction of the station officer of this police-station.

Railway Protection Force

In order to afford better protection to railway property and to the person and property of the passenger, the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 (No XXIII of 1957) was enacted by the Government of India which

provides for the establishment of a protection force for the Indian railways. The assistant security officer, Jhansi, works under the directions of the chief security officer, Bombay, and is in charge of the Jhansi division which extends from Itarsi to Delhi including the railway lines connecting Jhansi and Kanpur and Jhansi and Manikpur. The force posted in the district consists of the following personnel :

	Inspectors	Subins-pectors	Assistant subins-pectors	Head *rakshaks* (protectors)	Senior *rakshaks* (protectors)	*Rakshaks* (protectors)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jhansi railway station ..	1	1	2	8	7	108
Jhansi railway workshop	.	1	4	12	..	163
Office of the assistants security officer	1	3	..	9	..	1
Armed company .	1	1	1	7	7	64

This force has its own fire-fighting service, the details of the staff posted for this purpose being given below :

	Fire station officer	Sub fire station officer	Trailer pump operator	Head *rakshaks* (protectors) (fire)	*Rakshaks* (protectors) (fire)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jhansi railway station ..	1	1	3	2	5
Jhansi railway workshop	.	1	3	2	6

Jails And Lock-ups

The institution of jails as organised today is of British origin and was a part of the judicial system instituted by those administrators.

At the beginning of the twentieth century there were two jails in the district, one located at Jhansi and the other at Lalitpur. The former, which was built in 1851, was officially classed as a third class jail capable of accommodating 300 prisoners. That at Lalitpur was a fifth-class jail with accommodation for 100 prisoners, but its real capacity was much larger : it dates from 1860, when Lalitpur was a district. In 1909 the prisoners with a longer sentence than two years were not ordinarily kept in the district prison of Jhansi, those with sentences not exceeding six months being confined in the Lalitpur jail. Long-term convicts were usually transferred to the central prisons. The average number of persons confined in both these jails was 280 in 1909.

Lalitpur jail was closed down in 1938 and since then there has been only one jail in the district known as the district jail, Jhansi. It is centraly situated in the Civil Lines. It is classified as a second class district jail and has room for 346 prisoners. It is also a concentration jail for prisoners condemned to be executed and has accommodation for four such prisoners and also has arrangements for conducting executions. During the last five years the average daily population of the jail was as follows :

Year		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Convicts ..	Male ..	176	182	196	171	125	154
	Female ..	.	1	1	3	1	1
Undertrials ..	Male ..	152	142	176	128	137	207
	Female ..	2	.	2	2	3	1

This jail is under the charge of a part-time superintendent who is the civil surgeon of the district. He is assisted by a jailor, a deputy jailor, three assistant jailors in the administration and in maintaining discipline in the jail. There is a separate section for women under the charge of a woman warder who works under the general control of the superintendent. It has a hospital which is looked after by a whole-time assistant medical officer.

The main industries in which the prisoners of this jail are employed are spinning and weaving of yarn, making of *niwar* (thick broad tape used as webbing for beds, etc.), *moonj ban* and mats.

In this jail are confined the prisoners who have been sentenced to imprisonment for a period of three years or less or are under trial or are civil prisoners who are judgement debtors, revenue defaulters, etc.

Treatment of Prisoners

Formerly prisoners were classified under the categories 'A', 'B', and 'C' but since 1948 they have been placed in two categories, superior and ordinary, superior treatment being allowed only in special cases by Government on the basis of the prisoner's education, standard of living, etc. This classification applies to convicted prisoners, to those under trial and to political prisoners.

Prisoners have been given many amenities in recent years. The punishment of cross-bars with fetters has been abolished. Prisoners can now remain clean shaven or otherwise as they choose. Ordinary prisoners on medical grounds and all superior class prisoners can use mosquito nets. The rules regarding interviews and correspondence have been liberalised, the prisoners now being permitted to meet their friends, relations and

lawyers in the jail premises once a month on any day except on Saturdays and jail holidays. They are allowed the use of tobacco, *biris*, cigarettes, and footwear at their own cost and toilet articles such as soap, dentifrice, oil, etc., can also be supplied by friends or relatives for their use.

The jail has its own dispensary under the charge of an assistant medical officer, serious cases sometimes being transferred to the civil hospital of the district.

The panchayat system has been introduced in the jail and the prisoners themselves organise their welfare, sanitation drives and recreational activities, etc., inside the jail and are allowed to play Kabaddi, volley-ball and other indoor games and practise and participate in wrestling. Sometimes socio-moral plays are staged for their benefit. The panchayat hears complaints from the inmates and decides petty disputes as well as minor prison offences.

There is a library in the jail which supplies books and newspapers to the prisoners. Illiterate prisoners are taught reading, writing, etc., and those who are convicted are given training in spinning, weaving cloth, *niwar* and durries, making mats and twisting *ban*.

Non-official Visitors

The State Government appoints non-official visitors to visit the prisoners in the jail on the consultation of the district crime prevention society and the district magistrate. All the members of the State and Central legislatures from the district, all the members of the standing committee (of the State legislature) for jails, the chairman of the central committee of the U. P. Apradh Nirodhak Samiti, the secretary of its district committee and the president of the municipal board and that of the Zila Parishad of the district are the *ex-officio* non-official visitors to this jail in addition to five other non-official visitors appointed for the purpose. All non-official visitors visit the jail and record their observations in a book kept for the purpose.

Probation

The probation scheme under the U. P. First Offenders' Probation Act, 1938 was introduced in the district on December 10, 1947 and to implement it a probation officer has been appointed since then. He visits or receives visits from offenders at such reasonable intervals as may be specified by the convicting court, watches that they observe the conditions of the bond executed by them, reports to the court concerned about their behaviour and conduct and when necessary endeavours to find suitable employment for them. Since the enforcement of this Act 637 offenders below twenty-four years of age were benefited till October 10, 1961. The number of enquiries conducted and the number of persons released under the Act in 1961 was 100 and 70 respectively.

Under the U. P. Prisoners' Release on Probation Act, 1938, which was also enforced in the district simultaneous with the U. P. First Offenders' Probation Act, 1938, nine and seven prisoners were released in 1960 and 1961 respectively. In 1961 the number of persons that was released after having successfully completed the probationery period was 28 under the U. P. First Offenders' Probation Act, 1938 and 9 under the U. P. Prisoners' Release on Probation Act, 1938.

JUSTICE

With the passing of the State of Jhansi into British possession in 1854 the Jhansi superintendency was formed which included the districts of Jhansi, Jalaun and Chanderi (Lalitpur), each being separately administered by a deputy superintendent who had the powers of a commissioner with final jurisdiction in summary suits but in regular suits an appeal lay to the commissioner of the Sagar Division, and from him to the board of revenue. In respect of civil cases he had the powers of a judge in subordination to the Government and in criminal cases appeals against his decisions lay to the *sadar nizamat adalat* at Agra. The deputy superintendent of Jhansi had the powers of a collector under the control of the superintendent while that of Chanderi had the powers of a principal *sadar amin* and appeals against his decisions lay to the superintendent.

In 1858, on the restoration of order after the disturbances of 1857-58, the Jhansi Division (including the districts of Jhansi, Jalaun, Chanderi and Hamirpur) was formed under a separate commissioner. The designation of the deputy superintendent was changed to that of deputy commissioner and the local rules were superseded by regulations formally introduced. In 1860-61 there were 11 magisterial courts, 6 being in Jhansi and 8 in Lalitpur. There were also in Jhansi 15 civil courts, 5 of which were revenue courts. The number of covenanted civil officers was two. In 1862 the separate judicial agency known as the pargana courts under a principal *sadar amin* which functioned at Jhansi was abolished by a resolution which vested judicial and fiscal functions at every stage of the hierarchy, from the commissioner to the tahsildar, in the officer concerned. A revised set of civil and revenue rules was promulgated at the same time and these were subsequently legalised by the Non-Regulation Districts Act (Act no. XXIV of 1864) which also extended to Jhansi the code of civil procedure.

In 1866, the *sadar diwani* and *sadar nizamat adalats* were abolished and a high court of judicature was set up at Allahabad in accordance with the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, under the jurisdiction of which the courts of Jhansi and Lalitpur were brought and have continued ever since. By the Jhansi Courts Act (Act no. XVIII of 1867) the jurisdiction of the courts of civil judicature was defined, the civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction

was placed in the hands of the same officer and the tahsildars of each of the four tahsils of Jhansi were given original civil jurisdiction within their own charges and appeals lay from them to the officer in charge of the tahsil and from him to the deputy commissioner. The code of criminal procedure which came into force in 1862 was applied also to Jhansi, and from that year, with the exception of revenue and rent suits, which were conducted in accordance with the old regulations, the administration of Jhansi was governed by laws in force in the North-Western Provinces.

In 1873 the court of the commissioner of the Division started functioning at Jhansi and a deputy commissioner, an assistant commissioner, three extra assistant commissioners, four tahsildars, a cantonment magistrate and three Indian honorary magistrates, all invested with judicial powers varying in degree, were functioning at Jhansi and a deputy commissioner, an assistant commissioner, two extra assistant commissioners and two tahsildars invested with judicial powers, were functioning at Lalitpur.

Under the provisions of Act XX of 1890 (North-Western Provinces and Oudh) the Jhansi Division ceased to be a scheduled district and all the enactments in force in the Allahabad Division were extended to Jhansi and Lalitpur. By the reorganisation which took effect from April 1, 1891, the revenue officers were relieved of civil functions by the appointment of a judicial staff and the deputy commissioner – renamed collector was relieved of the external criminal powers conferred by section 30 of the code of criminal procedure On December 1, 1891, the district of Lalitpur was annexed to that of Jhansi and this enlarged district became one of the 'regulated' districts of the North-Western Provinces

In 1909 the judicial courts in Jhansi consisted of the court of the district and sessions judge, that of the subordinate judge of Jhansi and those of the munsifs of Jhansi and Lalitpur as well as the court of the cantonment magistrate (who had the powers of a small cause court judge), the courts of six tahsildars and a bench of honorary magistrates with second class powers having jurisdiction within the municipality of Jhansi.

The head of the civil and criminal judiciary in the district is the district and sessions judge, Jhansi. He is assisted by a civil and sessions judge, an additional civil judge, a city munsif and an additional munsif. The district judge has over-all administrative control over the civil judiciary and has appellate jurisdiction in civil cases decided by munsifs and in cases up to the valuation of Rs 10,000 decided by the civil judges. He exercises jurisdiction in matrimonial suits under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869 (Act No. IV of 1869), the Special Marriage Act, 1954 (Act No. XLIII of 1954), and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (Act No. XXV of 1955) as well as in cases under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 (Act No. VIII of 1890), the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (Act No. IV of 1912) and the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (Act No. V of 1920), his being the principal district court of original jurisdiction. He also exercises jurisdiction under

the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 (Act No. XXXII of 1956) and under the Indian Succession Act, 1925 (Act No. XXXIX of 1925) for grant of probate and letters of administration as well as the grant of succession certificates. He has also appellate jurisdiction in revenue suits in which a question of proprietary title is involved and also hears appeals under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (Act No. IV of 1936). He is also the *ex-officio* district registrar under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 (Act No. XVI of 1908). As sessions judge he deals with the criminal cases triable by the court of sessions and hears appeals against the judgements and certain orders of all magistrates working in the district and also against the decisions of the assistant and sessions judges when the sentence does not exceed four years' imprisonment. The civil judges are also invested under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act No. V of 1898) with the powers of assistant sessions judges which are conferred on them by the State Government. The monetary jurisdiction of district judges and civil judges is unlimited but their territorial jurisdiction is confined to the district of Jhansi. The civil judge and the additional civil judge, Jhansi, have powers to try cases of the small cause court up to the value of Rs 500 and the district judge is invested with powers to hear revisions of cases of the small cause court decided by the civil judges. The territorial jurisdiction of the court of munsif, Jhansi, extends to the whole of the district but its monetary jurisdiction is limited to Rs 5,000 in regular civil cases and to Rs 250 in cases of the small cause.

Nature of Cases, Their Number and Special Features

The civil courts try all suits of a civil nature and their normal case work consists of suits involving property, contracts, inheritance, mortgage, specific relief, etc., in addition to ordinary money suits and suits for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

The number of cases pending in the different civil courts of the district at the beginning of 1961 and 1962 were 2,835 and 2,358 respectively. The number of suits instituted, received by transfer, remanded, revised and restored totalled 2,816 in 1961 and 3,122 in 1962. In 1961, of the suits directly instituted 483 pertained to immovable property, 2,021 to movable property, 25 were matrimonial and 112 were of other categories and in the following year 724 pertained to immovable property, 2,223 to movable property, 16 were matrimonial and 134 were of other types. In 1961, of the 2,340 suits disposed of, 363 were decided after trial, 11 after the admission of claims, 916 by compromise, 12 on reference to arbitration, 132 were dismissed for default, 382 were otherwise decided without trial and 524 were decreed *ex parte* and in 1962, of the 3,104 suits disposed of, 985 were decided after trial, 104 on admission of claims, 690 by compromise, 25 on reference to arbitration, 496 were dismissed in default, 208 were otherwise decided without trial and 596 were decreed *ex parte*. During 1962 in the court of the district judge, Jhansi, 124 regular and 186 miscellaneous

civil appeals were instituted and 370 regular and 134 miscellaneous civil appeals were disposed of. The average duration of contested civil (regular and miscellaneous) appeals was 239 days.

Statistics of Sessions Courts—In 1961, the number of cases committed to the courts of sessions was 107, of which 27 affected life, 9 were of kidnapping, 4 of hurt, 6 of rape, 2 of unnatural offence, 54 of robbery and 12 were of other offences such as breach of trust, criminal tresspass, false evidence, etc. In 1961, the number of cases committed to the courts of session was 126, of which 15 affected life, 9 were of kidnapping, 3 of hurt, 5 of rape, 52 of robbery and 12 were of other kinds of offences.

The number of persons tried in 1960 in the sessions courts was 261 of whom 79 were convicted and 182 acquitted ; of those convicted, 3 persons were sentenced to death, 11 to transportation for life, 60 to rigorous imprisonment and 5 were let off with a fine only. During 1961, of 285 persons tried, 51 were convicted and 231 were acquitted ; of the former 1 was sentenced to death, 1 to transportation for life, and 16 to rigorous imprisonment.

Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions

The scheme of the separation of judicial and executive functions was introduced in this district on July 6, 1949, when cases under the Indian Penal Code, suits and proceedings under the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Act No. 1 of 1951) and other miscellaneous Acts ceased to be tried by assistant collectors the work being entrusted to four judicial magistrates (called judicial officers), whereas cases under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and local and special Acts and proceedings under the Land Revenue Act, 1901, which relate to the maintenance of land records, appointment of lekhpals, etc., continued to be tried by executive magistrates and assistant collectors in charge of subdivisions. An additional district magistrate (judicial) has been appointed in this district to do purely judicial work independent of the district magistrate and all judicial officers (judicial magistrates and assistant collectors) have been placed under him.

Nyaya Panchayats

Under the United Provinces Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, the number of panchayati *adalats* (now called *nyaya* panchayats) established in 1949 was 105 in the district, 11 being in tahsil Jhansi, 13 in tahsil Moth, 19 in tahsil Mauranipur, 18 in tahsil Garautha, 19 in tahsil Lalitpur and 22 in tahsil Mehroni. The number of *nyaya* panchayats in each tahsil has remained unchanged, the jurisdiction of each extending to about nine *gaon sabhas*. *Panchas* working in the *nyaya* panchayats are nominated from among the *panchas* elected to the *gaon* panchayats by the district magistrate with the help of an advisory committee on the basis of the qualifications of age

and education. Every *nyaya* panchayat elects a *sarpanch* who is its presiding officer and a *sahayak sarpanch* who officiates in the absence of the *sarpanch*. The cases are heard by benches consisting of five *panchas* constituted by the *sarpanch* for a year. The tenure of office of the *panchas* and the *sarpanchas* is five years. In 1961 the number of *panchas* in the district was 1,575 including *sarpanchas* and *sahayak sarpanchas*.

The *nyaya* panchayats are empowered to hear criminal cases under certain sections of the Indian Penal Code.* They are also empowered to hear cases under sections 24 and 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, section 10 of the U. P. District Board Primary Education Act of 1926, sections 3, 4, 7 and 13 of the Public Gambling Act, 1867 and under the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act. The maximum sentence that these courts can award is a fine up to a hundred rupees but they are not empowered to award a sentence of imprisonment. They can also try civil suits up to a valuation of five hundred rupees. Revision applications against their decisions lie, in the case of civil suits, to the court of the munsif and in criminal cases to the subdivisional magistrate During the year 1962 there were 3,955 cases (2,661 civil and 1,294 criminal) including 1,214 pending cases (790 civil and 421 criminal) of the previous year for disposal before the *nyaya* panchayats in the district. Of these, 631 civil and 1,306 criminal cases were disposed of during that year.

Bar Associations

There are two bar associations in the district, the Bar Association, Jhansi and the Bar Association, Lalitpur. The former was established about 33 years ago and has eighty-one members, its membership being open to every legal practitioner, the admission fee being fifty rupees and the monthly subscription three rupees per head. This association maintains a library which contains important law books and journals besides Government Gazettes and Newspapers.

The latter was founded probably in the first decade of the present century and has twenty members, every advocate, pleader, *mukhtar*, and revenue agent being eligible for membership.

*140, 160, 172, 174, 179, 269, 277, 283, 285, 289, 290, 294, 323, 334, 341, 353, 357, 358, 374, 379, 403, 411, 426, 428, 430, 431, 447, 448, 504, 506, 509, and 510.

STATEMENT I

COGNIZABLE CRIMES

Year	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cases													
(*a*) Reported ..	1,925	2,030	1,367	1,369	1,318	1,171	1,358	1,358	1,611	1,413	1,425	1,425	1,717
(*b*) Convicted ..	939	1,179	759	972	1,000	636	849	801	1,020	860	837	662	846
(*c*) Acquitted	180	160	124	132	110	127	138	174	171	170	180	223	221
Percentage of convictions to cases reported.	49	58	55	71	76	56	63	59	63	61	59	46	49
Percentage of convictions to cases tried.	84	88	86	88	90	73	86	82	81	83	82	75	79
Non-cognizable Crimes													
Cases tried in courts .	1,544	2,049	1,868	1,469	2,455	3,565	4,169	4,924	4,492	4,248	4,873	5,656	1,581
Cases ending in conviction	565	1,448	967	463	918	2,748	2,902	3,842	3,679	3,542	4,210	4,787	1,152

STATEMENT II

Year	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Murder															
No. reported ..	6/18	6/21	1/26	2/22	1/14	3/16	3/20	3/21	4/17	1/13	8/27	5/19	4/20	5/25	2/33
No. convicted ..	1/1	2/1	0/6	0/5	0/6	0/4	3/20	2/7	0/7	0/6	0/8	2/6	1/4	2/7	0/7
No. acquitted ..	1/8	2/4	0/5	1/8	0/3	1/5	0/3	1/5	0/4	1/3	0/8	1/6	0/7	2/7	0/11
Dacoity															
No. reported ..	2/23	1/24	1/20	0/9	1/14	0/12	0/15	0/11	0/24	3/18	0/24	1/32	0/46	6/51	3/52
No. convicted ..	2/6	0/5	0/7	0/2	1/7	0/6	0/6	0/7	0/7	0/3	0/4	0/11	0/14	1/3	0/6
No. acquitted	0/9	1/5	1/4	0/4	0/3	0/3	0/78	0/3	0/10	0/6	0/8	1/10	0/13	2/17	1/8
Robbery															
No. reported ..	4/25	1/28	2/33	0/17	0/7	1/4	0/11	2/9	1/13	0/9	0/13	2/11	3/16	5/25	6/39
No. convicted ..	2/4	1/14	0/13	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/4	1/2	1/3	0/4	0/4	1/4	2/5	0/5	1/4
No. acquitted ..	0/1	0/3	2/8	0/5	0/3	1/1	0/5	1/2	0/6	0/2	0/2	0/5	0/4	3/4	0/5
Riot															
No. reported ..	2/24	5/22	4/15	8/14	9/23	4/30	3/27	10/21	5/28	4/20	3/25	4/20	6/35	11/15	16/49
No. convicted ..	0/5	0/4	1/6	1/2	2/4	0/5	1/12	4/4	3/7	2/6	1/5	1/2	0/6	0/1	1/17
No. acquitted ..	2/0	0/3	1/1	2/4	4/4	3/0	0/2	3/15	0/5	1/4	1/8	0/8	2/17	4/10	5/5

[*Contd*

Year	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Theft															
No. reported ..	120/188	146/199	141/180	104/153	62/137	61/107	93/123	80/135	95/114	120/109	100/107	126/122	120/113	147/157	237/229
No. convicted ..	27/50	56/33	53/52	36/48	20/44	16/45	22/44	22/47	28/33	37/33	24/40	31/27	31/36	27/35	25/38
No. acquitted ..	4/20	11/16	13/11	6/11	5/9	6/8	4/9	6/20	4/15	9/12	13/7	14/19	15/18	14/23	12/18
Burglary															
No. reported ..	103/255	140/307	106/237	63/179	42/153	50/111	62/140	54/138	52/102	63/118	48/105	53/155	45/178	52/195	189/330
No. convicted ..	20/36	35/47	22/65	19/34	24/45	16/35	29/32	23/40	17/28	18/36	17/34	16/34	16/32	11/26	13/38
No. acquitted ..	9/27	9/12	4/23	2/12	4/14	1/8	8/10	4/11	4/12	9/9	4/10	5/19	5/20	3/13	8/14

N. B.—The numerator represents figures relating to the city circle and the denominator figures relating to the rural circles.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

This chapter deals chiefly with the organisational set-up in the district of the departments of public works, agriculture, co-operatives, animal husbandry, industries and forests, their activities having been dealt with in the relevant places in other chapters in this volume. These departments concern themselves with the long-term development and economy of the district, their district level officers being members of the Zila Parishad which is responsible for preparing the development plans of the district. The administrative set-up of the departments of irrigation, medical and public health, labour and education have also been dealt with in this chapter. A short account of each of these departments follows.

Public Works Department

Jhansi is the divisional headquarters of the Jhansi provincial division of the public works department and is under the charge of an executive engineer who is responsible for the maintenance of all roads, government buildings, dams, bridges and culverts within his jurisdiction. He is assisted by three assistant engineers. Several items of construction were completed in the district in the First and Second Five-year Plan period such as the construction of the Erich-Mau-Bamaori road and the reconstruction and metalling of the Baragaon-Ghuraria road. A temporary division, placed separately under the charge of an executive engineer, is constructing the Nautghat road bridge on the Betwa.

Agriculture Department

The development of agriculture in the district is looked after by the district agriculture officer who works under the assistant director of agriculture (with headquaters at Jhansi). He is assisted by two additional district agriculture officers (one exclusively to look after seeds and farms), a senior horticulture inspector, an assistant horticulture inspector, an oil-seeds development inspector, an agriculture inspector, fourteen assistant agriculture inspectors, four compost inspectors, a senior plant protection assistant, a junior plant protection assistant, two plant protection supervisors, a farm superintendent and thirty *kamdars*. Twelve assistant development officers (agriculture), directly attached to the planning department, are the members of the subordinate agriculture service and supervise the work of the agriculture inspectors in the distribution of fertilisers and agricultural implements. The agriculture inspectors are helped by assistants and the oil-seeds development inspector by eight oil-seeds supervisors who look after the work of extending the area under oil-seeds. The work of the extension staff is connected with increasing the area

under oil-seeds, particularly cotton, *til*, linseed and castor, providing improved seeds of these varieties and carrying out suitable demonstrations on oil-seeds, etc. The senior horticulture inspector (under the supervision of the district agriculture officer) looks after all the activities concerning horticulture such as the supply of vegetable seeds and plants, guidance in the laying out of orchards and allied activities.

There are in the district a government seed multiplication farm of twenty-five acres at Lakhawati in tahsil Garautha and a government nursery, the former being looked after by the farm superintendent and the latter by a senior horticulture inspector.

Co-operative Department

A district co-operative officer, who works under the regional assistant registrar, co-operative societies, Jhansi, is in over-all charge of the co-operative works of the district and is assisted by three additional district co-operative officers (each for the two integrated marketing societies of the distirct), fourteen inspectors (each to look after the co-operative work of a development block), an inspector of co-operative farming societies, six co-operative marketing inspectors (each working as the secretary-cum-manager of a co-operative marketing society operating in a *mandi*) and two more inspectors (one for liquidation of societies and the other for land mortgage banks). There are also in the district a statistician and two assistant statisticians for maintaining the statistical records of the working and progress of all the co-operative institutions of the district an inspector in charge of urban societies and an inspector in charge of district-level supplies of seeds and fertilisers. As regards the set-up of co-operative supervisors in the district, there are 103 such supervisors including 47 credit supervisors, 19 supervisors, each to look after the work of a large society, 30 supervisors in charge of seed stores, 5 working as accountants of the marketing societies and 2 working as the surveyors in the land mortgage bank.

Animal Husbandry Department

The district live-stock officer, who works under the deputy director of animal husbandry posted at Jhansi, is in charge of the work of animal husbandry and veterinary development in the district, which includes treatment of animal diseases, castration of scrub bulls and improving the stock of cattle in the district. He is assisted by 4 veterinary surgeons, 6 veterinary assistant surgeons, 31 stockmen and a live-stock supervisor. There are 12 veterinary hospitals located at Jhansi, Mehroni, Chirgaon, Talbehat, Baragaon, Bamor, Jakhaura, Lalitpur, Babina, Moth, Mauranipur and Gursarai, each being looked after either by a veterinary officer or a veterinary assistant surgeon and an assistant development officer. There are also four artificial insemination centres, one each at Moth, Mauranipur, Gursarai, Bharari (each being looked after by a veterinary officer) which aim at bring-

ing about intensive cattle breeding and improving the live-stock of the area which it serves.

Industries Department

As far as the set-up of the industries department is concerned, Jhansi is a subzone in the Allahabad zone (which is under the director of industries, Uttar Pradesh), Jhansi city being the headquarters of the subzone which comprises the districts of Jhansi, Banda, Jalaun and Hamirpur and is under the assistant director of industries who assists the zonal officers in the supervision of departmental schemes and provides necessary guidance to the district industries officers in the implementation of the departmental programmes of work for industrial development.

The district industries officer, Jhansi, assisted by an inspector of industries is entrusted with the survey of the district and makes enquiries in connection with the grant of loans to existing industries and for the opening of new ones in the district.

There is a cluster of four training-cum-production centres at Chirgaon which imparts training in the trades of fitter-cum-mechanic, tin smithery, leather work and carpentary. There is also a training centre at Lalitpur which imparts training in tailoring and embroidery. Each centre has at least one instructor and has a capacity to train sixteen persons in a session which is of a year's duration.

Forest Department

The forests of the district have been classified as reserved forests (1,12,770 acres), protected forests (2,093 acres), vested forests (1,09,504 acres) and enclave forests (12,307 acres). Protected and reserved forests are those which have been so notified under the Indian Forests Act. Vested forests are those which came to be vested in the State forests department after the abolition of zamindari and enclave forests are those which became part of the district as a result of merger in Uttar Pradesh of some portions of certain princely territories.

The district, which forms a part of the Bundlekhand forest division, is the seat of the divisional headquarters which is under the charge of a deputy conservator of forests. The officer supervises the work and administration of the division which falls under the jurisdiction of the southern circle of the Uttar Pradesh forests department (with headquarters at Allahabad) and of which a conservator of forests is the head. He works under the chief conservator of forests, Uttar Pradesh, Naini Tal.

The Jhansi forest division comprises eight ranges. One is outside the district and seven, each with headquarters at Talbehat, Lalitpur, Mauranipur, Gursarai, Jhansi, Mandaura and Moth, are within the district except the last, a part of which is outside. Each forest range is

under a range officer who is assisted by foresters and forest guards who look after the sections and beats respectively.

Irrigation Department

Jhansi is the circle headquarters of the irrigation department which functions under the superintending engineer who looks after the development of irrigation within his jurisdiction which, in the district comprises four divisions -- the Mata Tila dam, the Jamni dam, the Betwa canal (Jhansi) and the Bhander canal (one division having been abolished in 1962). Each division is under the charge of an executive engineer who is assisted by three assistant engineers each in the first two divisions and by four each in the last two. The general function of the department is the maintenance of existing dams, lakes, tanks, drains, embankments, canals and buildings (for the use of the department) and the construction of new works. There is also an office of an executive engineer, investigation and planning division, Jhansi, under the administrative control of the investigation and planning circle, Lucknow, which investigates new schemes for the development of irrigation.

The department has completed the construction of several tanks under the First and Second Five-year Plans. The Govind Sagar dam (about a mile south of the town of Lalitpur) was completed in 1952 and a number of canals, tanks and dams are still under construction. The Mata Tila dam provides irrigational facilities to a large area in the district to which it will provide power in the near future. Power will also be generated at a power-house at Dhukwan from the water released from the reservoir of the Mata Tila dam.

Medical and Public Health Department

At the district level the department has two separate branches, the medical and the public health, the former being looked after by the civil surgeon who is the medico-legal adviser in the district and the latter by the district medical officer of health, both being under the administrative control of the director of medical and health services, Uttar Pradesh. The divisional medical board, of which the civil surgeon is the president, deals with matters concerning invalid pensions, commutation of pension and leave of gazetted officers. He is the head of the district hospital, Jhansi, and is assisted by a dental surgeon, a specialist in children's diseases, a radiologist, a pathologist, a blood bank technician, a medical officer who is assisted by an auxiliary staff and looks after the family planning clinic, a medical officer for the Employees (Health) State Insurance dispensary, two medical officers for the T. B. clinic and a divisional Ayurvedic officer (posted at Jhansi) for the State Ayurvedic dispensaries and the Unani as well as the subsidised dispensaries. His duties also include the control of epidemics, supervision of rural and school health, administration of primary health

centres and those dispensaries in rural areas which do not function as primary health centres, control over maternity and child health centres and implementation of the scheme of family planning. He also administers and supervises the national smallpox eradication programme and looks after the general sanitation of rural areas and municipalities which do not have a medical officer of health.

Labour Department

The organisational set-up of the labour department in the district is a part of that of the Agra region. A labour inspector, assisted by an assistant and 3 others, looks after the activities of the department and works under the regional assistant labour commissioner, Agra region. The general function of the labour inspector is to enforce the various labour laws in the district. He also looks after and supervises the activities of the government labour welfare centre, Jhansi, which is under the charge of a superintendent who is assisted by thirteen persons. The main activities of the centre include the organising of outdoor and indoor games, providing of medical assistance and advice, implementing of maternity and welfare schemes including free distribution of milk to patients, nursing and expectant mothers, weak and undernourished children of workers, running libraries and reading-rooms, conducting adult education, sewing classes for women and girls, literary and cultural programmes, sports competitions and Kavi Sammelans.

Education Department

The organisational set-up of the education department of the district is a part of that of the Allahabad region (which consists of nine districts), a deputy director of education being in charge of the educational affairs of the region. The highest eduational officer at the district level is the district inspector of schools who inspects and indirectly controls all schools up to the higher secondary stage. He is assisted by a deputy inspector of schools (who is in charge of junior Basic schools and inspects them and advises the local bodies about them), the principals and headmasters of government higher secondary schools and training institutions of diffrent categories and a commandant of compulsory military education and social services who supervises military training at the higher secondary level. The deputy inspector of schools is assisted by 14 sub-deputy inspectors (one for each of the 14 blocks of the district) and two assistant inspectresses of girls' schools.

The department looks after educational needs up to the higher secondary level, liquidates illiteracy and creates facilities for awakening the masses to the necessity of furthering the cause of education.

During the First Five-year Plan period the whole set-up of education was reorganised and reorientated by the department which made particular efforts to expand and rationalise primary education. During this period it

opened three community centers—one each at Baragaon, Babina and Talbehat — introduced the reorientation scheme in thirty-three junior high schools and tailoring in two schools. During the Second Plan period, apart from upgrading schools at all levels, stress was laid on further expansion of primary education. One hundred and fifty-six junior Basic Schools were opened and 39 more were improved, 34 quarters for women teachers were built and a government normal school was started at Lalitpur and a nursery school at Jhansi. The major activities undertaken by the department during the Third Plan period have been (up till now) the opening of 253 mixed schools, 33 girls' schools (in rural areas), 23 junior Basic schools (in urban areas) and a government normal school, the construction of 68 sanitary blocks in 68 mixed schools, 15 quarters for women teachers of junior high schools and 32 quarters also for women teachers of junior Basic schools, extension of two high school buildings, upgrading of a higher secondary school, provision of a science laboratory in a higher secondary school and the appointment of 130 additional teachers (who were provided with extra accommodation) and 32 school mothers.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The local bodies in the district comprise the Zila Parishad, three municipal boards, two cantonment boards, eight town area committees, two notified area committees and 949 *gaon sabhas,* all being governed under different Acts.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS

Jhansi

The town of Jhansi first became a municipality in 1867 under Act XXVI of 1850 "for the purposes of supplying a sufficient force of police and making better provision for conservancy" and the general improvement of this specific area which then included only the civil station of Jhansi, New Jhansi and then suburbs of Talpura and a small committee under the presidentship of the deputy commissioner was constituted to administer it and he, the senior assistant commissioner and the civil surgeon were *ex officio* members, the executive engineer and two residents of the area being nominated members. When the city and fort of Jhansi were handed over to the British in 1886, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873 (Act XV of 1873) was extended to the city and the villages of Qasba Jhansi and Dhandiapura and the boundaries of the municipality were subsequently defined and extended in 1890 to embrace Harlalganj. The constitution of the original committee was modified in accordance with the provisions of the Act under which the rules for the elections were framed by the board in 1898. This Act was replaced by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1900 (Act I of 1900) under which the district magistrate became the *ex officio* chairman of a board of 16 members of whom 10 were elected and 6 appointed. The secretary was a paid employee of the board. The city was divided into six wards, four returning two members each and two one each. Of the various enactments extended to the Jhansi municipality mention may be made of the Hackney Carriage Act 1879 (Act XIV of 1879), applied in 1886, the Vaccination Act, 1880 (Act XIII of 1880), applied in 1891 and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (Act XI of 1890), applied in 1902. The first non-official chairman was appointed in 1913. Under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916) the number of members was raised to 19 of whom 16 were elected from the seven wards in the city.

Under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1949 (Act VII of 1949) the nomenclature 'chairman' was changed to that of 'president', and this office bearer began to be elected indirectly. The municipal board, as constituted in 1957, consists of a president and 40 members elected from the 15 wards into

which the municipality (which covers 13.6 square miles and has a population of 1,40,657) is divided, ten of which elect 3 members each and 5 of which elect 2 members each.

The total income of the municipal board in 1961-62 was Rs 23,33,238 and the expenditure was Rs 19,56,022.

Waterworks—Before 1913 city wells were the main source of water supply but in that year, with the construction of the Pahuj Dam, the municipal board thought of a piped water supply. A stream pump was installed at Pahuj adjacent to the canal and a stone reservoir of the capacity of 40,000 gallons was constructed at Najhai Bazar almost in the heart of the city for storing and distributing water. The daily water supply was 90,000 gallons for a population of 58,236 and the expenditure was Rs 96,556. In 1916 steam pumps and boilers of greater capacity were installed by the side of the dam and at a cost of Rs 53,000 seven storage tanks were installed at seven places outside the city, seven stand posts being erected on the water mains inside the city. The number of water connections to houses rose from 2 to 7 and the average daily water supply to 1,10,000 gallons. In 1937, with the construction of the city service reservoir with a capacity of 2,16,000 gallons at Toria Narsingh Rao, the system of supplying water was changed and instead of raw water supplied till then from the Pahuj, water was supplied by gravitation, the water in the reservoir being treated with chemicals. With the doubling of the staff and distribution lines ,the supply of water rose to 2,50,000 gallons per day and the stand posts and private connections to 52 and 134 respectively as by now the population had gone up to 64,591. By 1952 the length of the main was increased to 14 71 miles and the number of stand posts and private water connections to 145 and 634 respectively, the daily supply reaching 4,25,000 gallons On the systems being reorganised, a high tension electric transmission line from the Jhansi Electric Supply Company has been obtained, a filtered water pumping station has been constructed at Datia Gate and a new fourteen inch main and new pumps of greater capacity have been installed at a cost of about 22 lakhs of rupees. As a result the daily water supply has gone up to about eight gallons per head. The number of stand posts has risen to 580 and the connections to 2,310. The financial aid given by the government towards the implementing of this scheme was a grant of two lakhs and a loan of 22.2 lakhs of rupees.

The capacity of storage at the filter station is 3,00,000 gallons, at the Civil Lines overhead tank 1,50,000 gallons and at the city service reservoir 2,00,000 gallons. The waterworks is managed by an engineer with a staff of 8 line fitters, 6 pump attendants, 3 filter operators, 9 coolies and some other employees. The length of the pipe-lines is about 50 miles ; the number of public taps is 580 and the metered connections to private buildings is 110. The total daily water supply is 13,50,000 gallons which provides an average of 10 gallons per head per day. The total expenditure incurred during 1961-62 was Rs 74,618.

Drainage—Being situated on high ground the city of Jhansi has always been well drained because of the natural slope. The main thoroughfares have masonry channels along the drainage lines and abound in surface drains but the drainage is inadequate as it cannot cope with the developing demand of the city. The total length of the pakka drains is 55 miles of which 14 miles are flushed daily.

Street Lighting—The board entered into an agreement with the Jhansi Electric Supply Company in 1928 and undertook to take electricity for at least 1,800 hours yearly in respect of low candle-power lamps and for 1,200 hours to light high candle-power lamps, with the possibility of increasing the expenditure on electricity by another Rs 5,000 every year. Subsequently the town (except the outlying parts) was electrified. Although the Jhansi notified area was merged in the municipality in 1950, the former (comprising three wards) could not be electrified but a scheme for its electrification is under the consideration of the board, Rs 25,000 having been earmarked for this purpose in 1961-62. There are 1,111 electric lamps, 5 mercury lamps, 19 tube lights and 864 kerosene oil lamps in the city, the expenditure on street lighting being Rs 76,049 during 1961-62 when 14 lamp lighters were employed.

Education—Basic education for boys and girls was first introduced in 1939 and has been extended since then. Compulsory education for boys was first started in two wards and then in all the other wards in 1948. In 1961 the board was running 34 junior Basic schools for boys with an enrolment of 6,800 and a staff of 107 and 10 for girls with an enrolment of 1,200 and a staff of 63 teachers. The number of senior Basic schools for boys in 1961 was 2 with 218 students and 9 teachers, the corresponding figures for girls being one, 844 and 19 respectively. The number of Scheduled Castes students up to the senior Basic standard was 2,513 in 1961. During 1960-61 the total income from fees was Rs 5,354 the government grant amounted to Rs 1,02,954 and the total expenditure was Rs 2,23,275.

Public Health and Medical Services—The public health committee of the board looks after these services. The board maintains a staff consisting a municipal medical officer of health, 2 chief sanitary inspectors, 4 sanitary inspectors and 4 vaccinators. It also maintains an infectious diseases hospital (established in 1944) which has a staff consisting of an honorary medical officer, a compounder, a ward boy and a sweeper. The staff of the five maternity homes and child welfare centres consists of a health visitor, 4 midwives, 5 *dais* and a chowkidar each. The total expenditure incurred during 1961-62 on health sanitation activities was Rs 5,37,504.

Conservancy—The sullage of the town is discharged into Nala Natvali (constructed in 1932). The board has 600 sweepers who attend to the lavatories of private houses, the night-soil being taken away and made into compost. The unutilized rubbish is deposited in open land and sold as manure.

Other Activities—The board maintains the Moti Lal Nehru library. It manages 224 plots of *nazul* land which have an area of 221 acres and were transferred to it in 1891. About 168 of these plots lie within the town and the remaining are situated in Nai Basti, Sadar Bazar, Laxmi Tank and Civil Lines. During 1960-61, the income from this land was Rs 3,495 and the expenditure on it Rs 2,275.

Lalitpur

Lalitpur was first constituted a municipality under the North-Western Provinces Municipal Improvements Act, 1868 (Act VI of 1868) in 1870, when the municipal committee was authorised to levy duties on certain goods brought within the limits of the township for consumption and to appropriate the rents of *nazul* property, the proceeds of pounds, the income from serais and the fines exacted under the Public Gambling Act, 1867 (Act No. 3 of 1867) as amended from time to time.

The committee consisted of 12 members, 4 being officials and 8 non-officials, the deputy commissioner, the pargana officer, the medical officer and the district superintendent of police being *ex officio* members. The town came to be administered under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1900 (Act I of 1900) and the subdivisional officer of Lalitpur was made *ex officio* chairman of the municipal committee, the number of members remaining unchanged.

The present form of the board came into existence in 1916 under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916), when the municipal committee was named the municipal board and the nomenclature 'president' was changed to that 'chairman'. The number of the members of the board was increased to 16 after 1916 and was further increased to 20 in 1953. Under the U. P. Municipalities Act VII of 1949, the nomenclature of 'chairman' was again changed to that of 'president' whose powers and duties were widened and who was elected indirectly, the members being elected directly. The 20 members are elected by direct adult franchise from the 7 wards into which the town is divided, the area of the municipality being 1.63 square miles and its population (according to the census of 1961) 25,250.

Finances—The income of the board during 1961-62 was Rs 6,57,421, including government grants and contributions. The expenditure during the same period was Rs 6,42,307.

Waterworks—The waterworks scheme was introduced in the municipality with effect from April 1, 1950, with a loan amounting to Rs 13,42,500 from the State Government. Raw water is taken from the Govind Sagar Dam on the Shahzad river near the town and is then filtered by the slow sand process in two tanks and then pumped up to an overhead tank which has a terminal pressure of about fifty feet. In 1961-62 there were 34 stand posts including small tanks and 814 metered connections. The supply

of water during 1961-62 was 2,30,00,046 gallons of which 2,06,12,492 gallons was for domestic and the rest for non-domestic purposes. The pipe-lines are about 10 miles in length. The waterworks is being run by the board itself under the supervision of the waterworks engineer, the other staff including 4 drivers and 4 coolies. The total expenditure during 1960-61 was Rs 48,645.

Drainage—At the time of the inception of the board there was no drainage system in the town and rain-water found its own way to the Shahzad river and Byana Nala. Later the board started constructing pakka drains which now cover a length of 30 miles, three pakka drains carrying rain-water to the river and the nala. The board has deposited Rs 14,000 with the local self-engineering department for preparing estimates for a better drainage scheme. The refuse of the town is collected by hand carts and then carried away by motor trucks and trollies to the compost depot for preparing manure. The expenditure on drainage during 1960-61 was Rs 2,262.

Street Lighting—Formerly street lighting in the town was by kerosene oil lamps, 4 gas lamps being added in 1929. Electric lighting was introduced in August, 1960. The board has its own electric power house. The town has 225 oil lamps, 80 gas lamps and 200 electric lamps for street lighting. The expenditure on street lighting during 1961-62 was Rs 38,761.

Education—The education department of the board has a superintendent, 3 clerks and 4 peons. The board had an English middle school which was taken over by the district board in 1912. It also had a primary school for boys, one more being started in 1919. In 1944 a high school was opened by the board which is still in existence. Compulsory primary education for boys was introduced from July 1, 1948. The board maintains 9 primary schools for boys, a junior high school and 7 junior Basic schools for girls and a Sanskrit *pathshala*. The number of boys on roll in 1961-62 was 464 in the higher secondary school and 1,874 in the junior Basic schools, the staff being 18 and 41 respectively. The number of girls on roll was 812. The expenditure on education in that year was Rs 1,65,803.

Public Health and Medical Services—The board has no hospital of its own but gives an annual grant of Rs 4,000 to the civil hospital and of Rs 400 to the women's hospital. In October, 1962, it took over from the Zila Parishad, the management of the veterinary hospital. It also gives a monthly grant of Rs 200 to the local Ayurvedic hospital. A sanitary inspector looks after the sanitation of the town and other public health activities. The Vaccination Act, 1880 (Act XIII of 1880) was extended to Lalitpur in 1894. The total expenditure incurred during 1961-62 was Rs 1,35,593.

Other Activities—The board maintains a municipal garden and two children's parks. It has an area of 314.05 acres of *nazul* land under its management which has been divided into plots and is leased out for building

houses, a fourth of the annual income from this property being deposited into the State treasury.

Mauranipur

By a government notification dated June 30, 1869, the towns of Mau and Ranipur were combined and constituted into a single municipal area under North-Western Provinces Municipal Improvements Act, 1868 (Act VI of 1868). Octroi duties were first levied in 1874 and subsequently modified a number of times. In 1870 a tax on professions was levied and in 1888 a duty on cloth. The old municipal committee was constituted into a board in 1884 when the principle of election was introduced, the towns being divided into six wards returning three elected members each. In 1902 this number was reduced to two for each ward. On November 13, 1911, under Act I of 1900, the town of Ranipur was separated and was constituted an Act XX town under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856) and the number of members of the municipal board was reduced to nine of whom seven were elected from the three wards and two were nominated. Under the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 (Act II of 1916), the number of nominated members was reduced to one and the chairman had to be elected but in 1826-27 another nominated member was added, the number of elected members being raised to ten. On April 9, 1951, the board was renamed the Mauranipur board. According to an amendment of the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1949 (Act VII of 1949), the board was reconstituted, there thus coming into being 16 members, all being elected.

The municipality covers an area of two square miles and has a population of 20,257. The board has sixteen members who are elected on the basis of adult franchise from the six wards, four of which return three members each and two, two members each including three members of the Scheduled Castes who are returned from three different wards. Since 1955 the president is being elected indirectly under an amendment of the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1949 (Act VII of 1949).

Finances—The income of the board in 1961-62 was Rs 6,02,016 of which Rs 1,15,481 was derived from rates and taxes, Rs 4,173 under special acts, Rs 72,988 from municipal property and power, Rs 68,624 from grants and contributions and the rest from miscellaneous and other sources. The expenditure in that year amounted to Rs 5,62,845 of which Rs 27,674 was incurred on collection and office charges, Rs 19,171 on public safety, Rs 3,92,868 on public health and conveniences, Rs 76,414 on education and the rest on miscellaneous items.

Water Supply—Water has to be got from wells situated outside the town as those inside have brackish water. People living near the river use river water. The board has prepared a scheme estimated to cost Rs 10,03,400 (which has been sanctioned by the local self-government department) for the

construction of a waterworks for the supply of 6,25,000 gallons of filtered water daily to the town.

Drainage—A proper drainage system will be introduced on the completion of waterworks. At present there are two kinds of pakka drains along the streets, the U type and the V type (the latter not being in good condition). Water from private houses collects in cesspools from where it is carried away by sweepers and deposited, with the refuse of the town, in trenches for the preparation of compost manure.

Street Lighting—The streets are lit by kerosene oil lamps for which the board employs six lamplighters and there are Petromax lamps at principal places and crossings, the lighting being done by contractors to whom an annual contract is given. The number of oil lamps and Petromax lamps was 258 and 76 respectively in 1961-62, the expenditure incurred on street lighting being Rs 19,171.

Education—At the time of the establishment of the board there was only one (primary) school in the town. Compulsory education for boys was introduced in 1948. The board now maintains 7 junior Basic school for boys with an enrolment of 1,256 and a teaching staff of 36 teachers, a higher secondary school of 3 primary schools for girls which have an enrolment of 258 and a staff of 21 women teachers. The expenditure incurred on education during 1961-62 amounted to Rs 68,513.

Public Health and Medical Services—The board has a health-cum-sanitary inspector who is also food inspector. It bears 40 per cent of the expenditure on the Zila Parishad's dispensary in the town. The board opened an Ayurvedic dispensary in the town in 1945-46 and a branch in another ward in 1958. The number of patients treated during 1961-62 was 43,631. The expenditure incurred on public health and sanitation during 1961-62 amounted to Rs 37,148 and Rs 461 was spent on dispensaries.

CANTONMENT BOARD

Jhansi Cantonment Board

In the sixteenth century the site where Jhansi is located was known as Balwant Nagar. On April 4, 1858, the British captured the fort and the city. The area occupied by the troops of the British which were stationed at Jhansi was notified as a military cantonment in 1884 (under the Cantonments Act XXII of 1864) when the provisions of Act XX of 1856 were applied for the administration of the area and a tax was levied on houses and grounds according to their annual value. The limits of the cantonment were considerably expanded for the accommodation of a larger garrison and in 1891, under the Cantonments Act XIII of 1889, the fort was declared to be within the limits of the cantonment and the boundaries of the whole area were defined

in 1892. In 1888 the levy of octroi duties was authorised and the rules in force in the municipality were applied to the collection of these dues, the work of collection being undertaken by the municipal committee. In 1890 the old chowkidari tax was abolished and replaced by a house tax amounting to 7½ per cent of the annual value of the house. In 1902 the first cantonment magistrate was appointed, the system of magistracy lasting till 1923. In the next year there came into existence under the Cantonments Act, 1924 (Act II of 1924) the cantonment board, with 11 members, 5 being elected, three nominated and 3 having *ex officio* status. The number of inhabitants in the cantonment was 11,519.

The cantonment has a civil population of 9,661 and the military area covers 4,56,235 acres. In accordance with the Act of 1924 the board consists of the officer commanding the station who is *ex officio* president, a vice-president elected by the 6 elected members from amongst themselves, 3 nominated members and 3 *ex officio*. On the basis of the civil population the cantonment is a class II cantonment. Three committees function under the board : the civil area committee for the administration of the civil areas, the residuary area committee for the administration of the cantonment excluding the civil area and the finance co-ordination committee for the administration of finances.

The board maintains three junior Basic schools (two for boys and one for girls) and a general hospital which has 16 beds (8 each for males and females). Vaccination is compulsory within the limits of the cantonment and is administered by a qualified person. Electricity for street lighting in the civil area is supplied by the Jhansi Electric Supply Company and outside this area by the military engineering service. The number of street lights is 176 of which 78 are in the civil area and there are also five mercury lights, three of which are at crossings. There are drains in every part of the area. The board maintains three parks and three ornamental plots. It also runs the Rani Lakshmi Bai Reading Room and Library which was opened on January 26, 1959. The total income of the board during 1960-61 was Rs 2,48,405 and its expenditure Rs 3,07,325.

Babina Cantonment Board

The cantonment at Babina was established on August 17, 1959, and on the basis of its population, which is 14,060, it is a category I cantonment, its area covering 2,550 acres. The cantonment board came into existence in October, 1959, and has a president who is the military officer commanding the station and three members who are nominated, two being official and one a non-official. It maintained from January 1 to June 30, 1961, three junior Basic schools of the Zila Parishad at a cost of Rs 6,934 and maintains a dispensary for out-door patients. For lighting the street there are 12 hanging Petromax lamps. The board

has constructed quarters for Harijans, cement concrete roads and lanes and a slaughter house and drains are under construction. In 1961-62 the income of the board was Rs 2,40,373 and its expenditure Rs 2,12,377.

Town Areas

There are eight town areas in the district — Barwa Sagar, Chirgaon, Erich, Gursarai, Mehroni, Moth, Ranipur and Talbehat which are administered under the United Provinces Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914), a brief account of each being given below. Each has a committee consisting of a chairman, the number of members ranging from nine to fifteen (as specified by the State Government) — seats also being reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes. The members of the committee are elected for a four-year term on the basis of adult franchise and a joint electorate. The government may extend, from time to time, the term of a committee, the total extension not exceeding two years in the aggregate. The members of the committee are elected from the wards into which the town is divided. The committee is empowered to levy taxes on houses, on circumstance and property and on agricultural land situated within the town area, etc. Other sources of income are the sale proceeds of manure and moneys accruing from *nazul* property where it exists. Normally the committee meets at least once in a month. The population figures given against each town area are those of the 1961 census and the figures of income and expenditure relate to the year 1961-62.

Barwa Sagar—Barwa Sagar has been administered since 1870 as a town under the Bengal Chaukidari Act, 1856 (Act XX of 1856). It was constituted a town area in 1914. The town area committee consists of a chairman and ten elected members. It has a population of 8,311. In 1961-62 its income was Rs 82,923 and its expenditure Rs 1,00,772 of which Rs 67,500 was spent on public works and Rs 8,850 on other items.

Chirgaon—The provisions of Act XX, of 1856, were extended to Chirgaon in 1870 and since 1914 it is being administered as a town area by a committee consisting of a chairman and ten elected members. It has a population of 7,514. In 1961-62 its income was Rs 1,33,222 which included Rs 12,620 received as government grant and its expenditure Rs 1,39,581 of which Rs 20,528 was incurred on collection and office charges, Rs 51,902 on education, Rs 24,463 on public works and Rs 42,688 on miscellaneous items.

Erich—Erich was created a town area in July, 1950. The town area committee consists of a chairman and nine elected members. It has a population of 3,842. In 1961-62 its income was Rs 12,591 including Rs 700 received as government grant and the expenditure Rs 24,439 of which

Rs 2,705 was incurred on collection and office charges, Rs 100 on public health, Rs 2,783 on public works and Rs 18,851 on miscellaneous items.

Gursarai—This place was created a town area in 1914. The town area committee consists of a chairman and nine elected members. The population is 6,504. In 1961-62 the income was Rs 57,769 including Rs 22,000 received as grant from government and the expenditure Rs 50,038 of which Rs 15,319 was incurred on collection and office charges, Rs 3,400 on public works and Rs 31,419 on miscellaneous items.

Mehroni—From 1872 onwards this place has been administered as an Act XX town and is now a town area, its population being 4,059. The town area committee consists of a chairman and nine elected members. Its income was Rs 13,656 in 1961-62 and its expenditure Rs 25,977.

Moth—The provisions of Act XX of 1856 were extended to Moth in 1863. It was declared a town area in 1914 under the United Provinces Town Areas Act, 1914. Its population is 5,121. The town area committee consists of a chairman and ten elected members. The committee gives an annual grant of Rs 100 to the Dayagirji Fair. During 1961-62 it spent Rs 60,000 on the construction of roads and drains, for which it received a grant of Rs 12,000 from government. It has completed the boring of a salt-water well. Its income during 1961-62 was Rs 72,053 including Rs 12,000 received as government grant and the expenditure was Rs 56,051 of which Rs 16,154 was incurred on conservancy and lighting services, Rs 35,505 on public works and Rs 4,390 on miscellaneous items.

Ranipur—The town area committee came into existence on November 13, 1911. It now consists of a chairman and ten elected members. The population of the area is 6,793. In 1961-62 the total income was Rs 15,151 including Rs 3,000 received as government grant and the expenditure was Rs 18,561 of which Rs 1,648 was incurred on collection and office charges, Rs 4,338 on public works and Rs 12,576 on miscellaneous items.

Talbehat—Talbehat was created an Act XX town in 1872 and was declared a town area in 1914. The committee consists of a chairman and ten elected members. The population of the town area is 4,381. In 1961-62 the income was Rs 28,960 which included Rs 10,000 received as grant from government and the total expenditure was Rs 30,901 of which Rs 6,523 was incurred on collection and office charges and Rs 24,378 on other items.

Notified Areas

There are two notified areas in the district — the Railway Settlement notified area and the Samthar notified area.

Railway Settlement Notified Area—Before January 1, 1928, the eastern part of the area under the Railways was a part of the Jhansi municipality.

The Railways nominated one of its officials as a member of the municipal board and paid an annual house tax amounting to Rs 2,000 to the board but continued to provide for the upkeep of the area under its own jurisdiction. The western part of the Railway Settlement, Garhia Phatak, was a part of the town area established under a government notification dated January 4, 1912. The Railways contributed Rs 1,000 annually to the town area committee for the welfare of the railway employees who formed the majority of the population of the area. As this arrangement was not found to be satisfactory, the railway colony and Garhia town area were combined in 1928 and were constituted into a notified area known as the Jhansi notified area with a committee consisting of six nominees of the Railways, the divisional superintendent of Railways being the chairman and one member being nominated by the district magistrate. The grant of Rs 3,000 which the Railways used to pay to the municipal board and the town area was now transferred to the notified area committee. The Railway Settlement notified area was constituted on February 10, 1939, with a committee consisting of seven *ex officio* members with divisional transportation superintendent of the Railways as president. In accordance with a government notification dated October 26, 1953, a member of the Scheduled Castes replaced one of the members of the committee. In March, 1958, the number of members was raised from 8 to 9.

As the population of the Railway Settlement area went up to 8,372 in 1961, the number of nominated members was increased by 4, the membership going up to 13.

The notified area committee has its own arrangement for lighting the street electrically and its own water supply and also undertakes the maintenance of its roads. It has 6 permanent and 5 temporary employees. The general manager of the Railways controls the budget of the railway settlement area, the administration of which is conducted by the committee under the direction of the Railway authorities.

During 1961-62 the income of the committee was Rs 19,794 (which included Rs 312 received as government grant) and its expenditure was Rs 21,495.

Samthar Notified Area—The state of Samthar became a municipality in 1939, the Samthar municipal board being administered by the officials appointed by the ruler of that state and exercising only such powers of local administration as were accorded by him. After the merger of Samthar in Uttar Pradesh, the municipality was converted into a notified area on December 18, 1951, with a committee consisting of a president and 10 members. The committee administers the area in accordance with the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916 and looks after sanitation, lighting and public works. The committee has 37 employees, ten of whom are employed in the administrative office, 22 (including 5 women) in the

sanitation and street lighting department and 5 in the schools. During 1961-62 the income was Rs 52,255 and the expenditure Rs 49,185.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

Panchayati raj is the system of 'democratic decentralisation' of power and responsibilities and, as in other parts of the country, it has existed in a rudimentary form in the villages of the district for centuries. In its reorientated and reorganised form (envisaged with the coming of independence), the most significant feature of the newly constituted structure of self-governing bodies is the three-tier system, the Gaon Panchayats being at the base, the Kshettra Samitis in the middle and the Zila Parishad at the apex. There is a *gaon* panchayat for every village (which is the executive body of the *gaon sabha*), a Kshettra Samiti (block committee) for each development block and a Zila Parishad for the district. The objective is the development of initiative in the people of the rural areas and the creation of opportunities for the evolution of local leadership so that the responsibility for the planned development of the rural areas may be taken over by the village folk themselves. The institutions within this three-tier system are organically linked with each other to ensure continuous two-way traffic of ideas, co-ordination and co-operation.

GAON PANCHAYATS

The resuscitation of the village panchayats has been a far-reaching and comprehensive step towards decentralisation. The *gaon* panchayats of the district control and manage all village activities concerned with community interests, their chief functions pertaining to the implementation of the targets of village plans in the spheres of agriculture, irrigation, co-operation, forests, animal husbandry, wells, education and social education, health and sanitation, communications, welfare activities relating to children, youth and women, etc. The main sources of the finances of the panchayats for these activities are government grants, voluntary contributions and the taxes raised by them. On of their important activities is the prevention of the illegal occupation of land by individuals. The rural areas of the district are divided into circles each being under a panchayat inspector within whose jurisdiction there are several *nyaya* panchayats (judicial bodies), each set up for 4 or 5 *gaon sabhas*. The *gaon sabha* which is made up of the adult members of the village or villages concerned is intended to constitute the fundamental basis of an active and conscious peasant democracy, integrating all rural developmental policies and programmes into an integrated whole. The U. P. Panchayat Raj

Act, 1947, was enforced in this district in December, 1947, and 418 *gaon sabhas* were established with an average of 5 villages in each. The Act was amended in 1955 and instead of a *gaon sabha* for a population of 1,000, a *gaon sabha* was set up in every village which had a population of not less than 250. A village with a population of less than 250 is grouped for this purpose with a contiguous village or villages. In 1961 the number of villages in the district was 1,461 and the number of *gaon sabhas* was 949, the average being 1.5 villages per *gaon sabha*. The members in a *gaon* panchayat number 15 to 30 according to the population of the village and are elected by the members of the *gaon sabha*. Each *gaon* panchayat has its own *pradhan* (chairman) who is elected by the members of the *gaon sabha* and *up-pradhan* (vice-chairman) who is elected by the members of the *gaon* panchayat. During the First and Second Five-year Plan periods, the *gaon* panchayats of the district constructed 26 miles of metalled and 273 miles of unmetalled roads, 27 culverts 248 Gandhi *chabutras* (platforms), 222 panchayat *ghars* (houses) and schools, 862 embankments, 114 miles of irrigation channels, 3,838 yards of pakka lanes, 822 wells for drinking purposes, 9,454 yards of pakka drains and 34 children's parks. It also erected 3,112 kerosene oil lamp posts, established 270 libraries containing 26,190 books and purchased radio sets for 290 *gaon sabhas*. During 1961-62 the taxes imposed by the *gaon* panchayats amounted to Rs 1,46,958, the unrealised balance of the previous year amounting to Rs 3,206. Of the total of Rs 1,50,164, Rs 75,057 was realised.

For 949 *gaon sabhas* there are 105 *nyaya* panchayats in the district, with 105 *sarpanchs* (presiding officers), 105 *sahayak sahpanchs* (assistant presiding officers) and 1,575 *panchs*. The *nyaya* panchayats form the village judiciary and try petty civil and criminal cases. During the year 1961-62 (up to September) they decided 725 civil and 317 criminal cases.

Kshetria Samitis

There are 14 development blocks in the district and there is a Kshettra Samiti for each active block. With the enforcement of the Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, in the district of 1962, the functions that had previously been the concern of the block development committee developed upon the Kshettra Samiti. The membership of one such *samiti* consists of all the *pradhans* of the *gaon sabhas* in the development block, the chairmen of the town area committees, the members of the Zila Parishad who belong to the block, members of Parliament and the State legislature elected from the block area and representatives of the

co-operative institutions in the block. Seats are also reserved for women and members of the Scheduled Castes. The *pramukh* (chairman) of the *samiti* is elected by its members, the block development officer being its chief executive officer. The main functions of the *samitis* are the achievement of the targets fixed in the Plan schemes of the development block in the spheres of agriculture, irrigation, co-operation, animal husbandry, fisheries, education, social education, public health, welfare programmes for children, youth and women, etc., and the utilisation of the funds available in the block budget for these purposes.

Zila Parishad

It was in 1894 that a committee — the district committee — of official and non-official members was constituted for the Jhansi district to administer local affairs in the rural areas under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Local Boards Act, 1883 (Act XIV of 1883). Though the non-official members were nominated by the government, the beginnings of local self-government for the rural areas of the district were ushered in by this step. A separate subcommittee, which was subject to the general control of the district committee and comprised those of its members who were stationed or resident in the Lalitpur subdivision, was constituted for that subdivision with the subdivisional magistrate as *ex officio* chairman. By a notification dated May 12, 1906, the district was exempted from the operation of the United Provinces District Boards Act, 1906 (Act III of 1906) but by the notification of August 21, 1906, the exemption was withdrawn and the Act became operative in the district from April 1, 1907. The board then constituted of 20 members of which 5 were nominated and 15, including the chairman, were elected. This Act was repealed by the U. P. District Boards Act, 1922 (Act X of 1922) which was enforced in the district from February 1, 1923. Till July, 1948, the number of members was 27 when it was raised to 59, the designation of the chairman being changed to that of president. The Antarim Zila Parishads Act, 1958, (Act XXII of 1958) brought into existtence the local body known as the Antarim Zila Parishad, with a membership of 84 (including the members of the body known as the district planning committee which had now been abolished) and 5 members elected by the members of the erstwhile district board from among themselves. Pending the election of the new president the district magistrate continued to act as president till August, 1961, and the district planning officer was appointed chief executive officer of the Parishad. Under the Kshettra Samitis and Zila Parishads Adhiniyam, 1961, the designation of this body was changed to that of Zila Parishad. The Parishad comprises all the

pramukhs of the Kshettra Samitis, the presidents of the municipal boards, the members of Parliament and of the State legislature elected from the district and representatives of the co-operative institutions of the district. Seats are also reserved for women and members of the Scheduled Castes. The functions of the Zila Parishad are comprehensive, embracing as they do those which were the concern of the old district board and the district planning committee and include the implementation of the Five-year Plan schemes of the district and the ensuring of the utilisation of the funds allotted by government for this purpose in the fields of agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, education and the welfare of children, young people and women, etc., as well as the raising and expending of taxes levied by it for certain specific activities with which it is directly concerned, a brief account of three of which follows.

Education—To supervise the schools in the rural areas there are a deputy inspector of schools, an additional deputy inspector and 14 subdeputy inspectors who work under the supervision of the president of the Zila Parishad but, being government employees, are under the administrative control of the district inspector of schools. There are, under the Zila Parishad, 53 junior high schools for boys and 7 for girls and 808 junior Basic schools, 84 of which are for girls. The number of men and women teachers in the boys' junior Basic schools was 1,244 and 28 respectively in 1961-62 and in the girls' schools there were 125 women and 6 men teachers. The expenditure on educational activities in that year amounted to Rs 16,47,579.

Public Health—The Parishad maintains 6 dispensaries and 3 veterinary dispensaries in which over 50,000 people and 4,000 animals are, on an average, treated annually respectively. It maintains a maternity and child welfare centre and employs 6 sanitary inspectors and 20 vaccinators for public health and vaccination purposes. It also maintains 162 cattle pounds. In 1961-62 the amount spent on public health and veterinary services was Rs 1,15,120.

Public Works—The Parishad employs, for the maintenance of public works, an engineer and 3 overseers with 3 work agents with permanent squads of labourers under each. The length of pakka roads maintained in 1961-62 was 56 miles 3 furlongs and 35 yards and that of kutcha roads 745 miles 4 furlongs and 315 yards. It also maintains in the district 12 dak bungalows and inspection houses and 11 working ferries on the Betwa. In 1961-62 it spent Rs 2,43,514 on public works.

In 1961-62 the Zila Parishad's inome was Rs 23,42,484 and its expenditure Rs 22,25,285.

NAZUL

Nazul is land or property which is vested in the State on account of confiscation, death of persons who leave no heirs, etc. In this district the management of some of this property has been entrusted by government to the local self-governing bodies, some to certain of its own departments and the rest to the board of revenue, U. P., through the tahsildars of the tahsils in which it is situated.

The total area of nazul land in the district is 6476.81 acres of which 1944.91 acres lie in tahsil Jhansi, 2,231 acres in Garautha, 80.90 acres in Mehroni, 88 33 acres in Mauranipur, 859.41 acres in Moth and 1172.26 acres in Lalitpur. The *nazul* area under the Zila Parishad is 5,130 acres which yielded an income of Rs 50, in 1961-62, the expenditure on the maintenance of the roads falling with this area being Rs 87,569. As a general rule the agency administering such land pays one-fourth of the total revenue accruing from it to the State.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

It is likely that in this region in ancient times, as elsewhere in India, education was more or less the concern of the family, the teachers and scholars usually being Brahamanas. As regards the systems of teaching in ancient times in the district, a pupil had to go either to the house of a teacher or to the hermitage of a rishi to get his education. Studentship began invariably with the *upanayana* or initiation ceremony in which a student had to perform many religious rites after which he was directed to proceed to the teacher's place. Education was more or less the acquiring of a knowledge of the sacred books and such secular subjects as mathematics, Ayurveda, grammar, Arthashastra, etc.

The epigraphical inscriptions of the Hindu and Jain temples which go back to Gupta, post-Gupta, Pratihara and Chandella times and the quality of the art and architecture of the contemporaneous edifices prove that the people (of the district) of those times were educated and cultured. After the twelfth century when some muslims settled down in a few places, particularly Erich, they set up their own *maktabs* (schools) in which education was imparted to the children of their community according to the Islamic system. Education with them was more or less the function of religious teachers and started with religious instruction based on the Quran (though other subjects were also taught), most of the *maktabs* being attached to mosques and the teachers being supported by alms or by grants from the government. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Erich had become a centre of Islamic learning and according to Muhammad Bihamad Khan (the author of *Tarikh-i-Muhammadi*) many famous saints and scholars flourished in that town during this period. A mound near the town still exists which is said to be the site of an important *dar-ul-uloom* (university). In the rest of the district, which was under the Bundelas, the Hindu system of education prevailed as elsewhere in the country. From the 18th to about the middle of the 19th century (till the coming of the British) a greater part of the district was under the Maratha rulers of Jhansi who also took interest in the education of the people. Raja Gangadhar Rao in particular was known for his literary and cultural activities. At the beginning the British did not start any new institutions but took over the management of

those that already existed but during the disturbances of 1857-58 educational affairs became disorganised. When conditions became normal in 1858, eight tahsili schools were opened, one each at Jhansi, Karahra, Pachor, Moth, Bhander, Mau, Pandwaha and Garautha and thirty-eight village schools were also established in the district which had 2,141 students in the year 1859-60. In that year three more tahsili schools were started—one each at Lalitpur, Mehroni and Mandaura. In 1861, owing to the transfer to Gwalior of some areas belonging to the district, the tahsili schools at Jhansi, Pachor and Karahra were replaced by three new schools which were set up at Barwa Sagar, Chirgaon and Ranipur and the school at Erich was also raised to the status of a tahsili school. In 1862 there were also in the district 76 village schools with 2,185 boys. In addition there was a large number of private schools in the district of which 72 (with 923 students) were in the town of Jhansi alone and were subject to inspection by the government. The tahsili school of Jhansi was raised to the status of an anglo-vernacular school in this year and an English private school and a middle vernacular school were started at Lalitpur. In the following year a tahsili school was started at Talbehat. The year 1866 marks the beginning of girls' education with the opening of a girls' school at Lalitpur. In that year an anglo-vernacular school was opened at Gursarai under private management. In 1867 the two anglo-vernacular schools at Jhansi and Lalitpur were raised to the status of inferior zilah schools teaching up to the middle classes. Education in the vernacular schools suffered a setback in these years and the tahsili schools were reduced to six—those at Bhander, Moth, Gursarai, Mau, Talbehat and Mehroni but the increasing demand for English education resulted in the establishment of an anglo-vernacular school at Mau. In 1868 there was some progress in the zilah schools as well as in girls' education in Lalitpur. The advancement of the latter led to the establishment of four other girls' schools in tahsil Mehroni (in addition to the one at Lalitpur) all the five having 116 students on roll in 1870. In that year there were seventy-four village schools and fifty private schools, the total number of pupils in both kinds of schools being 2,934. In 1872 seven girls' schools were started in Jhansi proper and the number of such schools in Lalitpur rose to ten, all having 384 students on roll. But as it was found in 1875 that the number of schools for girls was not justified because of the poor attendance, six schools were closed down. In 1880, after some more changes, the number of institutions for boys stood at 98 (with 2,190 scholars on roll) and that for girls at 3 (with 60 students on roll).

The subjects taught in the zilah schools (which were up to the high school standard) were the vernaculars, English, mathematics, history, geography and either Sanskrit or Persian and fees from three annas upwards were charged. The tahsili schools taught the vernaculars, mathematics, history and geography. In this district (particularly in the Lalitpur subdivision) Hindi was almost exclusively used in the schools. Below the tahsili schools in the educational ladder were the pargana schools in which a more simple course of studies was taught and below these schools were the Halkabandi schools. The girls' schools taught in Hindi and were up to the primary standard. The private *pathashalas* in the towns usually taught accounting and book-keeping (generally in Mundia) to meet the requirements of those who intended entering trade and commerce. The supervisory staff consisted of a deputy and two subdeputy inspectors who worked under a local committee of which the judge or magistrate of the district was president. The district of Jhansi was then under the supervision of the Agra circle of the education department. In 1884 primary education was transferred to the control of the local bodies and it was directed that the income of the boards under educational heads be spent on primary education. The provincial government also framed regulations regarding the aid to be granted to the boards by the State in this behalf. Where the boards were not granted this right, other agencies came into the field.

The City School, Jhansi, was founded as a private institution in 1881 by two brothers (Bihari Lal and Shama Charan Mukerji) and started with only four pupils. In the next year it was recognised as an anglo-vernacular school. In 1886 a society and a committee were formed for its management. By 1889 the increase in the number of students and the liberal contributions of the public enabled it to prepare students for public examinations and government amalgamated it with its English middle school (zilah school) at Jhansi and began to give it an annual grant-in-aid. The number on roll at this time was 400 and it was affiliated to the Allahabad University. In 1891 the committee was able to construct its own school building (on the present site) at a cost of Rs 45,000 of which Rs 18,000 was contributed by government. In 1896 the name of the school was changed to Macdonnell High School after the name of the then governor. In 1908—09 it had 552 students on roll. In 1946 intermediate classes were started and the name was again changed to Bipin Bihari College after the name of the first principal.

Another important anglo-vernacular institution was at Lalitpur. There were vernacular middle schools of the tahsili type at

Jhansi, Moth, Gursarai, Mau, Lalitpur, Mehroni and Talbehat, the one at Lalitpur being under municipal control. There were also a number of mission and other private schools in the district. Of the girls' schools in the district, only the model girls' school at Lalitpur was maintained by the government, the others receiving only grant-in-aid.

The following statement gives an indication of the increase (or otherwise) in the number of schools and the number of students on roll from 1900 to 1932 :

Year	Primary Education			Secondary Education		
	Schools	Number of boys	Number of girls	Schools	Number of boys	Number of girls
1900-01	131	3,282	69	10	1,155	21
1910-11	192	6,080	479	10	1,237	35
1920-21	242	10,462	1,034	17	435	..
1931-32	373	13,811	2,192	42	3,124	294

In the forties of this century the pattern of education was reorganised consequent on which the primary institutions were designated junior Basic and the vernacular schools senior Basic schools. There was a marked quantitative expansion in education thereafter as is evident from the figures given below :

Year	Junior Basic			Senior Basic			Higher Secondary		
	Number of schools	Number of boys	Number fo girls	Number of schools	Number of boys	Number of girls	Number of schools	Number of boys	Number of girls
1940-41	298	13,375	1,004	15	1,148	121	4	1,532	..
1950-51	493	24,479	1,556	23	1,583	526	13	2,467	453
1960-61	711	44,195	4,217	67	4,718	477	24	7,269	2,673

Growth Of Literacy

In 1881 the percentages of males and of females who were able to read and write were 5.4 and .07 respectively, the figures being 7.2 and .22 in 1891 respectively. There was a slight rise in 1901 when 7.7 per cent of the males and 0.3 per cent of the females were returned as literate. At the beginning of the next decade, 8.4 per cent of the males and 0.7 per cent of the females of the district were found to be able to read and write.

In 1921 the figure for female literacy remained unchanged but that for male literacy rose to 10.1 whereas in 1931 the two rose to 11.8 and 1.3 per cent respectively. In 1951 the percentage of male literacy was 22.1 and that of female literacy 4.3 and in 1961 the corresponding figures were 19.5 and 5.9 per cent in the district. The male literacy figures of 1961 show an increase of 29.4 per cent and the female literacy figures show an increase of 88.5 per cent over the corresponding figure of 1951.

The statement below gives the number of literates and of those who had attained other educational standards in 1961 in the district :

Educational Standard	Urban Total		District Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Literate (without educational level)	38,433	19,522	1,12,134	30,492
Primary (junior Basic)	23,696	7,772	45,533	9,634
Matriculation (higher secondary) and above ..	11,830	1,949	17,266	2,523
Technical diploma not equal to degree ..	89	2	89	2
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree ..	15	..	15	..
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,875	401	1,875	401
Technical degree/diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree :				
Engineering	71	..	71	..
Medicine	143	24	143	24
Agriculture	3	..	3	..
Veterinary and Dairying	2	..	2	..
Technology	2	..	2	..
Teaching	30	17	30	17
Others	2	..	2	–

General Education

Education in the present set-up starts with the pre-junior Basic stage and ends with the university or with vocational training. The pattern and system of education is almost uniform all over the State.

Pre-junior Basic Stage—In 1962 there were four institutions of this type in the district, in Jhansi city, in which education was imparted to children up to six years of age, the year of commencement and the number

on roll being given against each : Adarsha Bal Mandir (1956 with 235 on roll); Shishu Mandir, Subhashganj (1958 with 115 on roll); Shishu Mandir, Sipri Bazar (1952 with 276 on roll) and the Theosophical Bal Mandir (1961 with 50 on roll).

Junior and Senior Basic Education—Basic education owes its origin to Gandhiji according to whom education meant "an all-round drawing out of the best in child and man — body, mind and spirit". The four fundamentals of this form of education, as enunciated by him, are that free and compulsory education for seven years be provided by the State; that the mother-tongue be the medium of instruction; that the process of education centre round some useful handicraft enabling the child to produce from the moment it begins its training and that every school be self-supporting. In 1938 this system came to be known as the Wardha Scheme of education and certain modifications were approved, the chief of which was an eight-year course of studies comprising the junior Basic stage (from class I to class V) and the senior Basic stage (from class VI to class VIII). In 1939 the Uttar Pradesh Government adpoted this system of education with certain further modifications and started such schools accordingly in the district.

Education is imparted to the 11 to 14 age group at the senior Basic or junior high school stage. Formerly this stage of education was known as the vernacular middle stage which ended with class VII, when a uniform examination, known as the Vernacular Middle Examination, was held for the whole State though passing it did not entitle a student to gain admission to class VIII of the higher secondary school.

It was in 1948 that, as a result of the reorganisation of the primary and the vernacular middle classes, the highest class at the end of the vernacular middle stage became class VIII, the examination at the end of this stage being equated with that held at the end of class VIII of the higher secondary schools.

Education during both these stages is the responsibility of the local bodies in their own jurisdictions—the municipal board in the city or town and the Zila Parishad in the rural areas.

Education under the Municipal Board, Jhansi—Basic education was introduced in five primary schools (now junior Basic) for boys in 1939. It was extended to 27 more in 1948 and to 2 more in 1950 bringing all the institutions under the Basic pattern of education. Basic education for girls was also started in the same year in three institutions and in four more in 1950, which, however, were discontinued in 1955. In 1961 it was started in seven institutions. Compulsory education for boys was introduced in two wards of the municipal board, Jhansi, in 1926 where it continued till 1947-48. Since July, 1948, it has been enforced in all the fifteen wards of

the municipal area which are organised into three circles, each under the supervision of an assistant attendance officer. The number of boys of school-going age (6 to 11) was 8,656 in 1961 as against 7,357 of the previous year. The figures for the institutions together with their enrolment as on March 31, 1961, were as follows :

Type of School	Boys		Girls	
	Number of schools	Number of students	Number of schools	Number of students
Junior Basic managed by the board ..	34	6,800	10	1,200
Unrecognized	18	2,500	1	238 (no. of boys 153
State managed	1	272	1	281
Senior Basic managed by the board ..	2	218	1	844

The total number of students of the Scheduled Castes up to the senior Basic standard was 2,513 in 1961, and that of the Other Backward Classes was 1,595. The total expenditure incurred by the board on education in the year 1960-61 was Rs 2,23,275. The expenditure incurred on giving scholarships to students of the Scheduled Castes and the Other Backward Classes was Rs 906 and Rs 750 respectively.

Education under the Municipal Board, Lalitpur—This board maintains 7 junior Basic schools for boys, 2 for girls and a higher secondary school. Basic education was introduced in 1947 in two institutions. Gradually it was extended to all the institutions of the board and by the year 1960 they were all running according to the Basic system. Compulsion in education for boys was started in 1948 whole of the municipal area which is divided into seven wards for the purpose of supervision and control which is carried on by an attendance officer, the superintendent of education and the chairman of education committee. The board incurred an expenditure of Rs 51 845 on education in 1960-61. The enrolment as on March 31, 1962, was as follows :

Type of institution	Number of institutions		Number of students	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Junior Basic schools managed by the board	9	7	1,874	812
Aided by the board	3	..	256	..
Unrecognized	1	1	138	80
Recognized .. — ..	1	..	157	194

The total number of students of the Scheduled Castes in these institutions was 111 and that of the Other Backward Classes was 511 in 1962.

Under the Municipal Board, Mauranipur—Basic education under this local body was started in 1948-49 with five junior Basic institutions for boys and one for girls, the sixth institution for boys being started in 1961 and the seventh in 1962. For girls the second institution was opened in 1958 and the third in 1961. The board enforced compulsion for boys' education in 1918 in the whole of the municipal area. There were, on March 31, 1962, seven junior Basic schools for boys and three for girls with 1,256 and 528 students respectively. The board spent Rs 68,513 on education in 1961-62. It supervises its institutions through the superintendent of education and as the area under its jurisdiction is not extensive an attendance officer is not employed. In that year 158 students of the Scheduled Castes and 26 of the Other Backward Classes were studying in these schools and were in receipt of financial aid amounting to Rs 278 and Rs 138 respectively.

Under the Zila Parishad, Jhansi—The Parishad maintained for boys 724 junior Basic and 53 senior Basic schools with 43,950 and 3,683 students on roll respectively in 1962. For girls it had 84 junior Basic schools and 7 senior Basic schools with 3,575 and 367 students on roll respectively in that year; the number of students of the Scheduled Castes in all these institutions was 7,096 and that of the Other Backward Classes was 14,567, the Parishad having spent Rs 9,300 and Rs 1,122 for the encouragement of education of the Scheduled Castes and of the Other Backward Classes respectively in that year. Under the directive principles of the Constitution of India as a step towards free and ultimately compulsory education for all boys and girls up to a certain age, government has agreed to levy no tuition fees up to class VI in all schools. No difficulty arises in government institutions but in the case of non-government institutions the schools are compensated for loss of fees by an equivalent grant given by government based on the standard rates of fees prescribed by it.

Secondary Education—Secondary education has undergone various changes within the last forty years. The old zilah schools were government schools leading up to the School Leaving Certificate Examination. With the establishment of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U. P., in 1921, the High School Examination began to be held at the end of class X and the Intermediate Examination at the end of class XII. Formerly a high school started with class III but with the reorganisation of education in 1948, classes III to V were transferred to the junior Basic schools and the high school, starting with class VI, was redesignated higher secondary. Since then secondary education has covered education beyond the junior Basic stage up to the end of class XII. The district has 28 higher secondary schools of which 21 are for boys and 7 for girls with 9,942 and

2,764 students on roll respectively. Of those for boys, 11 teach up to class XII and 10 up to class X having on roll 7,269 and 2,673 students respectively. Of those for girls, 3 teach up to class XII and 4 up to class X with 1,802 on roll for the former and 962 on roll for the latter.

A brief account of some of the important higher secondary schools follows. The Christian Intermediate College was founded in 1916 (by W. H. Hazlep) as an anglo-vernacular middle school. It was raised to the status of a high school in 1933 and to that of an intermediate college in 1959. It is managed by the North India Synod and is in receipt of a grant-in-aid from the State Government. It imparts education in the literary and scientific groups up to the higher secondary stage (class X) and in the literary group up to the intermediate and had 831 students on roll in 1961. The present Lokmanya Tilak Girls' Higher Secondary School was started as a Marathi primary school in 1917, was raised to the anglo-vernacular school status in 1928 and was recognized as a higher secondary school in 1958 for the arts group. It is located in the heart of the city and had 900 students on roll in 1962. The Saraswati Intermediate College was initially started as a primary school in 1912. In its early days it was located in an area mostly inhabited by Railway employees and received financial help from the Railways but the increase in the number of students necessitated its being shifted to Azadganj. It was recognized as a junior high school in 1935 when it took the name Saraswati Hindu Pathshala. In 1948 it was raised to the standard of a high school and in 1952 to that of an intermediate college in arts. It imparts education in the literary and scientific groups up to the intermediate stage and had 950 students on its roll in 1961. It is in receipt of a yearly grant of Rs 25,000. It runs a *vyayamshala* (physical training centre) known as Saraswati Vyayam Mandir. The Government Higher Secondary School, Lalitpur, was founded by the district board, Jhansi, and named the Zila School and in 1918 it was provincialised and became a government high school. It imparts education in the literary and scientific groups up to the higher secondary stage of class X and had 277 students on roll in 1962. The Government Intermediate College, Jhansi, was started in 1921, with 104 students. In 1948, at the time of the reorganisation of education, it was recognised for the arts, science and constructive groups and in 1957 the subjects commerce and engineering were added to the courses of study. Co-education was also started in 1949 as separate and adequate arrangements for teaching science to girls were not forthcoming anywhere. Recently it was converted into a multi-purpose institution and had 820 students on roll in 1962.

During the ten years after independence, 13 higher secondary schools were opened in the district and with the merging of the Samthar state in Uttar Pradesh, the Government High School at Samthar also became one of the schools of the district in 1950. It was founded (some time prior to 1937) as a junior high school by Maharaja Vir Singh of Samthar and was

upgraded to the status of a high school in 1942. It offers the literary and the scientific groups and had 281 students on roll in 1961. The Varni Jain Intermediate College, Lalitpur, was founded in 1952 on the behest of Ganesh Prasad Varni. It is recognised for arts, science and commerce at the high school stage and for arts and commerce at the intermediate stage. In 1962 it had 943 students on roll. The Dayanand Anglo-Vedic Higher Secondary School, Jhansi, was started in 1932. It was recognised as a junior high school in 1947 and as a higher secondary school in 1952. It imparts education only in arts. It had 235 students on roll in 1961-62. The Rajarshi Purushottam Das Tandon Higher Secondary School was started as a high school in 1919 by Krishna Chandra Sharma and had about 260 students on roll in 1962. The Laxaman Das Damle Intermediate College, Mauranipur, was started as an anglo-vernacular middle school in July, 1945, by Laxaman Das Damle. It was recognised as a high school in 1948 and as an intermediate college in 1950 and started science classes at the intermediate stage in 1960. It imparts education in the literary and scientific groups up to the intermediate stage and had 792 students on roll in 1961. The Shri Mardan Singh Intermediate College, Talbehat, was started in 1947 by Sudama Prasad Goswami as a junior high school. In 1948 it was recognized as a high school and in 1952 as an intermediate college. It imparts education in the literary and scientific groups up to the high school and in arts up to the intermediate standard. It had 413 students in 1961 The D. B. Intermediate College, Moth, was originally a junior high school under the district board, Jhansi. It was recognized as a high school in 1951 and as an intermediate college in 1954. As the district board (now Zila Parishad) was not authorised to run institutions for higher secondary education, it was transferred to the management of the Manav Sewak Samaj. It offers the literary and scientific groups up to class X and the scientific groups up to XII and had 501 students on roll in the year 1961. St Jude's Higher Secondary School, Prem Nagar, Jhansi was founded in 1940 by Lawrence under the patronage of Bishop Fenech of the Roman Catholic Mission. It was recognized as a high school in 1949. It imparts education in the literary and scientic groups up to class X and had a strength of 1,580 students in the year 1962.

Reorientation in Education—The scheme of reorientation was enforced in the district of July, 1954, and as a result the teaching of agriculture was introduced in 19 junior high schools and 4 higher secondary schools. The total acreage of the farms attached to these schools is 221.21 acres and the total profit during 1960-61 was Rs 1,664. There are 20 extension teachers, 2 teachers for tailoring and one for metal craft who are employed in carrying out the activities under this scheme.

Higher Education—There are only two degree colleges in the district, both being in the city of Jhansi. The Bundelkhand College was established in 1949. It was recognized by the Agra University only for arts subjects

and had 313 boys and 60 girls in the B. A. classes. Classes for the master's degree were started in 1960 and in 1961 there were 129 boys and 12 girls in the M. A. previous class. In this year recognition to start LL. B. and M. Sc. classes was obtained and in 1962 there were on roll 346 students in the B. A., 147 in the M. A., 6 in the M. Sc. and 65 in the LL. B. classes. The Bipin Bihari College (which started as the City School, Jhansi, in 1881) was raised to the status of a degree college in 1959 and was recognised for teaching B. Sc. classes by the Agra University. There were about 107 students in degree section of this college in 1962. Its degree section has been shifted to a new building and now forms a separate entity under separate management.

Professional and Technical Education—There is a junir Training College for men and another for women in Jhansi city. The former was a normal school (established in 1922) and was converted into a junior training college in 1956. In 1961 there were 99 pupil-teachers on roll. The girls' J. T. College also started as a normal school and was raised to J. T. C. standard in 1954-55. There were 57 girl pupil-teachers on roll in 1961.

Under the Second Five-year Plan a normal school was opened at Mauranipur in 1960. The course is of two years' duration and the successful candidates are awarded the Hindustani Teachers' Certificate. There were 95 pupil-teachers on roll in 1961. This school has been transferred to Lalitpur.

The Jhansi Ayurvedic University (which came into being in 1940) is an important institution for professional teaching. It started in 1934 with the establishment of the Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College, Jhansi, an institution for teaching a five-year degree course in Ayurveda, which was recognized by the State Government. The Servants of the Nation Society, Jhansi, is the parent society of both the college and the university. The aims of the university are the teaching of Ayurveda, conducting of Ayurvedic research, the evolving of a national system of medicine by the fusion in the Ayurvedic system of what modern medicinal science offers and the development of medical relief by the assimilation and adoption of all modern medical knowledge—western and eastern. It has six different courses of studies. Bachelor of Indian Medicine and Surgery (for five years duration), Sahayak Vaidya (of two years' duration), Grihya Swasthya Visharad (a two-year course for women)—all three conducted by the Board of Indian Medicine, U. P.,—Master of Science in Ayurveda (a post-graduate course of two years' duration), Doctor of Science in Ayurveda (a research course) and refresher courses in surgery, eye-surgery, dentistry, etc. It has a number of colleges where specialised teaching in the different medical subjects is imparted and studies in the different systems of medicine (Ayurvedic, Unani, Allopathic and Homoeopathy) are undertaken. The university is in receipt of grants from both the Central and State Governments. Its expenditure in 1960-61 amounted to Rs 1,34,539.

There are two technical institutes in the district. The New Diploma Institute imparts training in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering and the Government Junior Technical School in electrical engineering and metal industry. These institutes can train 120 and 60 trainees respectively in a year. There are five other training-cum-production centres where training is given in tinsmithery, leather craft, carpentry, embroidery and the trade of fitter-cum-mechanic.

Oriental Education

Sanskrit—There are eleven Sanskrit *pathshalas* in the district, all of which are affiliated to the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwa Vidyalaya, Varanasi, which also conducts the examinations for which these institutions send up their students. A brief account of some of the important ones follows. The Kanhaiya Lal Swami Mahavidyalaya, Jhansi, was established in 1940 by Ram Chandra Saraswat and had 112 students on roll in 1961. The oldest *pathshala* is the Mahabir Digambar Jain Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Sadhumal, which was founded by Lakshmi Chand in 1917. It had 30 students on roll in 1961. The Parshvanath Digambar Jain Sanskrit Vidyalaya, was established in 1938 and had 26 students on roll in 1961. The Devi Prasad Malaviya Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Dailwara and Vikrama Vidyalaya, Sadar Bazar were started in 1944, the Ram Krishna Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Mauranipur, in 1945, the Swarajyanand Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Madori in 1949 by Swami Swarajyanand and the Sarvabhaum Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Sipri, in 1953. These institutions prepare students for the examinations of Prathma, Madhyama, Shastri and Acharya.

Persian and Arabic—There are two institutions in Jhansi which impart education in Persian and Arabic. Madrasa Islamia, Panchkunya, was founded by Mahmud-ul-Hassan Fakhri in 1938 and imparts education to students from classes I to V and also for the Munshi, Alim, Fazil, Maulvi and Kamil examinations. It had 174 students on roll in 1962 and received Rs 1,236 as a non-recurring grant from the State Government. The Madrasa Islamia was founded as a primary school in 1921 by the Muslims of Jhansi. It was upgraded to class VIII in 1940 but was again lowered to its original standard in 1948. It also imparts education from classes I to V and prepares students for Arabic and Persian examinations. It had 123 students on roll in 1962 and was in receipt of a non-recurring grant of Rs 924 from the State Government.

Twelve more schools, which teach up to class V and are known as Islamia schools, pay special care to the teaching of Urdu. These institutions had 936 students on their rolls in 1962.

Adult Education—There are 153 adult education centres run by the planning department with as many part-time teachers. As many as 712 students benefited through these centres in 1960-61.

Education for the Physically Handicapped—A school for the deaf and dumb was started in 1958. It is a vocational institution and runs special courses to enable the deaf and the dumb to become self-supporting, no fees being charged. It had 24 students on roll in 1962 and is in receipt of grant-in-aid from the Central and State Governments and the Municipal Board, Jhansi.

Folk-songs and Folk-dances

The seasonal folk-songs that are commonly sung in the villages are Hori or Phag in the spring, Malhar and Kajri in the rainy season and Alha which is also generally sung or recited during the monsoon. Women have their own songs for special occasions such as Sohar (sung on the occasion of the birth of a child), marriage songs and those sung at festivals connected with the worship of the goddess Durga, etc. Soata is sung by boys and girls in Dasahra when puja is performed. Rama is a type of song sung by men and women at the time of sowing the seed in Chaitra and Asvina.

In the sphere of folk-dancing, Mohania (a dance performed especially on the occasion of Divali) and Chachar (a distorted form of *raslila*) are performed in the villages, the latter being associated with Vishnu. Rai, a village dance accompanied by song is performed by men and also by professional dancing women during Asvina particularly on the occasion of Dasahra but it has become rare now. Divali is another folk or village dance which is performed only by men at the time of the Divali festival. It is very colourful, the dancers bearing long poles in their hands and their waistes being decked with bells and cowries.

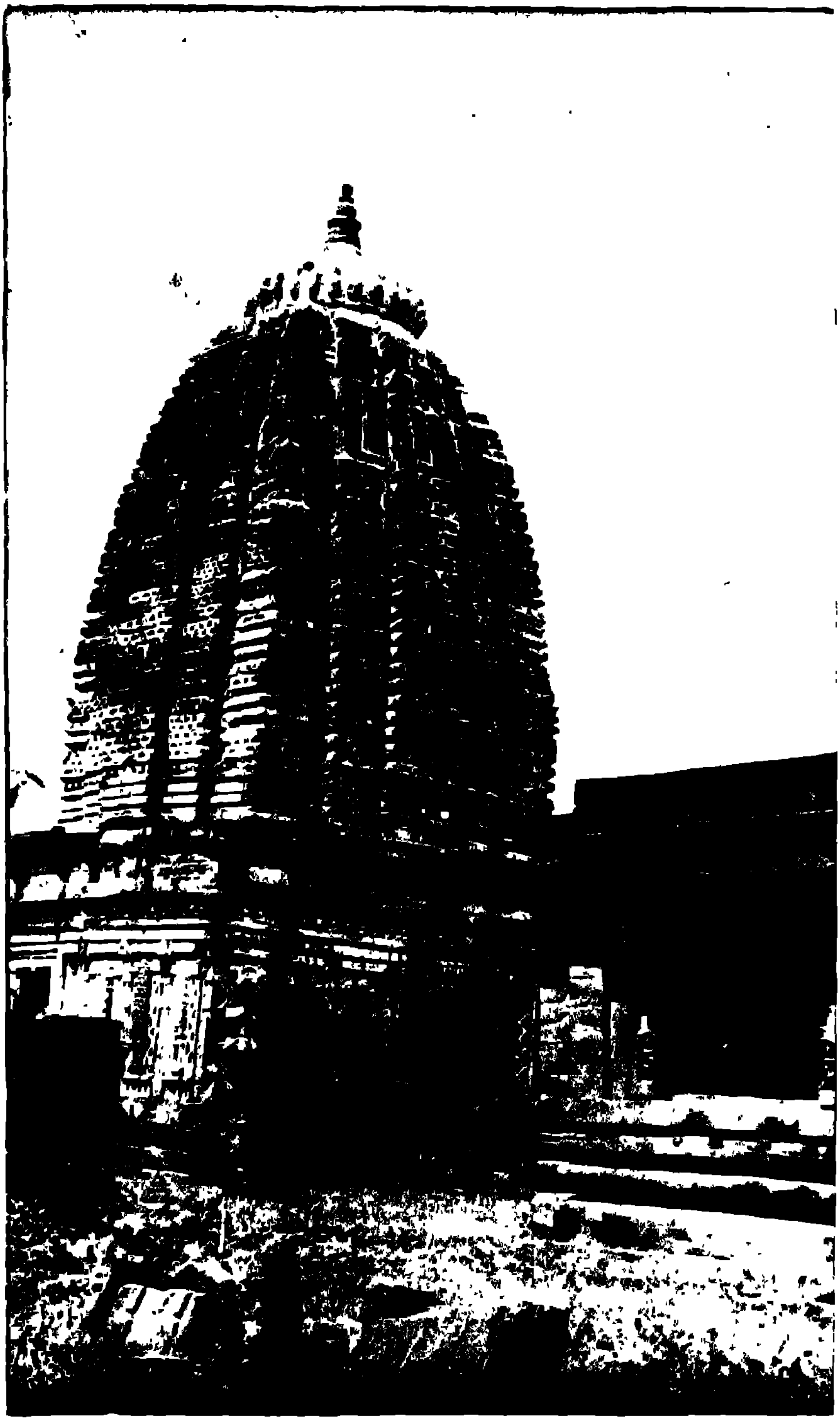
Fine Arts

Architecture—The district is studded with the remains of numerous Vaishnava, Saiva and Jain temples, a few of which date as far back as Gupta times, some belong to the post-Gupta period (many being attributed to the Gonds) and a large number to Chandella times. During the mediaeval period the Bundelas also built many temples as well as a large number of strongholds and other structures as did the Marathas during the century they held sway over this region. These structures represent the different phases of the art of architecture as it obtained in the district in the different period mentioned above. Many of the images of the gods, goddesses, *yakshas, yakshinis* and other deities, etc., worshipped by different sects, the pillars and pillasters and the sculptured pieces of *basso, alto* or *mezzo rilievo,* meant for worship or ornamentation are indicative of the genius of the artists and reflects the religious susceptibilities of the people of those times and the degree of culture attained by them. Of the few remains of the Gupta period (including two caves and some Jain temples) the most outstanding is the Vishnu temple of Deogarh which was built of large blocks of dressed stone, red in colour. The Gupta style of architecture is said to

have culminated in the superb though small structure. The monuments belonging to the post-Gupta period are some rock sculptures including the Saptamatrika (seven mothers), the ruined temple of Varaha and the great. Jain temple which is the most important structure of that period and lies, with some thirty other Jain shrines, inside the precincts of what was the fort of Deogarh. Some of the pillars and columns in or near these temples are of exquisite workmanship. These temples are also built of red stone. The temples that are traditionally ascribed to the Gonds are generally small in size, rude in execution and are made of hard granite, the notable examples being the Panchmarhia temple at Khajra and those at Piprai, Bhadoua and Dhongoul. The most important temples built during the times of the Chandellas are at Deogarh, Chandpur, Dudhai, Madanpur, Bar, Banpur, Siron, Budhni, Barwa Sagar, Sakrar, Pachwara, Khisni Khurd and Bangawan. Whether of the Hindus or of the Jains, these temples exhibit diversity of plan and intricacy of detail. Mediaeval Muslim structure are but few in the district such as the Bansa (of the times of Firuz Shah Tughluk) at Lalitpur, the mosque in the ruined fort at Erich and the *dargah* (tomb) near the lake at Talbehat. There are a number of Bundela buildings in the district including the palace and temple at Banpur and the temple at Vijaipur which are made or rubble-stone and bear the influences of the foregoing Chandella and of the contemporary Muslim styles of architecture. Some special features of the sculptures (that are met with in the district) of the period from the Gupta to the Chandella times are that the columns, architraves, plinth mouldings and panels in the walls are generally ornamented with representations depicting scenes and figures for mythology and from life and that numerous embellishments consist of a variety of designs which treat in a pleasing manner, foliage, birds, lotus flowers, bell festoons, beaded bands, etc.

Painting—The earliest paintings that have been discovered in the district are the frescoes on the ceiling of the Vishnu temple (called Chhoti Kachahri) in Madanpur which were probably executed in the twelfth century during the reign of Madana Verma, the Chandella king. Some of them probably illustrated stories from the *Panchatantra*. The frescoes in the Narsingh temple at Telbehat, which are ascribed to the sixteenth century, represent Bundela art and besides religious themes also depict scenes from the court-life of the raja (probably Devi Singh) at whose behest the murals were painted.

Physical Education—There are three institutions which offer courses in physical education in the district. The most prominent among them is the Shri Laxmi Vyayam Mandir, Jhansi, situated outside the Khande Rao Gate, Jhansi. It was founded by Krishna Ganesh Khanwalker in June, 1933. The institution possesses many types of indigenous gymnastic apparatus required for the eastern and western sytems of exercises. It has 8.44 acres of land for further expansion. The institution



Jain Temple, Deogarh

celebrates its annual function in mid-June every year to synchronise with the death anniversay of Maharani Laxmi Bai, the heroine of the Indian struggle for freedom of 1857. It holds competitive examinations for 'Vyayam Pravesh', 'Vyayam Patu', 'Vyayam Visharad' and 'Vyayam Ratna' and some other short term certificates and diplomas. It is recognized by the director of education, U. P., for the Refresher Training Course for H. T. C. teachers, a certificate holder being entitled to hold the post of a physical training instructor up to the junior high school stage. The Vyayam Mandir enjoys the facilities of grants from the Central as well as the State Government, and is managed by a committee known as the Bundelkhand Sewa Mandal. It has a strength of about 200 members who participate in various activities.

Shri Bharat Sewa Mandal, another institution for physical education, was started in 1940 in Lalitpur by Kashi Nath Shastri. It is managed by a registered body and has apparatus for both eastern and western styles of exercises. One of its teams was declared first in the competitive exercises held by the Council of Sports, U. P. in 1950. It has 150 members on roll and has an attendance of about 70 participants daily. The other noteworthy institution for imparting physical education is the Shri Laxmi Vyayam Mandir, Sipri Bazar, Jhansi, established in the year 1944 by Sri Rishi Pal Singh in the memory of the Indian National Army. Later it was affiliated to the Laxmi Vyayam Mandir, Jhansi, till 1950-51 when it got registered and began to function independently. It also celebrates its annual day on the death anniversary of Maharani Laxmi Bai (June 18, 1857). A film of a demonstration of physical exercises, athletics, etc., was made by the Films Division, Government of India. It has apparatus for both Indian and western exercises.

Cultural, Scientific and Literary Societies

There is a branch of the Nagri Pracharini Sabha at Jhansi which was established in 1908. The Bengali inhabitants formed an association called the Bandhav Samiti in 1861. There was a chemical laboratory in front of Rani Mahal during the time of Raja Gangadhar Rao which was burnt down in 1857. A laboratory on Sipri Road in Jhansi which was started in 1940, undertakes the work of analysing soils.

Libraries and Reading-rooms

The Raja of Jhansi, Gangadhar Rao (1843–53) built up an excellent library of Sanskrit manuscripts.

Among the public libraries the notable ones, all in Jhansi city, are the Motilal Nehru Public Library containing 6,000 books in 1963, which was started in 1924 and is managed by the municipal board, Jhansi; the Government District Library, which was started in 1959 and had 5,747 books in 1963; the Bar Association Library, which was started in 1928 and had 480

books and the District Information Centre Library, which was started in 1955 and had 556 books in 1963. These libraries also take in a number of daily newspapers, weeklies, periodicals and magazines for their public reading.

Men Of Letters

Sanskrit and Hindi

The area constituting the present district of Jhansi has been associated for long with some notable and outstanding men of letters (of Sanskrit as well as Hindi), a brief account of these who are important is being given below.

In the 12th century there flourished Guna Bhadra, a Jain monk, who wrote his *Dhanyakumara-Charita* in Sanskrit in village Pachhar (then known as Bilaspur) in tahsil Moth, during the reign of Parmal, the famous Chandella king. The earliest known Hindi poet of the district seems to have been Sadharu, also a Jain, who wrote his *Pradyumna-Charita* at Erich in 1354.

Keshavadas Misra (1562–1618) belonged to the well-known Misra family of litterateurs of Orchha. He was one of the greatest poets of the sixteenth century. In the beginning he wrote in Sanskrit (which was the mother-tongue of his family) but later he used Hindi as his medium and is said to have been the pioneer of Hindi poetry in these parts. In his old age he retired to village Phutera (in pargana Pichor). From 1590 to 1610 he wrote *Ratan Baoni, Rasik Priya, Kavi Priya, Ram Chandrika, Vir Singh Deo Charitra, Jehangir Chandrika* and *Vigyan Gita.* The language of the books written by him is rather Sanskritised and has an edmixture of Braj Bhasha and Bundeli. Kalyan Misra (1579–1640), Keshavadas' brother was also a good poet and the author of *Amar Kosh Bhasha.* He was closely associated with Phutera (in pargana Pichor). Amresh (1589–1649) was born at Moth. He was also a poet of repute and received the patronage of the ruler of Samthar. Agradas Swami (1594–1650) was born near Lalitpur. A manuscript of 71 *kundaliyas* was written by him at Khajuria (near Lalitpur). Chand or Chand Lal (1634–1694) was born in a village near Moth. He composed his poems under the name of Chand Sakhi. A collection of his *bhajans* (devotional songs) is popular in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Ram Sakhey (1644–1700) was born somewhere in the district but the name of his birth place is not known. He was both a poet and a musician. The songs composed by him in praise of Radha, Krishna, Sita and Rama are very popular in the district. Haji (1644–1700) was born in this district but where it is not known. His work, *Nayika Bhed,* is extant in manuscript form. Gore Lal (better known as Lal Kavi of Mau) was born about 1658. He received patronage from the Orchha state and wrote *Chhatra-Prakash, Chhatraprashasti,*

Chhatrachaya, Chhatrakirti, Chhatrachand, Chhatrasal Shatak, Rajvinod, Vishnuvilas and *Chhatradand.* Sukh Deva (1659–1715) was born in a village near Barwa Sagar. His *Adhyatma Prakash*, which contains 232 poems, deals with the Vedanta. Charan Das (1664–1734) was born in a village near Moth. He was a poet, a musician and an ascetic. The manuscript of his devotional songs and poems, *Bhakti Padarth*, is extant. Nand Das (1664–1735) was born in a village near Moth. A manuscript collection of his poems, with the title *Sri Lal Baba Dara Shikoh Ki Goshta*, is extant. Kare Beg (1700–1770) was a Muslim dyer who was born in Lalitpur. He was a poet as well as a devotee. His poems are popular in Bundelkhand. Hari Lal (1704–1770) was born in a village near Jhansi town. His poems are often recited by Baruas on marriage occasions. Janna Gopal (1744–1810) was born in Mauranipur. He wrote two books, *Sammar Sar* and *Barah Masa.* Manchit Dwij (1744–1810) was born in village Mau Mahewa. He was the author of two books, *Surbhi Danlila* and *Krishnayan.* Chhatara Shal (1744–1810) was born in Moth. His best known book is *Prem Prakash.* None Shah (1744–1830) was born in village Puja (in pargana Erich). He wrote three books, *Sur Prabhakar, Vaidya Manohar* and *Sanjewan Sar*, all on Ayurveda. Bhaggi Dauji (Shyam) (1789–1840) was born in Jhansi. He composed some poems in praise of Jhansi and Maharani Laxmi Bai and they are popular as songs. Nawal Singh (1794–1870) was born in Jhansi and was patronised by the rulers of the Samthar state. He wrote thirty-three books, the names of some of the important being *Ram Chandra Bilas, Ramayan Kosh, Vigyan Bhaskar, Nam Chintamani, Bharat Savitri, Bhasha Saptashati, Alha Ramayan, Ram Ramayan, Kavi Jeevan, Alha Bharat, Adhyatma Ramayan* and *Nari Prakaran.* Hira Lal Vyas (1821–1870) was born in Jhansi and wrote *Vishwa Baskaran.* Sardar Kavi (1824–1880) was born in Lalitpur. His father and brother were also poets and he received the patronage of the raja of the Banaras state. He wrote some eleven books. Narain Kavi (1834–1882) was also born in Lalitpur. He wrote three books two of which are *Shatritu Darshan* and *Nayika Bhed.* Isuri Prasad popularly known as Isuri Babba (1838–1909) was born in the village of Mendki in tahsil Mauranipur. More than a thousand of his Phags have been collected. Hirdyesh Bandijan (1845–1890) was born in Jhansi and wrote *Shrangar Nauras.* Ram Charan Gupta (1848–1894) was born in Chirgaon. He wrote three books, *Hindolkund, Rahasya Ramayana* and *Sita Ram Dampati Vilas.* He was the father of Maithilisharan (the reputed Hindi poet) and Siyaram Sharan, (1895–1963), a noteworthy Hindi poet and writer whose twenty-three works include the poetic collections *Durvadalam, Maurya-vijaya, Nakula* and *Ek-phul-ki-chah*, three novels, *Goda, Antima-akanksha* and *Nari, Manushi* a collection of short stories, *Punya-parva* a play, *Jhuth-satya* (a collection of essays) and *Gita-samvada.* Rup Singh Kayastha (1848–1910) was born in village Kharela (near Moth). He wrote *Krishna Chandrika.* Arku Lal Vaidya (1852–1935) was born in

village Nanaura near Lalitpur and settled down in Lalitpur. He wrote *Parijat Ramayan*. Banmali Vyas was born in 1855 in Talbehat and wrote two books, *Vias Chaurasi* and *Banmali Bahar*. His father and son were also good poets. He died in 1955. Parmanand was born in 1855 in Lalitpur. He wrote about 35 books and received the patronage of the raja of Orchha. Some of the books are *Pramod Ramayana, Vikram Vilas, Manju Ramayan, Pratipal-Prabhakar, Samanta Ratna, Madhav Vilas* and *Ratna Pariksha*. He died in 1924. Raghubar Dayal Chachonadiya (1863–1940) was born in Jhansi. One of his well-known books is *Nasikhet Upakhyan*. Rajdhar Lal Kayastha (1867–1930) of Talbehat wrote eight books but only one, that on the *Bhagwad Gita* has been published. Madan Mohan Dwivedi (Madnesh) was born in 1867 in Jhansi. Of his books only one, *Trikal Sandhya*, has been published. He died in 1910. Bhawani Das Kayastha (Sushil Kavi) (1874–1950) of Talbehat was a poet and rendered the *Sukh Sagar* from Sanskrit into Hindi verse. Subsukh (1874–1950) of Jhansi wrote *Chitragupta Prakash* and received patronage from the ruler of Charkhari state. Pratap (1879–1950) of Jhansi wrote *Chitragopitra Prakash*. Kunj Lal Kayastha (1880–1940) was born in Jhansi. He wrote five books one of which, *Chitrakut*, was published. Munshi Ajmeri (1881–1940) was born in Chirgaon (near Jhansi). He was a poet litterateur and musician of repute and wrote eight books, four of which have been published. Lakshmi Chandra Shrotiya (1883–1950) was born in Ranipur near Jhansi and wrote six books. Nathu Ram Mahore Vaish (1884–1959) was born in Jhansi. He wrote about twelve books, of which *Bir Vadhu, Sur Sudhanidhi, Vir Bala* and *Din Ka Dava* have been published. Maithilisharan Gupta (1886–December 12, 1964), the eminent Hindi poet, was born in village Chirgaon (district Jhansi). He became famous with the publication, in 1912, of *Bharat Bharati*. He was popularly known as *Rashtrakavi* (poet of the nation). He was a prolific writer of great versatility–lyric, epic, drama, story and translation coming with ease and felicity to him. He was a member of the Rajya Sabha from 1952 to April 2, 1964 and was also awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 1954. He was a member of the Hindustani Academy, Allahabad, and at one time was the president of the Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi. He took active part in the national movement and courted arrest in 1931. From 1903 onwards he produced many works, some of the important publications being *Rang Men Bhang, Jayadrath Vadh, Bharat Bharati, Chandrahas, Kisan, Panchvati, Anagh, Swadesh Sangeet, Hindu, Tripathga, Jhankar, Saket Yashodhara, Mangal Ghat, Sidhraj, Kunal Geet, Vishva Vandana, Prithviputtra, Jai Bharat Raja Praja, Bhumibhag, Uchhvas, Ratnavali, Meghnad Vadh, Vrihani Vrajangana, Umar Khayyam Ki Rubain* and *Vishnupriya*. Raja Ram Shroti (1889 1950) was born in Ranipur. He wrote nine books but none has been published. Shravan Prasad Misra (1890–1950) was born in Phutera in pargana Pichor and settled down in Jhansi. A poet and editor of repute he rendered in poetry in simple

Hindi the whole of the *Bhagwadgita*. Govinda Das Vyas (Bineet) (1898–1950) was born in Talbehat. He wrote about twenty-five books all of which have been published. Ghasi Ram Vyas (1903–1943) was born in Mauranipur and was a poet and wrote five books of which *Shyam Sandesh*, *Jawahar Jyoti* and *Vir Jyoti* have been published.

Among those poets and writers who flourished in different parts of the district at different times but whose works are not extant were Bhawani Prasad Richhariya (variously known as Bhakti Sar and Bhakti Beli) (1844–1888), Mannoo Kavi (1854–1904), Jankesh Bandijan (1856–1900), Kamta Prasad Kayastha (1860–1910), Kunj Lal Kavi (1862–1900), Ayodhya Nath Upadhya (1865–1900), Chatury Nikhra Vaish (1862–1912), Parma Nand Upadhya (1862–1940), Goshian Nadhangya (1864–1940), Deoki Nandan Misra (1867–1940), Laghu Das Nikhra Vaish (1867–1940), Ganpati Prasad Chaturvedi (1870–1940), Nanhoo Ram Singh Parmar (1874–1950), Parma Nand Bramh Bhatt (1874–1950), Mathura Prasad Vyas (1880–1950), Ghanshyam Das Pandey (1883–1950), Shambhoo Dayal Tewari (1883–1950), Jayanti Prasad Varma Kayastha (1884–1950), Gauri Shanker Khattri (Girish) (1894–1955), Sachidanand Upadhya (1898–1958) and Girija Shanker Upadhya (1898–1950).

Persian and Urdu

The number of important Persian writers of the district is limited to three, all belonging to Erich. Yusuf bin Muhammad (also known as Yusuf Budh) was a celebrated saint of Erich and is known for his translation of Ghizali's *Minhaj-ul-Arifin* ; Muhammad Bihamad Khan (his disciple), the author of *Tarikh-i-Muhammadi*, a general history of the Muslim rulers in India and outside from the time of the prophet Muhammad down to 1438-39 and of the Muslim dynasty of Kalpi in particular (which held sway over Erich) for the period from 1354 to 1439 ; and Mahmud of Erich, was recorded in writing the discourses of his master, Shaikh Ahmad Kahtu—also known as Ahmad Maghribi (1338–1446).

Urdu poetry began to become popular in the district only at the beginning of the present century when Mir Sadiq Husain 'Sadiq', a distinguished quatrain writer migrated to Jhansi (from Agra) where he established his own school of poetry (to which Muhammad Ibrahim 'Mauj' and Aziz-ur-Rab 'Aasi' belonged). Vilayat Husain 'Aaftab', Syed Ahmad, 'Ahmar', Eradat Husain 'Azhar' and J. R. Paul 'Nadir' (died in 1962) were also important poets of Jhansi and were contemporaries of 'Sadiq'. 'Aaftab' also established his own school of poetry and among his pupils Faiyaz Ali 'Akhtar' was of some eminence. Aulad Husain 'Qamar', was flourished at Lalitpur in the first half of the present century, was also a poet of some repute.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Facilities In Early Times

No direct reference is available which throws light on the medical facilities and systems of medicine prevailing in early times in the district. The physician of primitive times, who was a quack, priest and magician in one, is found in the rural areas even today. Disease was often attributed to sins, crimes and vices and disobedence of natural and religious laws and the cure prescribed was offering of prayers (for instance to the goddess Shitla Mata when smallpox struck), fasting, animal sacrifice and the invocation of deities and supernatural powers.

Ayurveda (the science of life and longevity) is the earliest known system of medicine that has been practised in the district for treating physical ailments. The early physicians known as *vaids* (or *bhishaks*) used herbal and other medicines, were acquainted with the art of surgery and practised *Ayurveda* as a religious duty and generally charged no fees from their patients. People in afluent circumstances and of charitable disposition extended financial help to such physicians and looked after their material comforts out of piety and religious duty. The people had an awareness of personal hygiene as the religion of the Hindus enjoins on its followers the observance of personal cleanliness, the taking of a daily bath, washing the hands and feet before eating, etc. The habitations of people afflicted by infectious diseases were disinfected by fumigation, the leaves of certain medicinal trees such as the *neem* (*Azadirachta indica*) being burnt for this purpose, the infected clothes also being burnt. About the thirteenth century, the Muslims introduced the Unani system of medicine into this region when they settled down at Erich and Orchha. The practitioners of this system of medicine were called hakims but the system does not appear to have gained much ground and remained confined to the towns. In mediaeval times a crude type of surgery was practised by *jarrahas* who were more or less quacks and generally belonged to the barber caste. In the nineteenth century when the British came into power, they brought with them to the district the allopathic system of medicine which gradually gained popularity, though in the earlier stages measures such as vaccination were frowned upon and even today vaccination has not been made compulsory in the rural areas of the district. The British started opening allopathic dispensaries, the first two being established before 1865, one each at Jhansi and Mau.

The Ayurvedic system of medicine, however, continued to flourish even after the introduction of the allopathic system. When the Marathas ruled the region, they maintained *rajya vaids* (state physicians) and about the last quarter of the eighteenth century, one Pratap Singh Misra was an eminent *vaid* and a specialist in the treatment of tuberculosis. He is also said to have attended Gangadhar Rao, the ruler of the area, (1836—1853) during his last illness. He earned such a great name for himself that one of the mohallas of Jhansi city was named after him and is still called Vaid Raj where an old building, known as Vaid Raj-ki-Haweli, is still standing. Arjun Singh, who was a specialist in the treatment of leprosy, was another eminent *vaid* during the time of Gangadhar Rao. He was succeeded by Bhola Nath Dube, another well-known *vaid*. During the rule of Maharani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, Beni Madho Shukla earned great fame as a physician.

Of the well-known practitioners practising the indigenous systems of medicine and who flourished in the district in the latter half of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century were Manju Dube, Ram Dayal, Ghanshyam Das Misra, Nanhu Prasad Dube, Parmanand Vyas, Hira Lal Attar, Gingine Hakim and Hakim Mumtaz Hussain Delhi Wale. Their contemporaries were the eminent allopaths Sarju Prasad, Amir Ahmad and Priya Lal Chatterji.

A large Ayurvedic drug manufacturing concern, known as Baidya Nath Ayurved Bhawan, was established in the city by Ram Narayan Vaidya in 1940. It has patented about 800 drugs which are manufactured on a large scale.

Vital Statistics

An examination of the vital statistics of the district shows that the death-rate in normal years is lower than the birth-rate. The birth-rate has exceeded the death-rate in every year since 1887 except from 1895 to 1897 and again in 1900 when the district fell into the grip of famine and scarcity and saw the outbreak of a cholera and a smallpox epidemic. From 1900 to 1960 the brith-rate continued to exceed the death-rate except in 1906, 1918, 1919 and 1930. The year 1906 was again a year of famine and scarcity and was also visited by cholera and smallpox recording the death-rate of 73.18 per thousand as against the birth-rate of 39.18 per thousand. During the decade ending 1920, the year 1918 witnessed a severe outbreak of plague and fever in the district, the majority of the deaths having been caused by fever and the death-rate of 100.45 per thousand shooting up to more than double the birth-rate of 45.41 per thousand. The 1918 pandemic of influenza which overran India also was mainly responsible for the deaths from fever. The succeeding year also saw the death-rate exceed the birth-rate mainly due to fever and outbreaks of cholera and smallpox. The decade ending 1930 saw a return to the normal death-rate except in 1930

when the district was again afflicted by cholera and smallpox, the death-rate being 47.22 per thousand and the birth-rate 41.87 per thousand.

The mean decennial registered birth-rate and death-rate per thousand of the population during the four decades ending 1960 for the rural and urban areas and the whole district are given below :

Tract		Mean decennial birth-rate per thousand				Mean decennial death-rate per thousand			
		1921—30	1931—40	1941—50	1951—60	1921—30	1931—40	1941—50	1951—60
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	..	41.7	44.4	33.5	20.88	31.9	30.3	24.4	12.26
Rural	..	44.8	44.0	31.7	Not available	34.0	29.8	23.2	Not available
Urban	..	30.3	45.5	39.7	Ditto	23.8	32.4	28.3	Ditto

Though the reporting of births and deaths in the district has not been as satisfactory as desired, nevertheless the data mentioned above can be taken to be roughly indicative of certain trends. Both the birth and death-rates have fallen in the decade ending 1950 but the fall in the birth-rate is relatively more steep.

Diseases

Common Diseases

The common diseases which claimed a heavy toll of life in the district during the three decades ending 1961 were fevers of different types, respiratory diseases, dysentery and diarrhoea, smallpox, cholera and plague. Since the enforcement of a district health scheme in 1930 regular anti-epidemic measures have been taken by the medical and health department. Plague has not made an appearance in the last decade (two deaths having been caused by it in 1952) and there has been no recurrence of cholera since 1954. The State government has launched a number of schemes for controlling major diseases like malaria, cholera, smallpox, tuberculosis and leprosy and attention is being paid to the improvement of environmental sanitation and to extending better medical facilities both in the urban and the rural areas of the district. The success achieved in toning up the health of the people and creating healthier conditions of living is borne out by the fact that the death-rate has come down to 15.9 per thousand in 1960 from 43.9 per thousand in 1931.

Fever—Of all the diseases fever is responsible for taking the heaviest toll of life and the term not only includes such diseases as malaria and typhoid but covers a number of diseases in which fever is a symptom rather than the cause. During the decade ending 1900 no less than 63.30 per cent of the deaths in the district was caused by fever. Till 1920 the number of deaths from fever was very high being 23,923 in 1906 and 60,424 and

24,187 in 1918 and 1919 respectively. In the next decade the highest number of deaths due to fever as recorded in 1930 was 22,373. From 1931 and onwards fever never assumed alarming proportions and the mortality rate per thousand registered a progressive decrease being 28.24 and 21.56 in 1931 and 1941 respectively, 15.84 in 1951 and 6.98 in 1961. During the First and Second Five-year Plan periods the death-rate from fever showed a sharp decline mainly due to the successful implementation of the malaria eradication programme in the urban and rural areas of the district.

Respiratory Diseases—During the last three decades ending 1960, the highest number of deaths from respiratory diseases was recorded in 1935 and was 1.86 per thousand. During the decade ending 1940 the mortality rate ranged between 0.70 per thousand in 1932 to 1.86 per thousand in 1935 and registered a decrease in the decade ending 1950 in which the highest and the lowest mortality rates were 1.01 per thousand in 1942 and 0.36 per thousand in 1950. In the decade ending 1960, the highest mortality rate was recorded at 1.43 per thousand in 1953 and the lowest at 0.31 per thousand in 1951.

Diarrhoea and Dysentery—Bowel complaints used to claim a heavy toll of life in the past although there has been a decline in the mortality rate due to such diseases in recent years. During the last three decades ending 1960 the diseases from bowel complaints did not assume alarming proportions and the highest number of deaths, occurring in 1953, was 619, the rate of mortality being 0.75 per thousand. These diseases being transmitted by flies, at times an anti-fly week was observed in the district forbidding the sale of cut fruits, uncovered sweets and eatables when insecticides were used for the destruction of these pests. The death-rate in 1940 was 0.54 per thousand, in 1950 it was 0.16 per thousand and in 1960 it was 0.30 per thousand. During 1961 bowel complaints again took a heavy toll of life causing 546 deaths. Anti-fly and other measures were taken to combat these diseases.

Other Diseases—Among other diseases and ailments which afflict the people of the district are tuberculosis, leprosy, diptheria, cancer, gastroenteritis and bronchitis. Effective remedial measures are adopted to control nearly all these diseases. Both curative and preventive measures are taken to fight the menace of tuberculosis by providing special treatment in the T. B. clinic at Jhansi and resorting to mass B. C. G. vaccinations as also by educating the people about the causes that lead to this disease and their eradication. A leprosy mobile unit under the civil surgeon, Jhansi, was established in December, 1956. A motor van is placed at the disposal of the unit which carries out surveys and undertakes publicity campaigns and provides general domiciliary treatment for leprosy patients. An estimated 380 cases of leprosy were detected in the district in the population of 7,73,000 (Census of 1941) and the incidence of the disease was 0.5 per thousand.

Epidemics

When an epidemic breaks out in the urban areas of the district, it is the statutory duty of the local bodies to provide special medical aid and treatment and to take immediate steps to control the disease and prevent its recurrence. The medical officer of health assisted by the health and sanitary staff under him takes immediate steps whenever there is an outbreak of an epidemic and the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, is enforced. In the urban areas cholera, small-pox, plague, scrlet fever, diptheria, measles, pulmonary tuberculosis, enteric fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, yellow fever, typhus, relapsing fever, poliomyelitis, gastro-enteritis and virus encephalitis are notifiable by the attending doctor, if any, or by the owner of the dwelling or the person in charge of the patient.

The responsibility of the control and prevention of epidemics in rural areas rests with the district medical officer of health who is assisted by a team of qualified and trained persons including epidemic assistants, sanitary inspectors, an assistant superintendent of vaccination and vaccinators. Whenever an epidemic breaks out the services of the medical officers in charge of the State and the Zila Parishad dispensaries, primary health centres and the State Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries are also pressed into service for the prevention and control of such diseases. Till 1950 the village chowkidars and *lekhpals* (then called *patwaris*) were entrusted with the task of collecting the figures of vital statistics and reporting cases of outbreaks of and deaths from epidemics, the former to the nearest police station and the latter to the subdivisional officers who in their turn informed the district magistrate and the district medical officer of health. A different system was introduced in the State from January 1, 1951, according to which the reporting of vital events is obligatory on the head of the household under the provisions of the Panchayat Raj Act, 1947, within three days of the occurrence of the event. The *pradhan* (president) and secretary of a *gaon sabha* maintain a combined register of births and deaths and the panchayat inspector consolidates the returns of his circle and forwards them to the district medical officer of health. Cholera, smallpox and plague are notifiable in rural areas and reports about them are made by the *pradhan* or *up-pradhan* of the *gaon sabha*.

Cholera—Generally cholera occurs in summer in the district, the spread of the disease being due to the unsatisfactory sanitary conditions, etc., prevailing when large numbers of persons (at times over 25,000) attend fairs and festivals—such as those at Mauranipur, Gursarai, Talbehat, Bar and Mehroni where, however, preventive measures like inoculation, disinfection, etc., are taken by the authorities. The consumption of the newly-harvested crops also acts as a gastro-intestinal irritant. The average annual death-rate from cholera during the period 1877—1948 ranged between 1.00 and 1.50 per thousand of the papulation. The district is a non-endemic

area and the districtwise monthly mortality figures in Uttar Pradesh for 336 months (from 1921 to 1948) show that the district remained free from the diseases for over 50 per cent of these months.[1] During 40 years (1891 —1930) cholera epidemics broke out in intense form in 1892, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1900, 1906, 1910, 1912, 1914, 1919, 1927, 1929 and 1930, being particularly severe in 1892 and 1896 when it caused 2,464 and 6,122 deaths respectively and in 1906 when death took toll of 8,450 lives. During the two decades ending 1950 cholera broke out in epidemic form in 1931, 1935, 1938, 1941, 1944 to 1946 and 1948, being intensely severe in 1941 and 1945 when it accounted for 4,026 and 4,109 deaths respectively. During the decade ending 1960 only 65 deaths were reported in 1952 and 50 in 1953 and since then no death from this disease has been reported. Since the introduction of the district health scheme in the district in 1930 there has been a gradual decline in mortality from cholera and the reduction has been accelerated during the past decade chiefly due to the introduction of compulsory inoculation against cholera for all visitors to important fairs and festivals. Besides inoculation other control measures are disinfection of village wells, disinfection of patients' stools and vomit, isolation of infected patients, supply of piped chlorinated water where possible, control over the sale of food and extensive spraying of D. D. T. in and around the localities where fairs are held.

Plague—According to the records available, this disease first afflicted the people of the district in 1902 and then continued to appear till 1905 being particularly severe in 1904 when it caused 1,141 deaths. In the decade ending 1920 it again appeared in a severe form causing 1,909 and 280 deaths in 1912 and 1913 respectively, 720 deaths in 1917 and 1,279 in 1918. The decade ending 1930 was comparatively free from the disease except in 1922 when it caused 23 deaths and in 1923 and 1924 when it was responsible for 99 and 94 deaths respectively. During the two decades ending 1950, the district was practically free from the disease except in 1945 when it broke out in severe epidemic form and accounted for 771 deaths. Immediate action to combat it was taken which included disinfestation, prompt and proper disposal of corpses, compulsory inoculation and treatment of cases in camp hospitals. The decade ending 1960 has been reported to be completely free from the disease.

Smallpox—During the period of 70 years (from 1891 to 1960) the district was never completely free from this disease except for the years 1909, 1910, 1922, and 1952. During the two decades ending 1910 the disease broke out in severe epidemic form in 1896 causing 1,314 deaths and in 1905 and 1906 causing 887 and 1,643 deaths respectively. Again between 1911 and 1930 the district was adversely affected from 1912 to 1914, 1919, 1925, 1926 and 1930, the disease being particularly severe in 1913 when it

1. Prasad, B. G.: Article on 'Cholera' in *State of Health of Uttar Pradesh with particular reference to Certain Diseases* (Lucknow, 1961), p. 64.

caused 865 deaths. During the three decades ending 1960, the disease broke out severely in epidemic form in the years 1935, 1936, 1939, 1945, 1949, 1950, 1954 and 1960. The mean mortality rate from smallpox for the period 1877 to 1954 ranged between 0.31 and 0.50 per thousand of the population. These figures indicate that this disease is a continuing threat to the people of the district. Under the Vaccination Act, 1880, primary vaccination is compulsory for children in municipalities and notified areas, etc., but it is not so in rural areas. Revaccination is not compulsory either in the urban or the rural areas of the district.

At the instance of the Government of India, the State Government appointed, in May, 1958, a committee to go into among other things the question of the epidemiology of smallpox and cholera and to suggest ways and means for the control and ultimate eradication of these preventible diseases in Uttar Pradesh.

MEDICAL ORGANISATION

Organisational Set-up

The medical and public health departments in the State were amalgamated in 1918 and a directorate of medical and health services was created which controlled the allopathic, the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems of medicine. In July, 1961, a separate directorate was created for the effective supervision and encouragement of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine

The civil surgeon is the head of the medical organisation of the district and is in over-all charge of all the State hospitals, dispensaries and the dispensaries functioning under the Zila Parishad except those converted into primary health centres. The Employees State Insurance dispensary, urban family planning centre, T. B. clinic and leprosy mobile unit are under his charge. He is also the medicolegal head of the district. The primary health centres, maternity centres and Ayurvedic dispensaries are under the charge of the district medical officer of health of the district.

Hospitals

District Hospital, Jhansi—This hospital was managed by the district board until it was taken over by the State Government in 1944 and placed under the direct control of the civil surgeon, Jhansi. The staff consists of 2 medical officers, 13 nurses, 7 compounders, an X-ray technician and 27 other employees. It has 49 beds of which 39 are for males and 10 for females. X-ray and other electromedical facilities are available and pathological examinations of tuberculosis patients treated at the T. B. clinic (opened in October, 1960) are carried out here. During 1961 outdoor treatment was given to 49,650 patients and indoor to 2,489. The annual expenditure amounted to about Rs 85,848 in 1960-61 and to Rs 76,100 in

1961-1962. A dental clinic has also started functioning since October, 1961, and is housed in the hospital building.

Infectious Diseases Hospital, Jhansi—This hospital was established in 1958 and is managed by the municipal board. The staff consists of an honorary medical officer who is in charge of the hospital, a laboratory assistant-cum-compounder and 4 other employees. The annual expenditure on the hospital amounted to about Rs 4,224 in 1960-61 and to Rs 4,914 in 1961-62.

Jhansi Ayurvedic University Hospital, Jhansi—This hospital is part of the Jhansi Ayurvedic University which was established in 1940. The hospitals has 70 beds of which 50 are for males and 20 for females. Besides the teaching staff of 29 persons (of whom 10 are designated professors, 6 assistant professors, 6 lecturers and 7 honorary teachers) the hospital is staffed by 3 compounders, 5 nurses, 5 members on the pharmacy staff and 14 other employees. Pathological examinations are also carried out in the hospital. About 32,700 and 22,000 patients were treated in the outdoor section during 1959-60 and 1960-61 respectively. The expenditure on the hospital amounted to about Rs 16,884 during 1959-60 and to Rs 20,418 in 1960-61.

Maharani Laxmi Bai Eye Hospital, Jhansi—This hospital was established by the district eye relief society in May, 1960, and is affiliated to the Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh. The hospital is staffed by a medical officer, a theatre assistant, an honorary optician, a compounder and 6 other employees. The sources of its income are public contributions and grants from local bodies and at present it is housed in the dak-bungalow of the Zila Parishad. Between September, 1960, and March, 1962, the number of eye operations performed was 849 and 35,660 patients received outdoor treatment. The hospital also organises eye relief camps which are sponsored by the State Government.

The Women's Union Missionary Society Christian Hospital, Jhansi—This hospital, formerly known as the Ackerman-Hoyt Memorial Hospital, was established in 1901 and was built from the funds left by a Dr E. P. Hoyt of New York. In 1903 residential quarters for nurses were built largely from Government funds and the surgical ward and operating room were built from the gift of money from Dr Hoyt. The hospital is also running a nurses training school which is recognised by the State Government and the Nursing Council of India. It is staffed by 10 staff nurses, three doctors (one of whom is an American), a pharmacist, a laboratory technician and some other employees. A hospital laboratory was started in 1931. 2,380 patients were treated in 1959-60 and 1,941 in 1960-61 in the outdoor section and 1,485 in 1960 and 1,415 in 1961, received indoor treatment. The hospital has 90 beds of which 10 are for children, 55 for females and 25 for males besides 10 bassinets for babies. It is equipped with an

X-ray machine, a cautery machine and an ultra-violet ray lamp. It is run on donations from people in the United States of America and the fees received from patients. From November 1, 1960 to October 31, 1961, the income of the hospital amounted to Rs 64,341 and donations to it from the United States of America to Rs 82,210. The expenditure during 1961 amounted to Rs 1,24,041.

St. Jude's Hospital, Jhansi—This hospital was established in 1956 and has 60 beds of which 20 are for males, 20 for females and 20 for children. Medicines are received from Germany and America for free distribution to poor patients. Patients who are treated free or pay reduced charges on medicines form one-third of all patients treated at the hospital which is staffed by a doctor, 6 nurses, 2 auxiliary nurses and 19 other employees. 16,841, patients in 1960 and 20,092 in 1961 were treated in the outdoor section and 909 in 1960 and 833 in 1961 received indoor treatment. The expenditure amounted to about Rs 67,199 in 1960 and to about Rs 88,527 in 1961.

Male Hospital, Lalitpur—Previous to 1955 this hospital was managed by the district board when it was provincialised. It has 24 beds of which 20 are for males and 4 for females. During 1961 outdoor treatment was given to 49,650 patients and indoor to 2,489. The hospital is staffed by a medical officer, 3 compounders and 13 other employees. The annual expenditure amounted to about Rs 2,861 in 1960-61 and to Rs 0,075 in 1961-62.

Women's Hospital, Lalitpur—This hospital was established and managed by the district branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund and was taken over by the State Government in 1955. It has 6 beds and is staffed by a medical officer, a compounder and 4 other employees. During 1961 outdoor treatment was given to 13,802 patients and indoor to 466. The annual expenditure amounted to about Rs 2,861 in 1960-61 and to Rs 4,075 in 1961-62.

Harriet Benson Memorial Hospital, Lalitpur—This hospital was established near about 1930 by the American Reformed Episcopal Mission and is meant for women and children only. It also renders maternity services, carries out pathological examinations and has 25 beds. It is staffed by 9 employees (including 5 nurses). Patients are treated free of cost, only a token charge of 6 paise being made for providing medicines. During 1963, outdoor treatment was given to 2,001 patients and indoor to 266 and the expenditure on the hospital (which is met by the Mission) amounted to Rs 15,953.

The hospital has a mobile clinic (which utilises a motor van) which is staffed by 2 nurses and an auxiliary nurse. Both male and female patients are attended to by this clinic within a radius of about 18 miles of Lalitpur.

Dufferin Women's Hospital, Mauranipur—This hospital was established in February, 1933. It has 10 beds and during 1961 outdoor treatment

was given to 2,239 patients and indoor to 265. It is staffed by a medical officer, a midwife-compounder and 2 others employees. The annual expenditure amounted to about Rs 758 in 1960-62 and to Rs 3,878 in 1961-62.

Male Hospital, Samthar—This hospital was established and maintained by the former Samthar State which was merged in Uttar Pradesh in January, 1950, when the management and control passed to the State Government. The hospital has 7 beds of which 4 are for males and 3 for females and during 1961 outdoor treatment was given to 13,262 patients and indoor to 57. The staff consists of a medical officer, 2 compounders and 6 other employees. The annual expenditure amounted to about Rs 3,467 in 1960-61 and to Rs 3,657 in 1961-62.

Women's Hospital, Samthar—This hospital was also under the former Samthar State but with the merger of the latter in Uttar Pradesh, in January, 1950, the management and control passed to the U. P. Government. It has 6 beds and is staffed by a medical officer, 2 compounders and 4 servants. During 1961 outdoor treatment was given to 9,944 patients and indoor to 37. The annual expenditure amounted to about Rs 1,351 in 1960-61 and to Rs 2,041 in 1961-62.

There are also in the district hospitals belonging to the military authorities, to the police department, to the jail department and the railways. A police hospital is also functioning at Lalitpur.

Dispensaries

Allopathic—Allopathic dispensaries were opened at Jhansi and Mau (both in 1865), at Lalitpur (1866), at Garautha (1887), at Parichha (1900) and at Dhukwan (1905). The dispensaries at Mauranipur (1865), Moth (1885), Gursarai (1887), Mehroni (1890), Ranipur (1910) and Chirgaon (sometime after 1916), which were established with the aid of local funds and later on were managed by the district board, were converted into primary health centres in 1959. The State dispensary at Bar was converted into a primary health centre in 1959 and that at Talbehat in 1960. During the Second Five-year Plan period two dispensaries, one each at Jakhaura and Babina, were established and later on were converted into primary health centres. The district medical officer of health exercises administrative control over the primary health centres each of which is provided with four beds and is staffed by a medical officer, a compounder, a sanitary inspector, four midwives, *dais* and some other employees. The dispensaries at Barwa Sagar, Tori Fatehpur, Garautha, Gona and Erich are under the administrative control of the civil surgeon, Jhansi, each of which is staffed by a medical officer, a compounder and two other employees. While no indoor treatment is provided at the first two, there are 6 beds in the dispensaries at Garautha and Gona and 4 in that at Erich.

A dispensary was established in Jhansi city in February, 1962, under the Employees (Health) State Insurance Scheme, and is operating under the administrative control of the civil surgeon, Jhansi.

A dispensary is functioning at Mata Tila under the administrative control of the executive engineer, Mata Tila Dam division. The dispensary was established in 1953-54 and is staffed by a medical officer, a compounder and seven other employees. It has four beds and 6,718 patients received outdoor treatment in 1960 and 6,793 in 1961. The expenditure on the dispensary amounted to about Rs 2,511 in 1961-62.

Primary Health Centres—There are 9 primary health centres in the district, one each at Chirgaon, Moth, Gursarai and Mauranipur (all established in 1947-48), Mehroni (1957-58), Bar (1958-59), Jakhaura (1960-61), Talbehat (1960-61) and Babina (1961-62), each having a dispensary, a maternity and child health centre (with 3 subcentres) staffed by a medical officer, a compounder, 2 other employees, a health visitor, 4 midwives (one for the headquarters and one each for the subcentres) and a sanitary inspector to look after the curative and preventive activities.

Ayurvedic—There are twelve State Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district under the administrative control of the district medical officer of health and one each is located at Baragaon, Tahrauli, Ranipur, Semri, Lohagarh, Mandaura, Pali, Bhatpura, Katera, Sakrar, Jakhlaun and Pura Kalan. Each dispensary is staffed by a *chikitsa adhikari* (or medical officer), a compounder and another employee, that at Pura Kalan having a chowkidar-cum-sweeper in addition. There are three dispensaries which are subsidised by the State — one each at Barwa Sagar, Lalitpur and Babina, each being staffed by a *chikitsa adhikari* and a compounder-cum-servant and functioning under the administrative control of the district medical officer of health. Sixteen Ayurvedic dispensaries are functioning under the Zila Parishad and one each is located at Ramnagar, Raksa, Baghera, Pandwaha, Kochha Bhanwar, Simardha, Akseo, Nota, Bhanpura, Magarpur (transferred to Khiani Buzurg in 1961-62), Uldan, Kakwara, Banpur, Kumhendi, Talor and Jakhaura (transferred to Bansi in 1961-62), the last two being subsidised by the State Government. A total of 1,23,475 patients received treatment at these dispensaries in 1960-61 and 1,20,286 patients in 1961-62. Each of the dispensaries is staffed by a *vaid* and two other employees. The annual expenditure on these sixteen Ayurvedic dispensaries and one Unani dispensary at Poonch amounted to Rs 28,445 in 1960-61 and Rs 36,423 in 1961-62.

Unani—There is only one Unani dispensary functioning under the control of the Zila Parishad at Poonch. It is staffed by a hakim and two other employees and 6,057 patients received outdoor treatment in 1960-61 and 5,845 in 1961-62.

Homoeopathic—A homoeopathic dispensary was established in May, 1955, at Blali Karbi but has since been transferred to Iskil Buzurg. The Zila Parishad meets one-third of the expenditure on the dispensary which is under the administrative control of the civil surgeon, Jhansi. The

Parishad gave a subsidy of Rs 467 in each of the years 1960 and 1961, the number of patients receiving outdoor treatment in 1959-60 being 4,813 and that in 1960-61 being 4,537.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Organisational Set-up

In this State the department of public health was created in 1868, its administration up till 1920 being vested in the sanitary commissioner and thereafter in the director of public health. The district health scheme was introduced into the district in 1930. In accordance with the recommendations of the Report of the Health Survey and Development Committee (1946) and the Report of the Public Health and Medical Reorganisation Committee, U. P. (1947), the two departments of medical and public health were amalgamated in 1948 and were placed under one head, the director of medical and health services.

Till 1930 the civil surgeon looked after the activities of the public health department in the district but with the introduction of the district health scheme a district medical officer of health was appointed to supervise the health activities in the rural areas. The main objects of the scheme were connected with controlling of epidemics, undertaking the work of vaccination, attending to environmental sanitation, collecting of vital statistics, preventing of food adulteration, making arrangements for sanitation in fairs and arranging health exhibitions. The district medical officer of health is assisted by 9 medical officers (under the primary health centre scheme), 14 sanitary inspectors, an assistant superintendent of vaccination, 19 vaccinators, health visitors, midwives and *dais* and some other employees. He is in over-all charge of the 9 primary health centres and all State Ayuredic dispensaries in the district.

The planning department is also taking active steps to improve both the curative and preventive fields of public health activities in the district. During the First Five-year Plan period the planning department opened 6 allopathic and 7 Ayurvedic dispensaries and established 4 maternity and child health centres. In the Second Plan period it opened 3 allopathic and subsidised 3 Ayurvedic dispensaries, established 22 maternity and child health centres, 9 primary health units and 6 family planning centres. To look after environmental sanitation it has made provision for a sanitary inspector in each development block, who supervises the work of epidemic control, imparts health education in the villages under his jurisdiction, arranges public health exhibitions, enforces public health bye-laws through the village panchayats, supervises the

work of vaccination, distributes medicines for minor ailments during his tours in the villages and participates in the development activities of the development block with which he is concerned. The sanitary inspectors supervise the sanitation at village fairs and markets and check figures of vital statistics in their areas. They also help in the construction of sanitary works such as the construction of new drinking wells, repairs of old wells, installation of hand-pumps, making of kutcha and pakka drains, public latrines, smokeless *chulhas* (fireplaces for cooking purposes), ventilators, bathing platforms, etc. In the district, during the Second Plan period, 48 old wells were repaired and improved, 1,227 new wells, 803 washing and bathing platforms, 719 smokeless *chulhas*, 191 sanitary latrines and about 750 furlongs of kutcha and 1,110 furlongs of pakka drains were constructed, 18 hand-pumps were installed and 3,863 ventilators were put in.

The planning research and action institute, Lucknow, with the assistance of the World Health Organisation and in collaboration with the public health and local self government engineering departments started working in June, 1962, on an environmental sanitation pilot project in the Chirgaon development block of the district (which is one of the five pilot projects in the State). The broad objectives of this project are the demonstration of the improvement of public health through the supply of pure drinking water, improved methods of the disposal of excreta and the rousing of public consciousness to the dangers of filth-borne diseases; the carrying out of programmes of health education and demonstrations aimed at stopping the transmission of filth-borne diseases; putting into effect a continuing programme for the proper maintenance and replacement of sanitary structures; appraising the effect on public health of improvements made in environmental sanitation; and studying the working of the project in the geological and socio-economic conditions prevailing in the district. The two main fields of activity of the project are the provision of the institute's model lavatories in individual houses and arrangement for a safe drinking water supply in the area. Sixteen villages, having a total population of 13,800, have been selected for the implementation of the project and the work has been started in the villages of Semri, Karagaon, Baral, Mironi, Pahari Buzurg and Jaiyayee. The amount of expenditure which is likely to be involved is Rs 1,94,500 which will be borne by the local self-government engineering department and out of this amount 2,300 sanitary latrines and 46 sanitary wells will be provided. The latrines will be installed at actual cost and for this purpose a workshop has been established at Chirgaon with the help of the co-operative

union there. The water used by the people sixty years or so ago was said to have had a bad reputation for health as it produced sores on the body, was full of animalcules and was charged with fine dust. Samples taken recently from the city reservoir (which is fed with raw water from the Pahuj) and from wells in the city have revealed no chemical or bacteriological abnormality. The water is potable and there is no indication of any disease which could be attributed to its chemical constituents. Partial chlorination of the water stored in the reservoir was started in 1944 and total chlorination was resorted to in 1952. Fully filtered and chlorinated water began to be supplied from 1958, partial filteration having been started in 1954. The drinking water in the rural areas has also been found to have no abnormality. A scheme is also being implemented under which the existing wells will be improved and rendered sanitary and hand-pump tube-wells constructed wherever boring is possible although the ultimate solution will be the provision of a piped water supply to the villages. The work is the responsibility of the local self-government engineering department and the expenditure will be met from the amount of Rs 35,000 available with the district planning officer, Jhansi.

The municipal board is responsible for maintaining public health and sanitation in the city area and a medical officer of health, assisted by 2 chief sanitary inspectors, 4 sanitary inspectors, 27 jemadars, 1 vaccinators, sweepers and bhistis, etc., is entrusted with sanitation, the control of epidemics and infectious diseases, the supervision of vaccination, inspection of food stuffs (under the U. P. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1951) and acts as *ex officio* additional factory inspector in the urban area. The municipal board maintains a laboratory under this officer who is assisted by a laboratory assistant for carrying out the analysis (both bacteriological and chemical) of the water supplied to the city. He also acts as mortuary registrar and reports of births and deaths have to be made to him within three days of their occurrence The municipal board also runs 5 maternity and child welfare centres and an infectious diseases hospital in the city.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Planned efforts are now made to reduce the high rate of deaths of women during the ante-natal and post-natal periods and of infants caused by the lack of proper medical aid and advice, malnutrition and insanitary conditions of living. Medical aid is also provided by means of a network of maternity centres, through trained midwives and *dais*. Giving advice on matters connected with maternity and child-care, supplying milk to expectant and nursing mothers and creating healthier living conditions are part of the maternity and child welfare activities. As a result of these activities the infant mortality rate in the district came down from 177.1 in 1931 to 144.2 in 1961 per thousand of live births.

In Jhansi city maternity services were rendered by the Red Cross Society until 1948 when the municipal board took over these activities and started five maternity centres, one each at Parwaran, Aligol and Sipri Bazar (all opened in 1948); at Gopal Nokhra (1952) and at Pulia No. 9 (1961), each being staffed by a midwife and a *dai*, the second last having in addition a woman medical superintendent who supervises the work of all the maternity centres, a health visitor, a *dai* and some other employees. During the three years ending 1961, the number of maternity cases conducted by these centres was 1,704. The women's hospital (with 20 beds) and the Woman's Union Missionary Society Christian hospital (with 55 beds) also render maternity services in the city.

Before the introduction of the Five-year Plans the maternity services in the rural areas were rendered by 4 maternity centres, one each being at Lalitpur, Mauranipur, Gursarai and Chirgaon (all opened in 1947-48) and functioning under the district medical officer of health and one centre at Tahrauli (opened in 1947-48) which was run by the rural development department. Since the introduction of the Plans, these centres (except that at Lalitpur) were brought under the primary health centre scheme and 9 primary health centres now exist in the district. Each primary health centre (established at the headquarters of a development block) has a maternity and child health centre under it (all located at the headquarters of the block) and 3 subcentres. A total of 31 maternity and child health centres (including 25 subcentres) are functioning in the district. Two subcentres (one under the primary health centre, Mehroni, and the other under that at Bar) are likely to be opened in the near future. A woman district health visitor and 9 primary health centre health visitors supervise the work of all these centres in the rural areas, impart health education and attend to clinics and maternity cases. These 31 maternity and child health centres are located at Chirgaon, Ramnagar, Dhamna and Semri (all under the primary health centre of the development block of Chirgaon); Moth, Pulia, Poonch and Samthar (all in the Moth block); Gursarai, Garautha, Pandwaha and Tahrauli (all in Gursarai block); Mauranipur, Dhawakar, Rampur, and Rewan (all in the Mauranipur block); Mehroni, Saidpur and Kumheri (all in the Mehroni block); Bar, Gadiyana and Kisalwans (all in the Bar block); Jakhaura, Bansi, Kailwara and Delwara (all in the Jakhaura block); Talbehat, Bijrautha, Jamalpur and Pura Kalan (all in the Talbehat block); and at Babina Khailer, Raksa and Badora (all in the Babina block). Two more centres, one each at Lalitpur (1947-48) and Erich (1962-63) are functioning independently of the primary health centres and whereas the former is being run by the department of medical and health services the latter is a community project centre of the planning department. Both function under the administrative control of the district medical officer of health. The maternity centres are usually

staffed by a midwife and a *dai* but there is a health visitor in addition in the primary health centres of the block. The trained staff of these centres renders advice and aid not only at the centres but pays domiciliary visits as well, ante-natal and post-natal care being afforded till a child attains the age of five years. During 1960 and 1961 the midwives conducted 21,713 cases of child-birth and paid 13,502 ante-natal and 58,149 post-natal visits. A maternity centre was opened under the control of the Antarim Zila Parishad at Mehroni in 1950 but was transferred to Amra in 1962. The centre has a *dai* on its staff. The annual expenditure amounted to Rs 894 in 1960-61 and to Rs 900 in 1961-62. Maternity services are also being rendered in the rural areas by the Harriet Benson Memorial hospital (25 beds) and another hospital for women (6 beds) both at Lalitpur, another hospital also with 6 beds at Samthar and the Dufferin Women's hospital at Mauranipur which has 10 beds.

A scheme for training midwives was launched by the government in 1956 when a midwifery training centre was established at Jhansi but it was discontinued in 1958 and in 1959 an auxiliary nurses and midwifery centre was opened under the administrative control of the municipal medical officer of health, Jhansi. The training period at the centre is two years during which a trainee is paid Rs 10 per month as stipend and, on successfully completing a course, receives a certificate. The centre is staffed by an assistant superintendent, 2 health visitors, 2 staff nurses, midwives, etc. The annual expenditure incurred on the centre amounted to about Rs 13,121 in 1960-61 and to Rs 11,089 in 1961-62. Up till June, 1961, twenty seven trainees had completed their training successfully.

The Women's Union Missionary Society Christian Hospital, Jhansi, (formerly known as the Ackerman-Hoyt Memorial Hospital), is also running a nurses' training school which was started in 1903 and is now a grade 'A' training school recognised by the State Government and the Nursing Council of India. The minimum qualification for admission is the high school examination. The trainees are given a stipend ranging from Rs 29 to Rs 32 per month during the period of training which is of four years. There are three teachers and three helper teachers on the staff. The school trained 26 and 31 trainees in 1959 and 1960 and 22 in 1961.

In each of the four maternity and child health centres at Lalitpur, Mauranipur, Gursarai and Chirgaon, 5 *dais* are trained, the training period being 9 months, a stipend of Rs 15 per month being paid to illiterate and Rs 20 per month to literate *dais*. Training is also given to 4 *dais* at each of the community project centres and at the UNICEF—aided maternity centres at Moth, Jakhaura and Talbehat, the training period being 9 months and the trainees being given stipends at the rate mentioned above. In addition there is a Central Government *dais'* training programme under which 10 *dais* are trained at each of the primary

health centres of Moth, Gursarai and Mauranipur and each trainee gets a stipend of about Rs 18 per month, the period of training being 6 months.

Fresh Milk Scheme—The scheme of free distribution of milk to expectant and nursing mothers in Jhansi city was introduced in 1958 under the supervision of the municipal medical officer of health. Each beneficiary is given a pound of pasteurised milk daily and 1,158 lb. and 1,419 lb. of milk was supplied in 1959-60 and 1960-61 respectively and 1,915 lb. in 1961-62. In the rural areas skimmed milk is supplied by the director of medical and health services under the auspices of UNICEF which is distributed to expectant and nursing mothers and children through the maternity and child health centres in the district. Skimmed milk was supplied to 1,080 mothers and 9,720 children in 1960 and to 2,160 mothers and 8,610 children in 1961.

Prevention of Food and Drug Adulteration—According to the Food Adulteration Act, 1954, the medical officer of health of the municipal board, Jhansi, is the licensing authority and acts as the food inspector for food establishments in the municipal area of the city of Jhansi and the district medical officer of health exercises the same powers in respect of the rest of the district. From 1959 to 1961 the district medical officer of health collected 1,166 food samples, declared 299 adulterated and prosecuted 276 persons and the municipal medical officer of health collected 176 food samples and declared 151 adulterated, the people concerned being prosecuted of which 86 were convicted. There is a drug inspector for the Jhansi region with headquarters at Jhansi (which comprises the district of Jhansi and three other district) who works under the supervision of the district and municipal medical officers of health concerned who are the licensing authorities in their own jurisdictions He is a State employee but works under the administrative control of the municipal medical officer of health, Jhansi. During the three years from 1959 to 1961 he collected 126 drug samples and declared 11 adulterated, 7 persons being convicted.

Vaccination—The rate of mortality from smallpox was high in early times as people were averse to vaccination and medical treatment. Gradually, however, they became conscious of the advantages of these measures and began to accept them as effective against smallpox. While 45,858 persons were vaccinated in 1951, the number rose to 72,380 in 1960. The Vaccination Act, 1880, was enforced in the Jhansi municipality in 1891, in the Mauranipur municipality in 1892, in the Lalitpur municipality in 1894 and in 1933 in the rest of the district. The municipal medical officer of health is in charge of the vaccination work in the city and is assisted by 2 chief sanitary inspectors, 4 sanitary inspectors and 4 vaccinators and during outbreaks of epidemics the services of local medical practitioners are also requisitioned. In the rural areas an assistant

superintendent of vaccination assisted by 19 vaccinators and 14 sanitary inspectors carries out the work of vaccination under the over-all supervision and control of the district medical officer of health who also trains village-level workers employed by the planning department in anti-smallpox measures and for vaccination work at the training centre at Chirgaon. During the decade 1951 to 1960 the number of primary vaccinations administered was 2,87,822 of which 2,70,701 were successful, 11,088 unsuccessful and the result of 6,030 could not be ascertained. Revaccination was successful in 3,16,821 cases, was unsuccessful in 36,365 and the result of 20,749 could not be known.

A special smallpox control campaign by mass vaccination was resorted to during January and February, 1963, in all the municipalities, notified areas and town areas of the district, in which primary vaccinations were given to 7,392 persons and revaccinations to 82,452, covering 35 per cent of the population of these areas. In the rural areas the campaign was launched from February, 1963, for a month. In each of the fourteen development block of the district, 10 village-level workers, 2 vaccinators, 2 epidemic assistants, a sanitary inspector, a health visitor and some midwives were engaged in giving mass vaccinations and covered over 50 per cent of the population of the rural areas. The national smallpox eradication programme was implemented in the district in July, 1963.

Health Education Scheme—In order to educate people about the importance of public health and sanitation and hygiene in the rural areas, a district health education scheme was introduced in 1956 under a health educator. He is provided with a motor van and a cinema projector for conducting film shows. He arranges group discussions and gives demonstration with models, flannel graphs and posters, etc. He also delivers lectures on the causes and prevention of tuberculosis, malaria and blindness and gives advice on balanced diets and public health subjects. He delivered 820 lectures in 1960 and 583 in 1961, which were attended by a population of about a lakh of people in the district.

Malaria Eradication Programme—An anti-malaria unit was established in Jhansi in October, 1956, to implement the national malaria control programme (which was launched in selected areas of the State in 1953), the object being the reduction of the parasite reservoir in the human population to such a negligible degree that once achieved no danger of resumption of local transmission is possible. During the year 1958-59 the national malaria control programme was changed to the national malaria eradication programme under which the district was divided into four sectors, Jhansi (where the headquarters is located), Chirgaon, Lalitpur and Mauranipur and residual insecticide spraying was undertaken in all the villages of the sectors. Surveillance operations, both active and passive in nature, were launched in the district from January 1, 1961. Under the former a hundred house visitors were appointed, each being

required to cover a population of 10,000 persons residing in about 2,000 dwellings, to detect cases of fever, to collect blood smears and to administer four aminoquinoline tablets in each case of fever. The work of every 4 house visitors is superised by a surveillance inspector and 25 such inspectors were appointed in the district Under passive surveillance, information about the reseroir of infection is gathered through various agencies (such as hospitals, clinics, private medical practitioners), the blood films of persons suspected to be infected being examined by the national malaria eradication unit. Epidemiological investigations have shown that after introducting anti-malaria measures the spleen rate came down to 0.19 per cent in 1961 from 7.7 per cent in 1958. In 1956-57 the percentage of cases of malaria reported in the dispensaries was 9.9 per cent which came down to 0.21 per cent in 1961-62. In 1961 under active surveillance operations 41, 857 cases were detected of which 11,713 received anti-malarial treatment. In 1961 D.D.T. was sprayed in 2,53,727 houses in the first round and 2,55,928 houses in the second.

National Filaria Control Unit—There is no filaria control unit at Jhansi but a sample survey of filaria was carried out by the filaria survey officer, Kanpur, in October and November, 1961, in Jhansi and Mauranipur. A population of 25,000 was covered and 562 persons were examined revealing an infection rate of 4.45 per cent and an endemicity rate of 13.34 per cent.

B. C. G. Scheme—For fighting the menace of tuberculosis both in the urban and rural areas of the district a B. C. G. team, consisting of a medical officer and six technicians with a jeep from UNICEF. was formed in 1960. It covered a population of 6,84,141 persons, tested 3,33,743 and vaccinated 85,357 persons belonging to the municipal area and to 589 villages of the district.

T. B. Seal Sale Campaign—The T. B. seal sale campaign was started by the tuberculosis association of India and was launched in the district on October 2, 1950 (the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday) for raising funds to fight the menace of tuberculosis. T. B. seals worth about Rs 2,607 were sold in 1960-61 and worth Rs 1,711 in 1961-62.

School Health Service—Of the fourteen school health officers in the State one is posted at Jhansi for working in the district. He carries out routine and detailed medical inspections of the students in the higher secondary schools and intermediate colleges. He advises the school authorities on matters of health and sanitation and runs a dispensary for school children, which is staffed by a clerk, a compounder and some other employees. He works under the administrative control of the municipal medical officer of health, Jhansi. During 1961, the school health officer delivered 52 lectures on epidemic diseases and other health subjects to 1,465 students and examined 77 students in the Mackenzie school course and 321 in first aid. A detailed medical examination of 2,897 students was carried out and 6,016

students underwent an ordinary medical examination. Vaccinations were given to 300 students, T. A. B. inoculations to 380, anti-cholera inoculations to 380 and 798 new and 1,351 old cases were treated at the school dispensary. The students were generally found to be suffering from poor nutrition, bad teeth, eye ailments, skin diseases, alimentary diseases other than tuberculosis and enlargement of tonsils and also showed lack of the sense of personal hygiene. In the rural area the medical officers in charge of the primary health centres look after the health of school going children in their own jurisdictions.

District Red Cross Society

A branch of the Red Cross Society was opened at Jhansi in 1927-28. The district magistrate is the president and the municipal medical officer of health the secretary. It renders maternity services both in the urban areas (the main centre being in the civil hospital compound and one subcentre each at Sipri Bazar, Vaid Raj and Bahrun Khirki) and the rural areas (with a centre each at Mauranipur and Lalitpur). It constructed its own building in 1938-39 but sold it to the civil surgeon, Jhansi, for the extension of the women's wing of the district hospital and has purchased another plot for putting up its own building. The maternity services of the Society were continued till 1948 when the maternity centres in the municipal area were taken over by the municipal board and the district centres were provincialised. The funds for carrying out the activities of the Society are raised through donations, sale of flags and enrolment fees from members. During the three years from 1959 to 1961, it enrolled 635 members and sold flags amounting to Rs 10,997. A junior Red Cross Society also functions in the district, the district Medical officer of health being the president and the deputy inspector of schools the secretary.

St John Ambulance Association

The association started its activities in the district in 1941 and was affiliated with the district Red Cross Society in 1945. It provides facilities for imparting training in the Mackenzie school course (an elementary course of instruction for school children including physiology and hygiene), first aid, home nursing, hygiene and sanitation and mothercraft and child welfare and arranges for the examination of trainees who are given certificates on the successful completion of the course of instruction. During the three years from 1959 to 1961 the association trained 257 persons in first aid, 76 in the Mackenzie school course and 3 in other subjects.

Family Planning

An urban family planning centre was established in 1959 under the administrative control of the civil surgeon, Jhansi, and 6 centres were opened under the jurisdiction of the district medical officer of health in

the rural areas, one each at Chirgaon (1958), Mehroni (1960), Mauranipur (1960), Gursarai (1960) and at Talbehat and Babina (1961). The urban family planning centre is looked after by a woman medical superintendent and each rural centre is staffed by a social worker and an attendant who works under the guidance of a medical officer in charge of all the rural centres. Contraceptives are distributed free to persons earning less than Rs 300 per month, at half the price to persons belonging to the Rs 300–500 income group and at full rates to those whose income is over Rs 500 per month. Contraceptives worth about Rs 772 were distributed free of cost and worth Rs 77 at full rates during 1961. The social workers in rural areas give talks regarding the technique of family planning the object being to create a consciousness in the minds of the people about this important problem. 738 meetings were held in 1961 which were attended by about 3,400 persons and 5 exhibitions and 4 film shows were held in that year.

Eye Relief Society

A district eye relief society was established in May, 1960 in Jhansi city and was registered in September of that year. Due to its efforts the Maharani Laxmi Bai eye hospital was established in the city in that year. It is affiliated to the Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh. The expenditure on the activities of the society is met from public contributions, grants from the Zila Parishad and other local bodies. The income of the society till October 31, 1961, was Rs 62,220 and the expenditure Rs 29,740. The society functions in a rent-free dak bungalow (of the Zila Parishad) which it has decided to purchase. It also organises government-sponsored eye relief camps which are run under the supervision of the eye hospital. In 1956 two eye relief camps were organised at Chirgaon; in 1957 two camps were held at Rampur; in 1958 a camp each was held at Chirgaon and Samthar; in 1959-60 four such camps were organised, two each at Gursarai and Moth; in 1961 six camps were held, two each at Bansi, Mehroni and Talbehat. In all 763 operations were performed and 10,082 cases of eye ailments were treated at these camps.

Nutrition—Common nutritional deficiency conditions found are xerosis of the conjuctiva, night-blindness (in the older age-groups), spongy and bleeding gums and caries (in children).

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Labour Welfare

There is an organised agency of the labour department to give effect to the various labour laws enforced in the district in respect of labour welfare such as working conditions, wages, industrial safety, hygiene, trade unions, industrial relations and a machinery for settling industrial disputes between employers and employees. In December, 1947, an inspector of shops and commercial establishments was posted in the district as was a wage inspector in 1953. In that year a 'B' class labour welfare centre was started by government at Nai Basti to provide recreational facilities, etc., for workers. In 1955 the offices of the wage inspector and the inspector of shops and commercial establishments were amalgamated and a labour inspector was posted in the district. He is concerned with the enforcement of the U. P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1947, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Working Journalist (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958, the Industrial Establishments (National Holidays) Act, 1961 and the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.

For purposes of the administration of the labour laws, the district falls under the jurisdiction of the assistant labour commissioner, Agra region, whose headquarters is located at Agra. He is assisted by two regional conciliation officers, an assistant welfare officer and a woman welfare inspector for the welfare section. The chief inspector of factories, U. P., Kanpur, looks after the enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, the U. P. Maternity Benefit Act, 1938, the Employment of Children Act, 1938 and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

A brief account of the labour laws in force in the district that pertain to working conditions, industrial safety, hygiene, wages, social security, industrial relations and the workers' welfare (inside as well as outside the place of work) is given below:

The U. P. Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1947, was enforceable in the municipal and cantonment areas of Jhansi city till 1962. Some provisions of the Act (specially those dealing with the closure of the factory one day in the week, the hours of rest, payment of wages, maintenance of registers, etc.) were also in force since October 15, 1959, in the municipal areas of Lalitpur and Mauranipur. Approximately 2,500 shops at Jhansi, about 900 at Lalitpur and 500 at Mauranipur came under the purview of the Act.

The provisions of the Act related to the hours of opening and closing of shops and other commercial establishements, closure once a week, rest with pay, leave, payment of wages, service conditions, maintenance of proper registers, etc. The number of prosecutions launched against employers was 6 and 19 in 1960 and 1961 respectively and 62 in 1962. This Act was repealed and replaced by the Uttar Pradesh Dookan Aur Vanijya Adhishthan Adhiniyam, 1962, in December, 1962, and some 6,000 shops at Jhansi, 1,000 at Lalitpur and 800 at Mauranipur came within the purview of the Act.

The Factories Act, 1948, seeks to regulate the conditions of work inside factories such as the hours of work, leave with wages, safeguards for health, special provisions for young persons and women, provision of measures like first aid, canteens, creches, cool drinking-water near the place of work, etc. In 1959 the Act was applicable to 33 factories employing 4,263 workers. The number in 1960 and 1961 was 38 factories employing 4,210 workers and 41 factories employing 4,159 workers respectively. A prosecution case was launched against an employer in 1959. The number of employers prosecuted in 1960 and 1961 was 2 and one respectively.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, authorises the State Government to fix the minimum limit of industrial wages and to regulate the timings, etc., of certain types of industrial employment (enumerated in the schedule given in the Act) and in agricultural farms. The Act has been in force in the district since June 26, 1952 and rice mills, flour mills oil-mills, dal mills, the tobacco industry (including the making of *biris*), tanneries, leather factories, agricultural farms, road construction, building operations, public motor transport and local authorities all come within the purview of the Act. The labour inspector posted at Jhansi looks after its enforcement. The number of employees prosecuted in 1961 and 1962 was one and 3 respectively.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, is enforceable in the following nine factories and establishments of the district: the Jhansi Electric Supply Company (99 workers) since November 27, 1948; Sewa Ram Oil Mills (45 workers) since September 10, 1949; Mohan Oil Mills, Lalitpur (42 workers) since July 29, 1950; Baidya Nath Ayurveda Bhawan (Private), Limited (240 workers) since October 11, 1958; Guru Nanak Oil and General Mills (7 workers) since October 13, 1959; Government Irrigation Workshop (123 workers) since 1959; H. K. Saraf Oil Mills, Lalitpur (40 workers) since February 26, 1960; Water Works, Lalitpur (52 workers) since December 23, 1960; and in the Municipal Water Works, Jhansi (35 workers) since 1947. The Act regulates the conditions of service of the workers such as leave, absenteeism, late coming, the supply of drinking-water during summer, industrial safety, rest pause, etc. The Act requires employers to frame standing

orders defining the certain specific conditions of employment and to get them certified by the certifying officer.

The U. P. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, provides for the settlement of industrial disputes between employers and employees. When such disputes are not settled through collective and mutual negotiations, the trade unions generally move the conciliation board for settlement. The conciliation board is constituted of a chairman (who is the conciliation officer) and a representative each of the employees and the employers concerned. The board tries to bring about an amicable settlement and if its efforts fail, a report is submitted to the State Government, which after due consideration, may refer the dispute for adjudication to a labour court or an industrial tribunal, according to the schedule detailed in the Act, which adjudicates in all the issues referred to it by government. The award is enforceable after 30 days of its publication by government.

The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, is concerned with the registration of trade unions and defines their rights, privileges and liabilities. In the district the workers have organised themselves into eight trade unions with a membership of about 770 These include the Jhansi Electric Supply Workers Union (12 members), the Nagarpalika Primary Sangh, Lalitpur (46 members), the Safai Mazdoor Union (102 members), the U. P. Tahvildars Union (136 members), the Shikshak Sangh Nagarpalika (80 members), the Eastern Command M. E. S., Rashtriya Karamchari Sangh, Babina (242 members), the Jal Kal Avam Vidut Karamchari Sangh, Lalitpur (24 members) and the Motor Karamchari Sangh (198 members). The aim of these unions is to promote harmonious relations between employers and employees and to secure for their members fair wages, medical aid and healthy living and working conditions, etc.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, was applied to the district in 1924, to provide some measure of social security for industrial workers against risks of injury and disablement. The district magistrate is the *ex officio* commissioner under the Act and determines the amount of compensation that is payable to an injured person. During 1959 and 1960 the number of persons who were benefited under the Act was nineteen and ten respectively, that in 1961 being nineteen.

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, seeks to regulate the payment of wages to persons employed in any factory, industrial establishment, etc., in respect of wages below Rs 400 per month and the fixation of a minimum period for the payment of wages. In 1959 the number of undertakings which came within the purview of the Act was 31, the number of persons employed being 595. The number of such undertakings rose in 1960 and 1961 to 36 and 38 respectively and the number of workers to 736

and 747 respectively. The number of prosecutions launched against employers was 2 in 1960, there being no prosecutions in 1961.

The Employment of Children Act, 1938, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 15 years in any occupation connected with the transport of passengers, goods or mail by railways, etc. The Act also prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in workshops where *biris*, carpets, cement, soap, matches, explosives and fireworks are manufactured, cloth is printed, dyed and woven, hides are tanned and wool cleaned.

The U. P. Maternity Benefit Act, 1938, provides for payment of cash benefits to women before and after childbirth and for compulsory periods of rest during such periods. In 1959 the number of concerns which came within the purview of this Act was 4 which among other employees had 25 women workers. The number of concerns in 1960 and 1961 was 8 and 7 respectively, the strength of their women employees being 42 and 24 respectively.

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, is applicable to the eleven factories and establishments in the district, the total number of such employees being 970 both in the private and in the public sectors which include the Jhansi Electric Supply Company (99 members), Baidya Nath Ayurveda Bhawan (Private), Limited (245 members), Jagran Press (29 members), Swadhin Press (49 members), Swadesi Silk and Ribbon Mills Company (40 members), Jhansi Iron and Steel Rolling Mills (44 members), Indian Hume Pipe Company, Limited (245 members), Government Irrigation Workshop (188 members), Minerva Talkies (32 members), Elite Cinema (30 members) and Lakshmi Cinema (19 members).

An employee of a factory or establishment covered by this Act whose monthly emoluments are Rs 500 or less becomes eligible for the benefits of the fund if he has completed a year's continuous service or 240 days of actual work within a period of twelve months, whichever is less. The management is authorised to deduct 6¼ per cent of an employee's total basic wages in addition to dearness allowance and is required to contribute an equal amount to the fund besides depositing ¾ per cent of the total contributions to the fund towards administrative charges. The Act provides benefits for the subscribers by granting loans for financing life insurance policies, meeting medical expenses for serious illness and for purchasing a house.

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, is designed to provide security for industrial workers in the form of cash benefits during sickness, maternity leave and when disablement occurs or injuries are sustained in the course of employment. Medical care has also to be provided under all contingencies. A dispensary (established in Jhansi city in February, 1962) is functioning under the administrative control of the civil surgeon, Jhansi.

All the provisions of the Act have not been enforced in the district as yet, though those relating to the non-implemented areas have been in force since February 24, 1952. In non-implemented areas only the employer has to pay the employers' special contribution at ¾ per cent of the total wage bill, the employers of fourteen factories in the district having contributed about Rs 3,124 in this behalf during the financial year ending March 31, 1961. These factories include the Jhansi Iron and Steel Rolling Mills, Jhansi Electric Supply Company, Government Zonal Agricultural Engineering Workshop, Sewa Ram Oil Mills, India Taps and Die Works, Swadhin Press, National Rock Bakers, Swadesi Silk and Ribbon Mills Company, Anand Granite Crushing Company, Guru Nanak Oil and General Mills, Central Granite Crushing Company and Inder Granite Crushing Industries at Jhansi and H. K. Saraf Oil Mills and Mohan Oil Mills at Lalitpur.

The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, came into force in the district in March, 1962. It applies to those motor transport undertakings employing five or more workers and provides for registration of such undertakings and regulates the conditions of work of the workers employed therein.

Labour Welfare Centre

One 'B' class labour welfare centre was opened at Nai Basti in Jhansi by the State Government in 1953. It has a homoeopathic dispensary for providing free medical aid to workers and their families. A medical officer assisted by two compounders is posted at the Centre. It also has a women's and children's section which renders maternity care and service to women workers. It runs a sewing and embroidery class and has a reading-room and a library. It has provisions for conducting scouting for girls and boys, indoor and outdoor games, free cinema shows and other recreational and cultural activities. It distributes fresh milk, free of cost, to undernourished, expectant and nursing mothers, children and other patients under the advice of the medical officer. A part-time teacher runs adult literacy classes, books, papers and other material being provided by the centre. About 4,000 workers are benefited by this centre. It has an advisory committee in which the labourers' representatives participate, giving advice on various aspects of labour welfare and on the efficient running of the centre. During the Third Five-year Plan period the starting of a creche is envisaged for the infants of the women workers employed in the stone quarries of Jar Pahar.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS

The old-age pension scheme was introduced in the district on December 1, 1957, to provide some measure of social security through monetary help to old and destitute persons (domiciled in Uttar Pradesh) of sixty-five years of age or above who have no independent source of income or

relatives of the categories specified in the rules. Since April 1, 1964, the amount of pension payable to each person has been raised from Rs 15 to Rs 20 per month. The scheme is under the administrative control of the labour commissioner, U. P., Kanpur, though the verification of age of the applicants, etc., is done at the district level. On January 1, 1964, the number of persons receiving such pensions in the district was 156 of which 99 were women.

The tahsilwise details of the number of pensioners are given below as it obtained on January 1, 1964:

Tahsil	Number of pensioners affected		
	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4
Garautha	3	8	11
Jhansi	34	60	94
Lalitpur	8	15	23
Mauranipur	5	7	12
Mehroni	4	4	8
Moth	3	5	8
Total	57	99	156

PROHIBITION

A uniform policy of prohibition for the whole State came into existence from December, 1962, which provided for the closure in the district as elsewhere in the State), of all excise shops on Tuesdays, August 15, January 30, October 2, the principal days of the Holi and Divali festivals, the former policy of prohibition which was in force in eleven districts (excluding Jhansi) of the State being given up. Active efforts are made from time to time to create public opinion in favour of prohibition in persuance of which certain measures have been adopted to discourage people from indulging in addiction to drink and intoxicants. A district temperance society is functioning in the district since March 18, 1959, which consists of officials and non-officials. It aims at encouraging people, particularly labourers and the members of the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes, to take a pledge not to drink and making arrangements for alternative occupations for landless addicts, illicit distillers, etc.

The temperance work in the district is carried on by an organiser who was posted in the district in 1956 and works under the supervision of a non-official member of the society. A regional social uplift and prohibition officer (whose headquarters is at Allahabad) supervises the work of

temperance done by the organiser and gives guidance regarding the implementation of various prohibition schemes in important fairs, public gatherings, the weekly bazars held in the rural areas, festivals and exhibitions, etc. The public is instructed about the evil effects of drinking and the use of intoxicants and efforts are made to counteract addiction to drink, etc., through personal contacts, speeches, exhibitions of posters, showing films on temperance subjects and helping the caste panchayats in fighting against such anti-social habits within their own spheres of influence. Propaganda is also carried on during the Bundelkhand development exhibition by means of visual publicity, etc. Officials and non-officials are invited to address public meetings organised with a view to discouraging drinking. The society convened prohibition conferences in the district in 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 and has organised seven prohibition centres one each at Sakrar, Barwa Sagar, Chirgaon, Babina, Nai Basti, Lahar Gird and Raksa to carry on the work of prohibition.

The Railway Mazdoor Sangh also takes an active part in creating public opinion in favour of prohibition and adopting measures to discourage labourers from indulging in the evils of drink and intoxication.

The use of ganja and opium except under special permits has been banned in the district since 1956 and 1959 respectively. The district magistrate issues permits only to those whose health might be endangered if the use of intoxicants is withheld. In determining the location of excise shops, the district magistrate is advised by the urban licensing board and the district advisory committee. No liquor shop in the district has to be located near a place of worship or an educational institution.

Advancement Of The Scheduled Castes And Other Backward Classes

The establishment of the Harijan Sahayak department in 1950 was a step forward in the amelioration of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and members of the denotified tribes. A Harijan welfare supervisor was posted in the district in 1950 and a district Harijan welfare officer was appointed in the district in 1957, the latter being designated the district Harijan and social welfare officer since August 1, 1961 when the two posts were amalgamated. He is assisted by five Harijan welfare supervisors and two honorary social workers. The Harijan welfare staff works under the administrative control of the district planning officer.

A district Harijan sahayak committee has been functioning in the district since 1951, the president being the chairman of the Zila Parishad. The vice-chairman of the committee is nominated by government and the district planning officer and the district Harijan and social welfare officer act as *ex officio* secretary and joint secretary respectively. The committee

is an advisory body and advises the Zila Parishad and other local bodies on matters relating to the uplift of these backward people and the district inspector of schools and the district Harijan and social welfare officer in the matter of awards of stipends, scholarships, etc., to the students of these groups. It also organises a Harijan *sammelan* (gathering), conferences of social workers during the annual Bundelkhand development exhibition and explains to the public the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, which declares it a criminal offence to impose any restriction of any facility on any one owing to his being a member of a particular community. Propaganda is carried on through the medium of posters, placards, books, pictures, cinema shows, etc., in exhibitions, public gatherings, etc.

The Harijan Sewak Sangh, a non-official organisation which has its branches at Sipri Bazar, Garhiagaon and Garhia Phatak, is also working for the social, moral, economic and educational uplift of these people.

The State provides free education at all stages for Harijans, and gives financial help to suitable candidates for the purchase of books. Other facilities offered include the relaxation of the upper age limit regulating the admission to certain educational institutions, the reduction in hostel fees in educational institutions, etc. The department runs a school—the Adi Hindu Kanya Pathshala, Tal Pura—for the benefit of the Harijan girls in which there are two teachers and sixty-four students. A library has also been established at Tal Pura with the grant sanctioned by the department. During the Second Five-year Plan period, 262 scholarships amounting to Rs 64,495 and Rs 3,843 were sanctioned by the Central and State Governments respectively for the students of these communities.

For promoting the economic uplift of these people, stress is laid on training in village and small-scale industries, the introduction of improved techniques in traditional crafts and in agriculture. During the Second Five-year Plan period a sum of Rs 36,300 was given to 175 persons for the development of those cottage industries in which the Harijans usually find employment and Rs 84,150 to 121 persons for the purchase of live-stock, manure, etc., for the improvement of agriculture.

The Central Government sanctioned Rs 1,42,500 for the construction of wells for providing drinking-water to Harijans during the Second Five-year Plan period (out of which Rs 82,071 was spent up to June, 1962, by when 220 wells were repaired and constructed).

During the Second Five-year Plan period, for the purpose of providing better dwellings, a sum of Rs 1,44,036 was spent on the construction of 356 new tenements and the repairs of old ones. Under the colonisation scheme sponsored by the Central Government, 6 colonies for Harijans were established at the Adarsh Sahariya Basti at Jakhlaun in the Birdha

development block at a cost of Rs 4,200 ; at Karesra in the Talbehat development block at a cost of Rs 15,000 ; at Sojna in the Mehroni development block at a cost of Rs 21,750 ; at Bamrauli in the Moth development block at a cost of Rs 11,000 ; at Rora in the Jakhaura development block at a cost of Rs 35,000 ; and at the Adarsh Harijan Basti at Srinagar in the Babina development block at a cost of Rs 4,850. Two colonies were established for the members of the denotified tribes at the Adarsh Kabutra Nat Bastis at Datarnagar Parwai and Bachauli in the Baragaon development block at a cost of Rs 19,500 and Rs 12,750 respectively.

Charitable Endowments

There are a number of trusts in the district which are endowed for religious, charitable or educational purposes and are registered under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. A brief account of some of the better known is given below :

Religious Endowments

The Sri Dhanusdhariji Mahraj Trust, Mau, was instituted about 75 years ago by Magan Lal when he donated Rs 40,000 for the construction and maintenance of a temple. The Mandir Ram Janki Trust, Jhansi, was established about a hundred years ago by Bal Krishna Rao by donating Rs 10,000 for the construction and maintenance of a temple.

The Roman Catholic Church Trust, Jhansi, was instituted about 70 years ago by endowing about Rs 5,00,000 for religious services, expansion of education, etc.

The Mandir Hanumant Deo Mahadeo Trust, Don (tahsil Jhansi) was established by Krishna Das in 1931 by donating Rs 5,000 for religious worship. The Mandir Sri Ram Raja Trust, tahsil Lalitpur, was instituted by Karore Lal in 1956 when he endowed Rs 50,000 for the construction and maintenance of a temple.

The Tandon Trust, Sipri Bazar, Jhansi, was instituted in 1947 by Baij Nath Tandon, when he donated Rs 3,00,000 and about 28 bighas of land for religious discourses, worship, etc.

Non-religious Trusts

The Paraswanath Digambar Jain Sanskrit Vidyalaya Trust, Tal Ramanna (tahsil Jhansi), was established by Mool Chand Seth about 80 years ago when he endowed Rs 5,000 and 10 acres of land for the expansion of education. The Bipin Behari Intermediate College Trust, Jhansi, was established by Jadav Nath in 1901 for the expansion of education and it is running a degree college. There is a managing committee to look after its affairs. The Smt. Kanchan Bai Trust, Lalitpur was instituted in 1948, by Kanchan Bai when she donated Rs 16,000 for the construction of a

hostel for the students of the Sri Varni Jain Intermediate College, Lalitpur. The Chaube Ram Swaroop Higher Secondary School Trust, Barwa Sagar (tahsil Jhansi) was instituted in 1958 by Chaube Ram Swaroop when he endowed Rs 25,000 for the expansion of education. The trust is running a higher secondary school. The Higher Secondary School Trust, Baragaon (tahsil Jhansi) was created in 1961 by Lakhan Lal Richaria when he endowed Rs 8,000 and about 50 acres of land for the expansion of education.

The Gaushala Pach Kuiyan Trust, Jhansi, was established by Babu Lal in 1930 by donating Rs 10,000 for providing shelter for cows and other animals.

Sunni Waqfs

There are 129 charitable and religious *waqfs* registered with the Sunni Central Board of Waqfs, U. P., Lucknow. Some of the better known, all of which are situated in Jhansi city are the Masjid Kalan, Masjid and Imambara, Jama Masjid and Masjid Nagra. The object of each is to render monetary and other help to poor Muslim students and to impart religious education. The annual income of the first two is about Rs 570 each and of the last two about Rs 660 and Rs 184 respectively. Each has a managing committee which supervises the working of the *waqf*.

Shia Waqf

There is only one Shia *waqf* in the district and it is registered with the Shia Central Board of Waqfs, U. P., Lucknow. It is the *waqf* of Nawab Ali Bahadur which was created by one Nawab Ali for the maintenance of a mosque built by him at Nai Basti. A descendant, Saiyid Jafar Husain, earmarked property valued at about Rs 5,000 for meeting the expenses of the mosque.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

REPRESENTATION OF DISTRICT IN LEGISLATURE

Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)

For the general elections of the Vidhan Sabha in 1952, the district was divided into five constituencies according to the delimitation of constituencies done in 1951 – Garautha-cum-Moth (North), Jhansi (East), Lalitpur (South), Mehroni and Mau-cum-Moth, South-cum-Jhansi West)-cum-Lalitpur (North), the last being a double member constituency. Of the thirty-three candidates contesting the elections, 6 belonged to the Congress, 5 to the Kisan Mazdoor Praja party, 4 to the U. P. Praja party, 2 each to the Jan Sangh and the Socialist party, one to the Communist party, 13 being independents The Congress party captured all the seats.

For the general elections of 1957 (according to the delimitation of seats done in 1956), the number of seats allotted to the district remained 6 as before but the number of constituencies was reduced to 4, those of Jhansi Garautha, Mau and Lalitpur—the last two being formed into double-member constituencies, one seat in each being reserved for a candidate of the Scheduled Castes. Of the 17 candidates who contested the elections, 6 belonged to the Congress, one to the Jan Sangh and 10 were Independents. The Congress won 5 seats and the remaining one went to an Independent candidate.

For the general elections of 1962 (according to the delimitation of constituencies done in 1961), there was no change as regards the number of seats allotted to the district but the number of constituencies was raised to 6—Mehroni, Jhansi, Moth. Garautha, Lalitpur and Mau, the double member constituencies being abolished and two constituencies (Lalitpur and Mau Assembly constituencies) being declared reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes. 31 candidates contested the elections of whom 6 each belonged to the Congress and the Jan Sangh, 3 each to the Hindu Mahasabha, the Socialist party and the Swatantra party, 2 each to the Communist and the Praja Socialist party, one from the Republican party and 8 were Independents. The Congress won 5 seats and the remaining one went to an Independent candidate.

The following statement shows the number of seats contested and won by each political party in the assembly constituencies in these three general elections :

Political Party	1952 Contestants	1952 Seats won	1957 Contestants	1957 Seats won	1962 Contestants	1962 Seats won
Communist ..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Congress .	6	6	6	5	6	5
Hindu Mahasabha	..	..	..	..	3	..
Independents ..	13	..	10	1	8	1
Jan Sangh ..	2	.	1	.	6	..
Kisan Mazdoor Praja	5	..	.	.	.	..
Praja Socialist ..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Republican .	..	.	..	..	1	..
Socialist ..	2	.	..	..	3	..
Swatantra ..	..	.	..	..	3	..
U. P. Praja ..	4	.	..		.	.
Total	33	6	17	6	34	6

The total number of electors in the district in the general elections of 1952 was 4,37,900, the number of those who actually cast their votes was 2,22,442 and the total number of valid votes polled was 2,17,995. The number of electors in the general elections of 1957 and 1962 was 4,75,946 and 5,13,797 respectively and the number of those who actually cast their votes was 3,31,058 and 2,55,184 respectively and the total number of valid votes cast was 3,20,003 and 2,38,483 respectively. The following statement shows the number and percentage of votes polled for each political party in the assembly constituencies of the district :

Name of Party	Number and Percentage of Valid Votes Polled					
	1952		1957		1962	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Communist	4,308	2.0	.	..	21,430	9·0
Congress .	1,28,678	59·0	1,78,315	55·7	1,02,563	43·0
Hindu Mahasabha ..					4,613	2·0
Independents ..	37,860	17·4	1,28,651	40·2	37,675	15·7
Jan Sangh ..	4,507	2·1	13,037	4·1	28,778	12·0
Kisan Mazdoor Praja	16,604	7·6	..	..	..	..
Praja Socialist ..	..	..	..	..	23,788	10·0
Republican ..	..	..	..	..	1,558	0·7
Socialist ..	2,456	1·1	.	..	6,557	2·8
Swatantra ..	..	..	..	..	11,521	4·8
U.P. Praja ..	23,582	10·8	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,17,995	..	3,20,003	.	2,38,483	

Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)

For the general elections to the Vidhan Parishad from the Teachers', Graduates' and Local Authorities' constituencies in 1952 and 1957 the district was included in the three constituencies of U. P. (West) Graduates', U. P. (West) Teachers' and U. P. (South) Local Authorities', the name of the last constituency being changed in 1957 to the Allahabad Local Authorities' constituency. In 1962 the district was included in the Kanpur-cum-Jhansi Graduates' constituency. Kanpur Teachers' constituency and Jhansi-cum-Hamirpur Local Authorities' constituency. A resident of the district was elected to the Vidhan Parishad in 1958 from the Allahabad Local Authorities' constituency and a member was nominated by the government in 1962.

Lok Sabha (House of the People)

For the general elections of 1952, a general constituency was formed in the district to elect a member but according to the delimitation done in 1951 the tahsil of Garautha, the notified area of Samthar and some parts of tahsil Moth were excluded. Six candidates contested the elections of whom one each belonged to the Congress. the Communist party, the Socialist party and the Kisan Mazdoor Praja party and two were Independents. The Congress won the seat.

For the general elections of 1957, there was no change from the position obtaining in 1952, there being one single-member constituency in the district (except that portion of the district which had been excluded from the constituency in 1952 was now included in the Hamirpur double-member parliamentary constituency). Three candidates contested the elections of whom one each belonged to the Congress party, the Communist party and to the Jan Sangh, the Congress candidate winning the seat.

For the purpose of the general elections of 1962 (according to the Delimitation Order of 1961) the district (excluding the Garautha Assembly constituency which formed part of the Jalaun reserved parliamentary constituency) was allotted one seat which was contested by three candidates of whom one each belonged to the Congress, the Communist party and the Jan Sangh, the Congress candidate winning the seat.

The following statement shows the number of seats contested and won by each political party in the district in the three general elections :

Political Party	1952		1957		1962	
	Contestants	Seat won	Contestants	Seat won	Contestants	Seat won
Communist ..	1	..	1	.	1	..
Congress	1	1	1	1	1	1
Independents ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Jan Sangh	..	..	1	..	1	..
Kisan Mazdoor Praja ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Socialist	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6	1	3	1	3	1

In the general elections of 1952 the total number of electors was 3,59,062 and the total number of valid votes polled was 1,35,532. The number of electors in the general elections of 1957 and 1962 was 3,90,926 and 4,22,940 respectively and the total number of valid votes polled was 1,65,447 and 1,96,979 respectively.

The following statement shows the number and percentage of valid votes polled for each party :

Name of Party	Number and Percentage of Valid Votes Polled					
	1952		1957		1962	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Communist ..	19,403	14·3	37,461	22·6	78,355	39·9
Congress	83,714	61 8	1,09,230	66·0	89,445	45·4
Independents ..	19,097	14 1	..	..	..	..
Jan Sangh	..	..	18,756	11·4	29,179	14·7
Kisan Mazdoor Praja .	9,041	6.6	..	..	..	..
Socialist	4,277	3.2	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,35,532	..	1,65,447	..	1,96,979	..

Rajya Sabha (Council of States)

A resident of the district was nominated to the Rajya Sabha by the government in 1952 and again in 1958.

Political Parties

There is no political party of purely local standing in the district and all the political parties active here belong to all-India or State level organisations which function in accordance with the constitutions of their central organisations. The political parties that contested the last three general elections were the Indian National Congress, the Kisan Mazdoor Praja party, the U. P. Praja party, the Jan Sangh, the Communist party and the Socialist party in 1952, the Indian National Congress, the Jan Sangh and the Communist party in 1957 and the Indian National Congress, the Jan Sangh, the Communist party, the Socialist party, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Swatantra party, the Praja Socialist party and the Republican party in 1962.

Newspapers And Periodicals

There has been a phenomenal increase in the number of newspapers and periodicals published in the district in different languages after independence (a few of them, however, being short-lived), the year of commencement being given against each and the figures of circulation against some being those for 1961 :

Hindi—Five dailies are published in the district: *Jagran* (1942) circulation 10,250 copies ; *Bundelkhand* (1948) circulation 2,200 copies; *Prakash* (1956); *Dainik Prabhat* (1957) and *Bhaskar* (*Dainik*) (1958).

The following are the Hindi weeklies published from the district:

Hind Kesri (1952); *Utsah* and *Jhansi News* (both started in 1955); *Darpan* (1958) published from Talbehat, 1,000 copies; *Pavan Prabhat* (1959), 1,400 copies ; *Marg Darshak*, 1,050 copies ; *Raj Doot* published from Lalitpur, 1,350 copies ; *Sadhana Sandesh*, 900 copies ; *Shrankhala*, 475 copies ; and *Young Blood*, 1,100 copies, (all started in 1960 ; *Jan Mitra*, *Bharti*, *Jan Samachar*, *Shubh Chintak*, *Prekshik* and *Sarvagya* (all started in 1961) and *Mahila Utthan* (1962) published from Mauranipur.

Among the four Hindi fortnightlies published from the district, two are bilingual—*Railway Samachar* also published in English (1949); *Babina Samachar* also in English (1959); *Prabhakar* (1958) and *Manas Utthan* (1959). There is a monthly magazine, *Voice of St Jude* (1942), circulation 1,700 copies. There are four monthly Hindi magazines: *Gahoi-Samachar* (1956), published from Chirgaon, 1,000 copies; *Khajanchi* (1957), published from Mauranipur, 2,000 copies; *Sahkari Bharat* (1960), circulation 750 copies; *Kavindra* (1960); and *Jhansi Vikas* (1963).

Nine annual magazines are published in Hindi by the different educational institutions in the district, a few having a section in Englsh as well.

Urdu—Among the Urdu weeklies published from Jhansi are *Naya Qadam* (1946) and *Inkishaf* (1956).

The dailies which are published outside the district but are read by the English-knowing people of the district are *The Leader, Northern India Patrika, The Hindustan Times, The Times of India, National Herald* and *The Pioneer*. The Hindi dailies read by the people here are the *Nav Bharat Times, Hindustan, Swatantra Bharat, Nav Jiwan* and *Bharat*. Among the English periodicals *The Illustrated Weekly of India, Blitz, Filmfare, Imprint, Link, Current* and *Reader's Digest* are also read by the English-knowing people of the district and *Navneet, Sarita, Sarika, Dharmayug* and *Saptahik Hindustan* by those who know Hindi.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

The voluntary social service organisations functioning in the district embrace a variety of services connected with the establishment and maintenance of orphanages, institutions for community welfare, women's welfare, Harijan welfare, child and youth welfare, etc. In the past such institutions depended mostly on philanthrospy, missionary zeal and the fervour of charity as enjoined by religion and programmes or techniques

as prescribed by modern scientific social work were lacking. The establishment of the social welfare department in the State in January, 1955. and the posting of an assistant social welfare officer (who is now designated the district Harijan and social welfare officer after the merger of the posts of the district Harijan welfare officer and the district social welfare officer in 1961), to the district in November, 1955, steps were taken to co-ordinate the activities of the various voluntary social service agencies and the governmental institutions working in this field. His work is concerned with the implementation of the various social welfare schemes (launched by the social welfare department) such as the organising of the Nagar Samaj Kalyan Samiti under which fifteen Mohalla Samaj Kalyan Samitis have been functioning in the city since November, 1957. The department also gives financial assistance to voluntary social welfare agencies.

There are in the district a number of non-official organisations of different types which are engaged in the welfare of children, youth, women, destitutes, orphans and Harijans, a brief account of the more important being given below:

Orphanages

The Church Missionary Society started in 1886 an orphanage at Lalitpur where the inmates (consisting for the most part of the children rescued from starvation during the famines in the district) were given training in trades and handicrafts. The orphanage closed down in 1942.

The Islamia Yatimkhana was established on December 20, 1939, with the object of providing shelter and education to and rehabilitating Muslim orphans from five to fifteen years of age. There are eighteen inmates residing in the orphanage who receive training in carpentry and printing, etc. The orphanage also runs a madrasa in which 133 non-inmates are receiving education. A managing committee consisting of nine members looks after the affairs of the orphanage

The Din Hitkarni Sabha (established in 1926) is situated in its own building at Outside Khande Rao Gate. It was registered on April 29, 1929, with the object of establishing an orphanage, and an ashram for women where destitute women and children could be given training and education. A managing committee consisting of twenty-five members looks after the affairs of these institutions. The number of boy and girl inmates is twenty-six. The boys receive training in tailoring and carpentry, the girls in cooking, sewing, weaving, etc. The institution received Rs 1,500 as a government grant (from the social welfare department, U. P.) in 1958, Rs 4,000 in 1959 and Rs 2,000 each year in 1960 and 1961 in addition to Rs 85 per month from the Zila Parishad.

Institutions for Community Welfare

The Rashtra Sewa Mandal, Jhansi, was established by R. V. Dhulekar in 1932-33 for imparting education in *Ayurveda*. The Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College (founded in 1934) and the Jhansi Ayurvedic University (founded in 1940) are functioning under the aegis of the society.

The St John Ambulance Association started its activities in the district in 1941 and was affiliated to the District Red Cross Society in 1945 It provides facilities for imparting training in first aid, home nursing and child-welfare, etc.

The Zila Apradh Nirodhak Samiti (formerly known as the Prisoners' Aid Society which was established at Jhansi in 1948) is a branch of the U. P. Crime Prevention Society, its aim being the prevention of crime and the rehabilitation of offenders It provides for the education and the moral rehabilitation of prisoners inside the jail and looks after the other problems of the convict outside the jail concerning his home, family, property, etc., and renders monetary help to him on his discharge from prison. It has a managing committee of which the district magistrate is the *ex officio* chairman and the honorary secretary is the *ex officio* jail visitor. It spent Rs 1,132 in 1957-58, Rs 2,835 in 1958-59 and Rs 1,005 in 1959-60 on the prevention of crime and in providing financial and other help to ex-convicts, the expenditure for 1960-61 and 1961-62 in this behalf being about Rs 380 and Rs 198 respectively

The regional office of the Jhansi Bharat Sewak Samaj has been functioning in the district since June, 1959. This is an all-India organisation. The regional and the district branches aim at creating an atmosphere in which voluntary labour for road-making, well-sinking, drain making, etc., is made available by the people. It endeavours to improve public health and sanitation, fights corruption, helps in programmes of rural reconstruction and in enlisting public co-operation in the successful implementation of the Five-year Plans The regional office is running ten social welfare centres in the rural areas of tahsil Jhansi at Khandi, Karesra, Baidora (Babina). Bijauli, Raksa, Bhojla, Karari, Kochha Bhanwar, Garhiagaon (Bhagwantpura), Ambabai—which undertake literacy campaigns among women and teach them sewing, knitting and other crafts.

The Moti Kaur Sewa Samiti (whose affairs are managed by a committee) was established in 1958 with the object of administering first aid to the injured in fairs and big gatherings, restoring lost children to their parents, putting out fires, assisting the police in maintaining order at the time of processions and attending to traffic control in fairs and other like occasions. It received a grant of Rs 500 from the social welfare department of the State in 1959-60.

The District Eye Relief Society (established in 1960) is running the Maharani Laxmi Bai Eye Hospital, Jhansi, since its inception. It organised two eye relief camps at Chirgaon in 1956, two camps at Rampur in 1957, on each at Chirgaon and Samthar in 1958, two each at Gursarai and Moth in 1959-60 and two each at Bansi, Mehroni and Talbehat in 1961. The total number of operations performed was 763 and 10,082 cases of eye ailments were treated from 1956 to 1961.

The District Harijan Sewak Sangh (established in 1959) is a branch of an all-India organisation which has branches at Jhansi and Lalitpur. It aims at the removal of untouchability and arranges conferences to devise means and mesures to remove this anti-social parctice among the people of the district.

Institutions for Women's Welfare

The Bhartiya Adarsh Mahila Sewa Mandal was established on December 4, 1953 and was registered on September 8, 1958. It has three branches in the city of Jhansi. Its objectives include attempts at the physical, psychological, moral, social and economic uplift of those children and women who need such service and their rehabilitation in society. The institution runs in Jhansi a school for women, a Mahila Adarsh Shilp Kala Kendra, a sewing centre, a spinning centre, an industrial centre and a children's play centre. It has a reading-room and a library which was started in 1956 and has about 2,500 books in different languages (English, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Bengali and Punabi). The daily average number of visitors is twenty-three. In 1961-62 it received Rs 350 from the education department as a grant. The Mahila Adarsh Shilp Kala Kendra has been running for the last five years and imparts training to women in tailoring, embroidery, knitting, etc., the number of trainees being fifty at present. It is recognised and aided by the industries department. It is managed by a committee, consisting of twelve persons. In 1959-60 it received Rs 1,000 as grant from the social welfare department, Rs 400 from the industries department and Rs 1,080 from the education department and in 1960-61 and 1961-62 Rs 500 and Rs 1,500 from the social welfare department respectively, Rs 1,400 and Rs 900 from the industries department respectively and Rs 1,248 and Rs 994 from the education department respectively.

The Bhagni Mandal Mahila Sangh (Radha Bai Smarak) is a branch of the Mahila Sahayak Sangh, Lucknow and was established in the district in 1926 being registered on September 5, 1953. It is managed by a committee of fifteen members. It aims at providing social and adult education for women and technical education needy children and women and rehabilitating them in society. It also organises programmes for the social and moral uplift of women. It runs a typing and two sewing

centres in Jhansi and also conducts a two-year course in adult education giving monthly scholarship of Rs 10 at each student who attends the course. The number of students on roll in the year 1962-63 was 150, ten being boarders in the Hostel. The source of income is public donations, fees, contribution and grants. It receives monetary aid from the Mahila Sahayak Sangh, Lucknow, the Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, the Social Welfare Advisory Board, U. P., and the departments of industries, education and social welfare of the State Government.

Institutions for Child and Youth Welfare

The Bundelkhand Sewa Mandal runs the Shri Laxmi Vyayam Mandir which was established on June 18, 1933 in Jhansi and imparts training in physical exercises, athletics, etc. It is managed by an executive committee consisting of fourteen members. It participates in the youth festivals and rallies organised by the U. P. Council of Sports. The sources of income are public donations, subscriptions and grants received from the Central and State Governments. It has 200 members on roll.

Shri Bharat Sewa Mandal, Lalitpur, was established in 1940 and imparts training to young people in physical exercises and athletics. There are about 130 members on roll.

The Association for Child Welfare is a branch of the U. P. Council for Child Welfare. It educates people in becoming conscious of the need of furthering child-welfare activities It co-ordinates the activities of the local child-welfare organisations and celebrates Children's Day (November 14) every year.

Boys Scouts and Girls Guides

The Bharat Scouts and Guides Association is a branch of the all-India organisation of the same name and was established in the district in 1921. It gives training to its members (both boys and girls) in rendering social service of various types and tries to inculcate a sense of discipline in them. It organises scouts' and guides' training camps, rallies, camp fires, etc., and the members render help to the public during the occasions of fairs and exhibitions, etc., and at times of natural calamities. The number of scouts and guides in the district is 390 and 150 respectively

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST*

Amargarh (pargana and tahsil Moth)

This village lies in Lat. 25° 41′ N. and Long. 78° 54′ E., at a distance of about 27 miles from Jhansi and 5 miles from Moth, the tahsil headquarters. The Jhansi- Lucknow highway passes through it connecting it with Moth and Orai. An unmetalled road also runs from this place to Chelara. The place was formerly included in the Samthar state which merged in Uttar Pradesh and became part of the district in 1950.

The village contains a fort said to have been built by the ruler of the Samthar state and is now in a bad condition. It also has a branch post-office and a cattle pound. A fair (the Matan-ka mela) is held here in the month of Magha, the average attendance being 550.

It has a population of 2,310 persons and has an area of 2,998 acres of which 2,524 acres are under the plough, the revenue being Rs 11,150. The principal food crops are wheat, gram and *juar*, the source of irrigation being the distributaries of the Betwa canal.

Babina (pargana and tahsil Jhansi)

Babina, a flourishing town, lies in Lat. 25° 14′ N. and Long. 78° 28′ E., on the Jhansi-Sagar national highway, about 17 miles south of Jhansi. It is connected by an unmetalled road with Baidaura on the north-west and by a metalled road with Sirsa Ghat on the south-west and Dhukwan on the south-east. It has a population of 13,751 and an area of 3.98 square miles

The place is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and of the Babina development block which has a population of 60,282 and an area of 1,72,076 acres and includes 63 *gaon sabhas* and 8 *nyaya* panchayats. It possesses two junior Basic schools, a higher secondary school, a veterinary hospital, a cantonment hospital, a police-station, a post office, an inspection house (of the public works department), a panchayat *ghar*, a community centre, a building used as a seed store and a temple (dedicated to the sage Valmiki) on the top of the hill about two furlongs from the Jhansi Sagar road

*The figures of population in this chapter are based on the census of 1961 and those relating to area and land revenue pertain to the year 1962-63

It is administered by a cantonment board and contains 857 houses, all of which are assessed to taxation. About 6 miles south-east of Babina lies the Dhukwan dam on the Betwa, which is named after the village Dhukwan which was abandoned in 1901 in order to form the site of the reservoir. A metalled road connects it with Babina. The reservoir when full runs some eight miles up river nearly as far as the railway bridge and, being bordered with jungle-clad hills, forms a charming piece of water. There is an inspection house near the dam and good fishing is obtainable below the weir.

Balabehat (pargana Balabehat, tahsil Lalitpur)

The village of Balabehat, which also give its name to the pargana in tahsil Lalitpur, is situated on the Vindhyan plateau in Lat. 24° 18′ N. and Long. 78° 28′ E. on a road, on which jeeps can ply, which runs from Lalitpur *via* Pali to Balabehat but is not open to vehicular traffic during the rainy season. Another road leaves the Jhansi-Sagar national highway at Betna and runs *via* Dongra and Maholi to Balabehat. The place is also linked to Dhaura railway station on the Jhansi-Bombay line by a road which passes through Bamori and Dudhai. It is 87 miles distant from Jhansi and about 30 miles from the tahsil headquarters.

The place is said to have been founded by Balaji, the veteran Maratha leader of the eighteenth century, but another tradition asserts that it was founded by one Ganga Ram. To the north of the village is an old fort which was built on the site of an old Gond fort by a Maratha general, Gangadhar. Inside the fort there is a *baoli* (well) which is still in good condition. There is also to the west a fine temple which is situated on the banks of a small stream flowing from a perennial spring known as Amonia and on the south-east there are numerous *chhatris* raised in honour of women who performed sati here. The village has a population of 1,796 and the area 8,176 acres of which 1,998 acres are cultivated yielding a revenue of Rs 3,598. There are fourteen masonry wells in village but the river Sone, which flows nearby, is the main source of irrigation. A market is held every Monday. It has 224 houses and a police-station.

Bamor (pargana and tahsil Garautha)

Bamor, a small village, lies in Lat. 25° 43′ N. and Long. 79° 10′ E., about 16 miles from Garautha and 50 miles from Jhansi on the right bank of the Sansor, a tributary of the Betwa. An unmetalled road connects it with Iskil on the north-west on the metalled road running from Erich to Garautha and another unmetalled road leading from the village joins the unmetalled road running from Gursarai to Behtar. Assessed to Rs 4,069, the village has a population of 2,213 and an area of 2,170 of which 2,039 acres are under the plough. Wheat, gram, barley, *juar* and til are the main crops and a canal forms the chief source of irrigation.

The village is included in the Kuretha *nyaya* panchayat circle and is the headquarters of a development block which has a population of 65,320 and an area of 2,00,023 acres and includes 68 *gaon sabhas* and 9 *nyaya* panchayat circles. The village has a junior high school and a cattle pound.

Bangra Dhawa (pargana and tahsil Mauranipur)

Bangra Dhawa, a fair-sized village, lies in Lat. 25° 19′ N. and Long. 79° 1′ E., on the Jhansi-Nowgong road, 29 miles east of Jhansi and about 10 miles west of Mauranipur. Private buses ply on this road. The village, assessed to Rs 2,113, has a population of 682 and an area of 1,510 acres of which 880 acres are under the plough. Wheat, gram and *juar* are the main crops and wells and a canal form the chief source of irrigation.

The village is the headquarters of both a *nyaya* panchayat and the Bangra development block which has an area of 1,31,299 and a population of 59,335 and includes 60 *gaon sabhas* and 9 *nyaya* panchayats. It has a branch post-office, two junior Basic schools (one being for girls), a veterinary hospital and an inspection house belonging to the public works department. A market is held in the village on Thursday.

Banpur (pargana Banpur, tahsil Mehroni)

Banpur, the headquarters of the pargana of the same name, lies in Lat. 24° 43′ N. and Long 78° 45′ E., about 2½ miles east of the Jamni, 89 miles from Jhansi and 9 miles from Mehroni with which it is connected by an unmetalled road Other unmetalled roads connect it with Bar and Bansi on the north-west and with Lalitpur on the west. The village was the chief town of the pargana till the beginning of the present century and a local tradition associates it with Banasur, a legendary demon king, after whom it is said to have been named. Mur Pahlad, a raja of Chanderi, received the pargana in jagir from the Maharaja of Gwalior about 1830. In 1842 Mardan Singh, his son, succeeded him. He took active part in the freedom struggle of 1857 and in consequence was deprived of his kingdom and imprisoned at Lahore. His fine fort-cum-palace built on an eminence is now in a ruined state as it was practically destroyed by the British in 1857. The sites of extensive stables, which are at a stone's throw from the fort, are still pointed out. About a mile away is Ganesh Khera, an ancient site, where there is a small shrine in which there is a life-size image of the god Ganesh. At the entrance there are three stone representations of *nandi* (Siva's bull) which have been badly mutilated. The village has a population of 4,008 and its lands, assessed at a revenue of Rs 5,186, cover an area of 9,288 acres of which 3,802 acres are under the plough. The main crops are wheat, paddy, *kodon* and til.

It falls in the Bar development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses a junior Basic school, a junior high school, an Ayurvedic dispensary, a police-station and a cattle pound. It is well-known for its *pan* (piper betle) gardens.

Bansi (pargana Bansi, tahsil Lalitpur)

Bansi (which is the headquarters of the pargana of the same name) is situated in Lat. 24° 53′ N. and Long. 78° 33′ E., on the metalled road from Jhansi to Lalitpur. It is 43 miles distant from Jhansi and 13 miles from Lalitpur. It is also connected to Jakhaura railway station which is 5 miles distant. Bansi is also a bus station through which private buses ply on their route from Jhansi to Lalitpur. Another unmetalled road joins it to the important village of Bar, 7 miles to the east. Nothing is known about the foundaton of Bansi but it formed part of the possessions of Raja Bharat Sah of Chanderi (1612–46) who granted Bansi along with the surrounding villages (then yielding a revenue of Rs 75,000) to his brother, Rao Krishna Rao, who built in 1618 the fine fort still existing here. His descendants are known as Bansiwalas and held considerable influence in this area owing to the proprietary rights possessed by them. There are in the place two old tanks one of which is said to have been built by the Chandellas.

Bansi has a population of 2,632. It has an inspection house (of the Zila Parishad), a civil police outpost, a post-office, a girls' primary school and a junior high school. A market is held twice every week (on Wednesdays and Sundays). A few miles away in the villages of Siron Khurd and Kisalwans are the remains of very old Chandella temples.

Bansi has an area of 3,319 acres of which 1,037 are under cultivation and yield an annual revenue of Rs 2,518.

Bar (pargana Banpur, tahsil Mehroni)

Bar, a large village, lies in Lat. 24° 52′ N. and Long. 78° 35′ E., about 51 miles south of Jhansi and 25 miles north-west of Mehroni. Unmetalled roads connect it with Bansi on the west Mehroni on the south-east. Formerly the village was a considerable town and in 1608, when Jahangir conferred a jagir (comprising the present tahsils of Lalitpur and Mehroni) on Ram Sah, it became the headquarters of the jagir. In 1616 Bharat Sah, Ram Sah's son, conquered Chanderi to which he transferred to headquarters of his kingdom. The village, assessed at Rs 3,364 has a population of 2,603 and an area of 4,570 acres of which 1,858 acres are under cultivation. The main crops are paddy, wheat *juar*, *kodon* and til.

It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat and the Bar development block which has a population of 52,416 and an area of 1,63,951 acres and includes 60 *gaon sabhas* ar l 6 *nyaya* panchayats. The hills nearby,

crowned with ruins of Bundela buildings and groves of sandal wood trees and an old tank, covering an area of 128 acres and valuable *keora* (*Pandanus odoratisaimus*) groves below the embankment of the tank, all lend the place a special interest. It also prossesses a junior Basic school, a junior high school, an allopathic dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a temple known as Vijaipura which is of architectural importance and an inspection house of the forest department. Markets are held here on Mondays and Fridays.

Baragaon (pargana and tahsil Jhansi)

Baragaon, a large village on the left bank of the Betwa, lies in Lat. 25° 28′ N. and Long. 78° 43′ E., on the road going from Jhansi to Kanpur, about 9 miles east of the former. The name of the village is said to be derived from its size (*bara gaon* literally meaning big village). Assessed to Rs 2,078, it has a population of 3,416 and an area of 777 acres of which 582 acres are cultivated.

It falls in the Baragaon development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses a junior Basic school, two higher secondary schools, a veterinary hospital and a post-office. About 4 miles west lies the village of Chhapra which is noteworthy for containing a large submersion *bandh* (dam) constructed in 1910 by the irrigation department in conection with the Garhmau canal. This enables a considerable area below the dam to be sown with rice and *rabi* crops.

Barwa Sagar (pargana and tahsil Jhansi)

Barwa Sagar, a small town, lies in Lat. 25° 22′ N. and Long. 78° 44′ E., and is situated on the road going from Jhansi to Mauranipur, about 12 miles south-east of the former. An unmetalled road, running from Dhamna on the north, crosses the Jhansi-Mauranipur road in the heart of the town and runs southwards for about 2 miles to joint the Barwa Sagar railway station on the Manikpur branch of the Central Railway. At the crossing of the roads there is a square bazar, the shops extending along each road.

Barwa Sagar is a historic place as a battle between the Peshwa's troops and the Bundelas was fought here in 1711 in which Joti Bahu, the elder brother of Maharaja Madhuji Sindhia, was killed. The place is named after the Barwa Sagar Tal, a large lake, which was formed about 260 years ago when an embankment was erected by Raja Udit Singh of Archha across the Barwa (an effluent of the Betwa) which is known as the Barwa Sagar Nadi after it leaves the lake on the north to join the Betwa about 5 miles downstream. The embankment which forms nearly the whole of the northern border of the lake, is built of stone, curving rows of steps leading down to the water and forming a pleasing pattern particularly when seen from a height. Apart from the

old bed of the Barwa (which is used as an escape for any overflow) an additional overflow channel has been made at the north-eastern corner. The town has a population of 8,311 and its lands, assessed at Rs 3,718, cover an area of 2,652 acres of which 1,149 acres are under the plough. Vegetables are grown in the town and are exported to Jhansi.

A fine old fort (also built by Raja Udit Singh) is picturesquely situated on an eminence and commands an excellent view of the lake and the surrounding landscape. It belongs to government and was known as the Nazul Bungalow at the beginning of the country. Part of it was and still is a rest house. Five beautifully sculptured stone pieces are to be seen in the open terrace at the top which leads to the rooms of the rest house. There are, to the north of the fort, two mango groves collectively known as Amrai Bagh or Company Bagh which are managed by the government. It also possesses two junior Basic schools (including one for girls) a veterinary dispensary, a police-station, a cattle pound, a leather tanning centre, a post-office and, about half a mile west of the town, a large military encamping ground.

Near the north-eastern corner of the lake there is an inspection bungalow belonging to the public works department which is picturesquely situated and the ruins of two old Chandela temples, the older one (known as Ghughua Math) being of granite and consisting of four cells, each with an ornamented doorway, three bearing the image of Ganesh and the fourth the figure of Durga. About three miles west of the town there is an old mound crowned with a tower (known as Jarah-ki-Math) which contains an image of Siva and Parvati. The eastern side of the tower is lavishly decorated with carving, hooded balconies being projected on the north and south. The lintel, bearing a beautifully carved ceiling, is supported at each of its eight angles by a massive stone shaft of the later Gupta period. A fragmentary inscription of the same period is to be found on an image of Durga.

Bhadarwara (pargana and tahsil Mauranipur)

The village of Bhadarwara (which was at one time the headquarters of a Maratha tahsil) lies in Lat. 25° 14′ N. and Long. 79° 12′ E., half a mile north of the Jhansi-Nowgong road with which it is connected by a metalled road and is situated about 44 miles east of Jhansi and 4 miles east of Mauranipur. Assessed to Rs 2,854, it has a population of 1,893, and an area of 1,765 acres of which 1,171 acres are under the plough. Wheat, gram and *juar* are the main crops and wells form the chief source of irrigation.

It falls in the Mauranipur development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat. It contains a branch post-office, two junior Basic schools (one being for girls), a junior high school, a sewing centre for women and a cattle pound. There is an old temple associated with the

goddess Bhadra-Kali in the village where a big fair is held on the first five days of the Navratra of Chaitra, the daily number of people attending it being about 5,000. A small market is held in the village on Mondays.

Bhasneh (pargana and tahsil Garautha)

Bhasneh lies in Lat. 25° 33′ N. and Long. 79° 12′ E., about 36 miles east of Jhansi and 8 miles west of Garautha on the Gursarai-Mauranipur road which is crossed, in the north of the village, by the Baragaon-Garautha road. Local accounts associate the place with Bhasmasur, a demon king, after whom it was supposed to have been named Bhasma Dih which, it is said, in process of time became corrupted to Bhasneh. In 1584, Raja Madhukar Shah conferred the jagir of Bhasneh on his son, Har Singh, one of whose descendants built a fort (now is ruins) at Garhwai, about 12 miles north of village. After the freedom struggle of 1857 it was occupied by the British. The village, assessed to a revenue of Rs 6,419, has a population of 1,111 and covers an area of 2,961 acres, the area under the plough being 2,144 acres. Wheat and *juar* are the main crops and a canal forms one of the chief sources of irrigation.

The village falls in the Gursarai development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses a branch post-office and an inspection house of the irrigation department.

Bijaigarh (pargana and tahsil Mauranipur)

Bijaigarh, a small village, lies in Lat. 25° 25′ N. and Long. 79° 0′ E., on the road running from Bangra to Erich about 30 miles east of Jhansi and 18 miles north-west of Mauranipur. Its former name was Lahara, the site of a place which lies about half a mile east of the village. The population of the place numbers 571 and its lands, assessed to Rs 4,125, cover an area of 2,541 acres of which 1,760 acres are under cultivation.

It falls in the Bangra Dhawa development block and is included in the Nota *nyaya* panchayat circle. The place was the headquarters of a pargana during Maratha rule and contains a Maratha fort which was breached on its southern side during the freedom struggle of 1857. It also possesses a temple with a granite statue of Siva and a large tank which lies about half a mile west of the village.

Bijauli (pargana and tahsil Jhansi)

Bijauli, a small village, lies in Lat. 25° 22′ N. and Long. 78° 33′ E., about 6 miles south of Jhansi on the Kanpur-Sagar national highway about 2 miles east of the Bijauli railway station of the Central Railway,



Carved Medallion. Chandpur

with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. It has a population of 1,933 and its lands, assessed at Rs 1,981, cover an area of 3,675 acres of which 626 acres are under the plough.

It falls in the Babina development block and is included in the Khailar *nyaya* panchayat circle. The village possesses an old tank covering an area of about seventy acres, which is chiefly utilised for irrigation. By the tank there stands a small but beautiful temple embellished with exquisite Chanderi stone work.

Chandpur (pargana Balabehat, tahsil Lalitpur)

Situated in Lat. 24° 30′ N. and Long. 70° 18′ E., this village is only important on account of the extensive archaeological remains lying all over the place, particularly in the east and north-west. It is situated adjacent to the unmetalled road which goes from Jakhlaun to Dhaura *via* Bant, half way between Dudhai and Deogarh, being 7 miles to the north-west of the former and upwards of 6 miles to the east of the latter. The Jhansi-Bombay railway line passes through the west of the village.

The place is very rich in archaeological remains which are of Chandella and Jain origin and comprise five groups of ruined temples and many pieces of sculpture, some of exquisite craftsmanship. The broken nude figures and fragments lying around one group of temples suggest Jain origin. At a short distance lies another group of ruined Hindu temples mostly dedicated to Vishnu, one having an undated inscription, the characters of which appear to belong to the 12th century. Beyond these are the ruins of some Hindu shrines, that known as the temple of Sahastralinga being surrounded by a wall said to have been built in 1882. The temple, now partly in ruins, stands on the eastern edge of an old tank and takes its name from the ikon which is in the form of a large linga on which are carved a thousand small lingas. On the lintel of the entrance is a representation of a six-armed Siva dancing the Tandava, to whose right and left are the figures of Vishnu and Brahma respectively. At the entrance of the temple is a canopied Nandi, 5 feet long, 2 feet broad and 3 feet 10 inches high. Into the surrounding wall have been embedded over a hundred pieces of sculpture, some of exquisite workmanship such as a dancing figure in a medallion (on the right of the entrance of the courtyard) and some panels (to the right hand side of the temple) with human and animal figures carved in high relief, the attention being particularly attracted by the three central figures on account of their rhythmic composition and the excellence of their execution. The cross-legged figures seated above three standing figures in one of the panels is apparently that of a *tirthankara* which indicates that some of these pieces might have originally belonged to a Jain temple. Another group of badly ruined temples is that dedicated

to Varaha. It is situated at one end of the tank and consists of a large heap of massive stones and sculptured pieces. Among the ruins still stands the stone lingum of a crudely fashioned boar which is covered with representations of the deities of the Hindu pantheon. An inscription on the front of the pedestal (on which the boar stands) is dated Samvat 1207 (A. D. 1150). Among the debris there still stands a dedicatory pillar (known as Gaja) which is a monolith 14 feet in height, 1 foot and 8½ inches square at the base, which changes to an octagon at a height of 3½ feet, to a hexa-decagon one and a half feet higher up and assumes a cylindrical form 3½ feet above this. The characters used in the inscriptions on this pillar are the same as those of certain Chandella tablets of the 11th and 12th centuries, which help to date the period of the building of the temple of which the pillar was a part. Another group of ruined temples dedicated to Vishnu stands on rising ground near the railway line and still another group lies in ruins close to the railway track. At some distance is the temple of Jhammer which was also dedicated to Vishnu whose dancing image decorates the lintel at the entrance Tradition has it that a spot close to a well (known as the Jhammer well) shows the footprints of Raja Jhammer Deo, a raja of Central India, who lived about 2,000 years ago.

The village, which is situated to the east of the old and completely deserted site, has a population of 21 persons and its land, assessed at Rs 24, has an area of 1,192 acre of which only 9 are under cultivation.

Chirgaon (pargana and tahsil Moth)

This town is situated at a distance of 18 miles from Jhansi and 11 miles from Moth on the road running from Jhansi to Kanpur and and lies in Lat 25° 34′ N and Long. 78° 49′ E. Roads also run east to Ramnagar, Baghaira and Gursarai and north-west to Simthari. Parallel to the road from Jhansi to Kanpur runs the railway line with a railway station close to the town on the west.

Chirgaon was formerly the headquarters of an estate held by one of the Bundela families, known as the Hasht Bhaiya. The owners were petty chiefs and received sanads from the British government in 1823. They were descended from Raja Bir Singh Deo of Orchha. In 1841 Rao Bakht Singh resisted the orders of the British government and a force was sent against him. He fled and his fort was dismantled and the estate confiscated. Later the only survivor of the family, Larai Dulaiya, lived at Tikamgarh.

The place contains a post-office with telegraph and telephone facilities, two dharmsalas, a library (the Sri Ganesh Shankar Hridaya Tirth Pustakalaya which has 2,700 books), a veterinary hospital, a police-station and a cattle pound It has a population of 7,514 and an area of 0.20 square miles.



Brahma, Sahasralinga Mahadeva Temple, Chandpur
(By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India)



Gajoddhara, Gupta Temple, Deogarh

Chirgaon is administered as a town area and has twenty-four *muhallas* which are divided into four wards. The houses within the limits of the town area are assessed to taxation.

Deogarh (pargana Balabehat, tahsil Lalitpur)

A place of great antiquity, Deogarh lies in Lat. 24° 15′ N. and Long. 78° 15′ E., and is directly connected with Lalitpur by an unmetalled road about 20 miles distant from the tahsil headquarters. It is also connected with the railway station of Jakhlaun about 9 miles away, also by an unmetalled road. The village is situated on the right bank of the Betwa at the western end of the tableland of the Lalitpur range of hills. The cliffs immediately overhanging the bank rise to a height of about 300 feet and form a long steep ridge of red sandstone. The river takes a deep curve to the west at this juncture and passes through extremely picturesque country set in beautiful natural surroundings. The water of the river is deep green here and a small island clad in rich verdure and situated in the middle of the river lends an added charm to the site.

The place has great antiquarian, epigraphical and archaeological importance and has figured in the history of the Guptas, the Gurjara Pratiharas, the Gonds, the Muslim rulers of Delhi, Kalpi and Malwa, the Bundelas, the Marathas and the British. It possesses the remains of a fine Vishnu temple of Gupta times and a group of very old Jain temples. The absence of any inscription or other mark on the former markes it difficult to determine the date of its construction but it is certain that it is approximately 1,400 years old. It is also called Sagar Marh (temple near the water) on account of a rock-cut well which exists close by. The temple is in a ruined state, the roof (and any ornamental structure on it) having disappeared and only the four walls with the beautifully carved and embellished doorway on the west being left standing. Recesses in the outside faces of the three walls occupy exquisitely carved scenes, in *alte-relievo,* that on the north depicting the deliverance of Gajendra (the king of the elephants) by the four-armed Vishnu, that on the east representing Nara and Narayana and that on the south depicting Vishnu sleeping on the cosmic serpent with Lakshmi sitting at his feet. Some of the beautifully carved panels and other fragments from the temple depicting scenes from the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* have been moved into a room built near by. The exquisite execution and beauty of these panels have called forth the remark that "few monuments can show such a high level of workmanship, combined with a ripeness and rich refinement in its sculptural effect as the Gupta temple at Deogarh".[1]

Perhaps of somewhat later origin but no less rich in archaeological and epigraphical value is a group of Jain temples situated inside the fort

1. Brown, P. *Indian Architecture* (Buddhist and Hindu periods), (Bombay, 1956), P.61

of Karnali on the hill overlooking the Betwa. Some 31 of these are still standing though most of them are not in a good state of preservation, some other small ones being in a much worse condition. From the epigraphical evidence contained on many of these structures it appears that this site was a Jain centre from post-Gupta times up to the 17th century. Hundreds of Jain images (though not all of the *tirthankaras*) are to be found in the temples, are inset in the walls of the courtyard or lie scattered here and there. Some of the panels depict scenes from Jain mythology and there are typical pieces of Jain architecture and sculpture such as the Manastambha (votive pillar), Ayagapatta (votive tablet), Pratima-sarvato-bhadrika (Jina image visible from all sides) and Sahastrakuta (pillar carved with a thousand Jina figures). The most prominent temple now standing consists of a large open-pillared hall or arcade with 6 rows of 6 pillars each. In the middle of the hall there is a raised platform betwen the 4 central pillars which is occupied by a large collection of nude figures. In the sanctum there is a colossal figure of a *tirthankara*. In front of the hall, at a distance of about 16 feet, there is a detached portion or canopy supported on four massive pillars, on one of which there is a very valuable and interesting inscription of Raja Bhojadeva of Kannauj which bears the date the 14th Aswayuja, Samvat 919, corresponding to Thursday, the 10th September, A. D. 862. In the neighbourhood there are several smaller mostly ruined temples. One of them has an inscription stating that it was built by Nanhe Singhai in Samvat 1493 (A. D. 1436).

Along the cliff face known as Naharghati there are several niches, a bas-relief of the Sapta-matrika (seven mothers), a lingam, the standing figure of Surya (the sun god) holding lotus flowers in his hands and a Gupta inscription of seven lines, the name of the reigning king not being decipherable.

Almost contemporaneous with the Vishnu temple is the rock-cut cave, Siddha-ki-gupha, to which a flight of steps cut in the rock face leads down from the fort on the hill. The cave is irregular in shape. Outside in the rock is a small niche which is occupied by a sculptured representation of Mahishasuramardini (the goddess Durga annihilating the buffalo-headed demon). At Rajaghati there is a neatly engraved inscription of eight lines on the rock face which was recorded during the reign of the Chandella king, Kirti Varmma, on the 2nd day of Chaitra in the Samvat year 1154 (corresponding to Wednesday, March 18, A. D. 1098). A later inscription, dated Samvat 1345 (A. D. 1288) records that Raja Bir conquered Kurar in that year and another dated Samvat 1808 (1751 A. D.) is illegible. It was here that Dharmanand Singh, the ancestor of the Jakhlon Bundela, retired and died in 1794. Other ancestor of the Jakhlaun Bundelas, retired and died in 1794. Other archaeological remains lie close to the river to the north beyond the village and consist of small Bundella temples and sati stones.



Manastambha, Jain Temples, Deogarh

Deogarh, which was once a place of considerable importance, is now an insignificant village and has a population of 271. The total area of the village is 2,592 acres of which 129 acres are cultivated, yielding a revenue of Rs 180.

The village has 67 houses which are assessed to taxation by the *Gaon Sabha*. It has a rest house (maintained by the forest department), a Jain dharmsala owned by the Jain Committee, Lalitpur, and a junior Basic school.

The thick forest on the hill is the haunt of wild animals such as the sambur, panther and langur, snakes, etc. Red building stone and firewood are the two objects of commercial importance available in this area.

Dudhai (pargana Balabehat, tahsil Lalitpur)

Situated 18 miles south of Laltipur, the village of Dhaura lies in Lat. 24° 26′ N. and Long. 78° 20′ E. It is also a railway station of the Jhansi-Bombay section of the Central railway and is connected with Dudhai, a village 5 miles to the east, by a jeepable road (which can be used in the dry season only) joining the Lalitpur-Deogarh road at Saipura Khalsa in the west. The origin of the village is ascribed to a period thousands of years ago but its antiquity is not supported by any archaeological remains. It is said that once the legendary king Jarasindh of Patna invaded Mathura and drove out Krishna and his brother Balaram who took shelter near the site of the village. They were pursued by the officers of the king's army who made a search for them hence the name Dhaura (meaning vigorous search). It was owned by the Bundela rulers of Chanderi and it is said that in 1683 it was granted to one Diwan Narainju, an ancestor of the jakhlaun Rajputs by whom it was held till recently.

Dhaura is known for the export of firewood from the neighbouring jungles and red building stone from Hardari, Kapasi, Jhilguwan, Jahajpur, Chandpur, Rampura, Sukhpura and other neighbouring villages within the radius of about ten miles. In times of drought hay in bales is also exported to places where there is scarcity.

The village has a population of 1,407 and an area of 2,807 acres of which 162 are cultivated, yielding an annual revenue of Rs 502 and has a post-office, a police out-post and a junior high school.

Dhauri Sagar (pargana Mandaura, tahsil Mehroni)

Picturesquely situated on a Vindhyan hill, Dhauri Sagar is a small village which lies in Lat. 24° 14′ N. and Long. 78° 52′ E., about 107 miles south-east of Jhansi 20 miles south of Mehroni and 8 miles south-east of Mandaura with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. An expansive lake (which covers an area of 187 acres) at the foot of the hill makes a picturesque approach to the village. It was here that

Chhatarsal, the famous son of Champat Rai, defeated the imperial forces in 1668. The village, assessed at a revenue of Rs 609, has a population of 771 and an area of 3,350 acres of which 615 acres are cultivated. The main crops are paddy, *kodon* and til. A market is held here every Thursday.

It falls in the Mandaura development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. The village possesses a cattle pound and an inspection house of the forest department.

Dhaura (pargana Balabehat, tahsil Lalitpur)

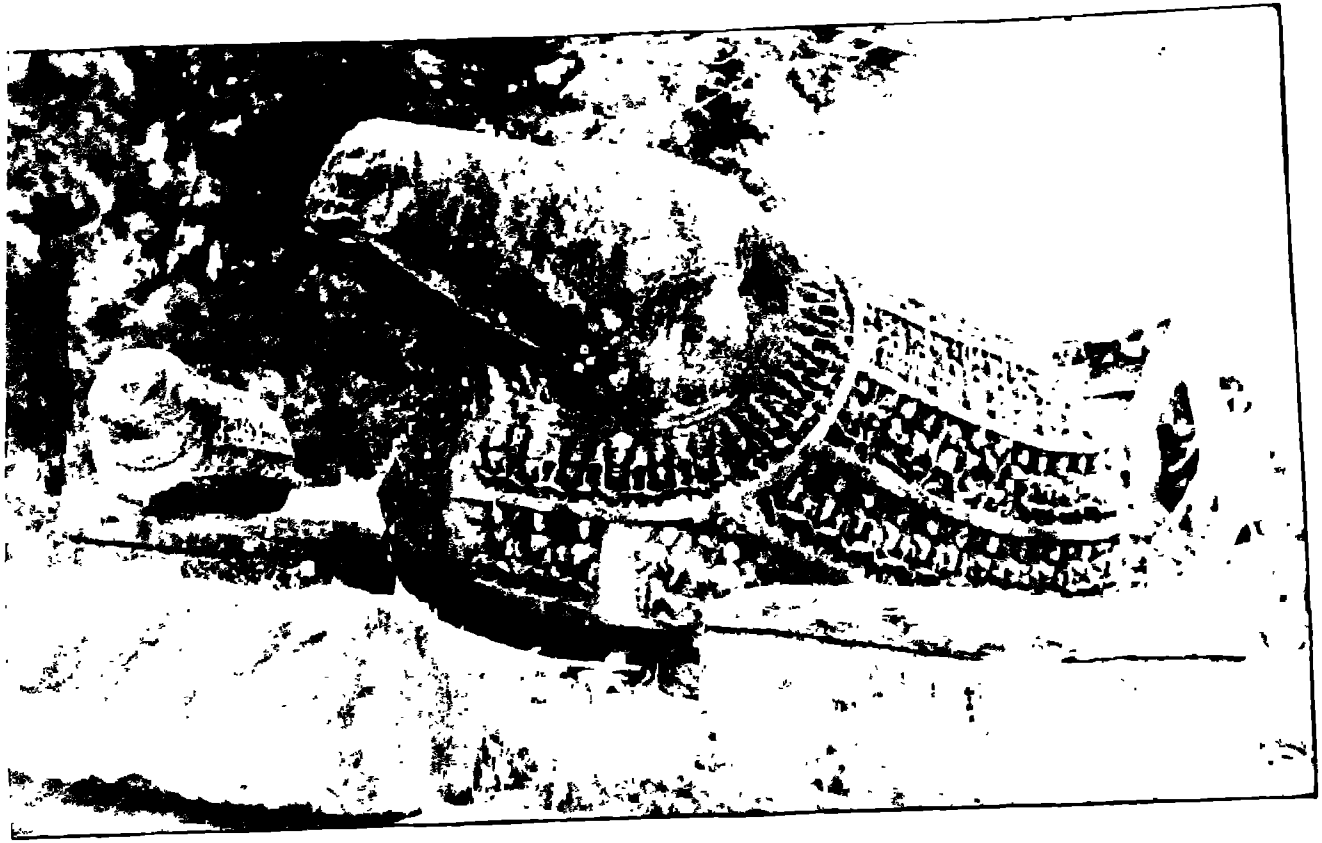
The village now known as Dudhai, which lies in Lat. 24° 26′ N. and Long. 78° 24′ E., was inhabited only about 15 years ago when the old village of Dudhai lying about a mile to the west had to be abandoned as the water of the Ram Sagar lake, which provided the water supply of the village, became unfit for human consumption due to the dumping into it of ammunition at the close of the World War of 1939—1945. After the water of the lake became contaminated its supply to the lake was discontinued and since then the area which was once under water is used for purposes of cultivation. The present village, assessed at Rs 941, has a population of 381 and an area of 9,581 acres of which 404 acres are under cultivation. Irrigation is provided by masonry wells. Building stone and timber from the forest are the commercial commodities available here. In this area there is a rest house owned by the forest department. The jungle in the vicinity, which is the haunt of sambur, antelope and panther, etc., provide opportunity for shikar.

It is the old and abandoned site of Dudhai that is of great interest because long ago it was a considerable town as is borne out by the extensive archaeological remains existing in the vicinity. It is described by Al-beruni as a large town 35 *parsanga* from Mathura and 12 from Bhilsa. The artificial lake, the Ram Sagar, was formed by a massive embankment thrown across the Mugha Nala. There is a square well below the embankment in which the water which gushes upwards is called the *chua* (or spring).

About half a mile to the south-west of the lake there are also the remains of some old temples on rising ground, the only image now left standing being that of Hanuman in a rhythmic pose which is beautifully modelled. It is 8 feet, 9 inches in height, and the head, which has been broken off, lies near it. Nearby is an old well by the side of which was found the image of Varaha which was exhibited at Allahabad in 1910 and is now in the State museum at Lucknow. To the south of the site, in a dense forest, lie the remains of some Jain temples locally known as Baniya-ki-Barat and said to have been built by a Jain *bania* (trader) named Depat-kepat although another tradition attributes it to the Jain brothers Deopat and Kheopat. The chief archaeological remains near



Hanuman, Dudhai



Boar Incarnation, Dudhai

the lake comprise the ruins of some old temples of Chandella times which occupy the ridge to the west of the lake. The principal ruins consist of groups of Jain and Hindu temples. The former comprise at least two temples, one containing a standing image of a *tirthankara*, about 12 feet high and the other a seated *tirthankara*, the span across the knees being 5 feet. A number of small Jain images are also to be seen lying around. The latter group consists of several Hindu shrines such as the Sarahi Marhiya (also called Bara Surang), a temple dedicated to Brahma or to the Hindu trinity (which is locally known as Chhota Surang), two lingam shrines and two Varaha shrines. A damaged black basalt boar lies here with numerous figures of Hindu gods and goddesses carved on the body. A similar but much smaller image, also damaged, lies nearby.

To the east of the lake are the remains of a shrine known as Banbaba and to the north are the ruins of a sun temple a little distance west of which is a large standing four-armed image of the Narasimha incarnation of Vishnu (shown in the act of slaying Hiranakashyap) which is 40 feet in height and has been cut in the almost perpendicular face of the cliff. In the forest on the hill side near the north-western corner of the lake there is a hypaethral structure locally known as the Akhara.

On the temple dedicated to Brahma there are a number of inscriptions mentioning the name of Devalabdhi (the son of Krishnaapa and Asarvva and the grandson of king Yasovarman Chandella) who probably built the temple towards the end of the 10th century during his viceroyalty of this region.

Erich (pargana and tahsil Garautha)

Erich, a small town on the right bank of the Betwa, lies in Lat. 25°47'N. and 79°7'E., about 46 miles north-east of Jhansi and 22 miles from Garautha on the metalled road running from Garautha to Poonch, unmetalled roads connecting it with Dhakauli on the north and Baghaira on the south. Local tradition associates the town with the birth place of Prahalad, the son of Hirankashyap. In the time of Akbar it was a sirkar in the subah of Agra and in the time of Jahangir is said to have been in the possession of Bir Singh Deo whose descendant lost it to the Bundelas from whom it was wrested and reoccupied by the Muslims. It was devasted by Chhatrasal towards the end of the seventeenth century. In 1712, along with some other places in Bundelkhand, Farrukh Siyar, conferred it on Muhammad Khan Bangash. He lost it to Chhatrasal whose descendant, Har Das, could not retain it for long and it became part of Maratha territory at the beginning of the latter half of the eighteenth century. Ultimately it passed to the British in 1853 with the lapse of the Jhansi state. It was also the headquarters of the Pindaris under Amir Khan.

The town has a population of 3,842. It is assessed to Rs.11,261 and has an area of 6,054 acres of which 4,423 are cultivated. The principal

crops are wheat, gram and *juar*, the Belina canal forming the chief source of irrigation.

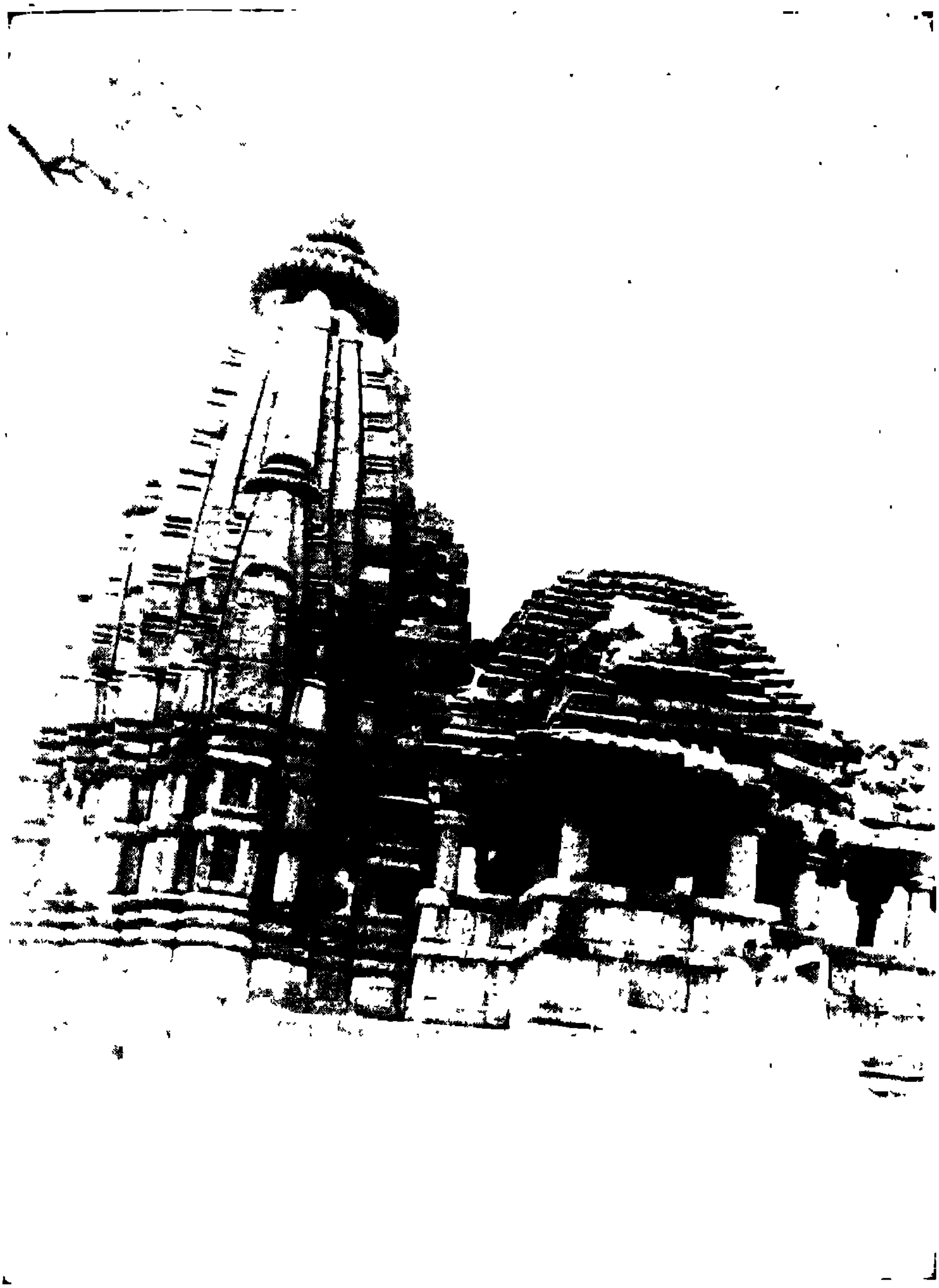
An old Hindu fort stands in ruins on the banks of the Betwa. It has four gates, the Hao, the Meera, the Gwal and the Rath of which the last is in the east, on the way to the Jama Masjid. A representation of Hanuman carved on one of its walls, about 60 feet above the river and 30 feet from the top, is still in existence. The Jama Masjid, which is inside the fort, was built out of the remains of some Hindu temples, in 1413 A. D., by Ghazi Zia-ud-din, the brother of Khan Junaid, the jagirdar of the tract, a portion of the mosque being constructed in the time of Aurangzeb. The mosque comprises a group of small domes which rise around a larger one, all of them being supported by massive columns of rubble, with old Hindu pillars at the four corners – the whole producing a striking effect because of the height, extent and massiveness. The walls and the arches are made of stone and brick picked out with red, blue, yellow and green. A sati pillar, dated 1642 A.D., which was standing in the town in 1910, is not in existence now. The town has a branch post-office, a police-station, a junior Basic school, a junior high school, a government dispensary, two inspection houses – one belonging to the public works department and the other to the irrigation department and a cattle pound. A market is held on Mondays and Thursdays. The dyeing of *chunaris* (large pieces of cloth used by women for covering the head and upper part of the body) in red or yellow with different coloured spot and flowers is carried on here. A fair, the Anjani Mata, is held here at the temple of Anjani Mata from the second to the sixth day of the dark half of the month of Pausa, the daily attendance being about four hundred.

Gairaha (pargana and tahsil Mauranipur)

This village lies in Lat. 25° 20′ N. and Long. 79° 25′ E., about 12 miles north-west of Mauranipur and 35 miles south-east of Jhansi.

To reach the village one has to branch off about 32 miles from Jhansi at Bengra (on the Jhansi-Nowgong road) in a north-easterly direction and take a three mile kutcha road. The population is 289 and the area 1,001 acres, the cultivated area being 400 acres which is assessed to a revenue of Rs 785.

Its importance centres round a small but fine temple apparently of great antiquity which lies about half a mile to the north and has a commanding position on a small hill, a path made of rough stone steps leading up to the structure. It is made of grey granite, the stones being cut to the required size and shape but no mortar having been used in the construction. The architectural plan is simple but logically projected, there being three sections each with its own roof, rising in regular gradation, the lowest and somewhat rounded one being over the porch, the next



Ancient Temple, Gairaha

pyramidal and the last (also pyramidal) forming a still higher tower. The whole has an aspiring quality and architecturally a deliberately conceived and executed sense of planning and co-ordination.

The semicircular threshold stone is embedded in the fabric at the entrance and forms the first step into the shrine. Just inside the porch there is a badly mutilated black basalt image (said to be that of the Buddha) of which only the base consisting of the lower limbs in the *padmasana* (lotus seated) posture has been left by the vandal. The image was apparently intact in the second decade of this century. The inscription on the base bears the date Samvat 1234 (A. D. 1177).

Garautha (pargana and tahsil Garautha)

Garautha, the headquarters of the pargana and the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 25°35′ N. and Long. 79°19′E., on the right bank of the Lakheri nullah (a tributary of the Dhasan) about 50 miles east of Jhansi. It is connected with Gursarai and Erich on the north-west by a metalled road and by unmetalled roads with Moti Katra on the east, Baragaon (which lies on the Jhansi-Kanpur road) on the west and on the south with the Mauranipur railway station (on the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Central Railway) which is about 28 miles south of the village. It is said that the place was founded by Garai Singh (a Rajput) and was known as Garai Than which, in time, became 'Garautha'. The village, assessed to Rs 3,851, has a population of 2,219 and an area of 2,391 acres of which 1,077 acres are under the plough. The principal crops are wheat, gram and *juar* a canal forming one of the sources of irrigation.

The village is the headquarters of *nyaya* panchayat and falls in the Bamor development block. Garautha has a sub-post-office, a police-station, an allopathic dispensary, a maternity centre and an inspection house (belonging to the Zila Parishad). A market is held here on Tuesday. A small fair known as Srawani Mela is also held here near the tahsil building on the full moon day of Srawana.

Girar (pargana Mandaura, tahsil Mehroni)

Picturesquely situated on a hill, Girar lies in Lat. 24°19′ N. and Long. 78°56′ E., on the left bank of the Dhasan, about 80 miles south-east of Jhansi, 16 miles south of Mehorni and 10 miles south-east of Mandaura with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. The village, assessed to Rs 460, has a population of 351 and an area of 2,208 acres of which 510 acres are under the plough.

It falls in the Mandaura development block and is included in the Dhauri Sagar *nyaya* panchayat circle. The village has some handsome but ruined temples, the chief being those of Siva and Rama. There is also a temple of Siva in a cave on a hill on the top of which to the

west there are also the remains of old fortifications constructed of loose rocks and a well both of which are said to have been built by the Gonds. The village is the collecting depot for honey, bamboo, lac, timber and the skin of the *goh* (*Varanus bengalensis*) which are the main products obtained from the forests of the neighbouring hills. A small fair is also held here in March near the Jain temple which lies on the east of the village.

Gurha (pargana and tahsil Garautha)

Gurha, a small village lies in Lat. 25°27′N. and Long. 79°21′ E., on the left bank of the Dhasan about 10 miles south-east of Garautha, 55 miles east of Jhansi and 5 miles east of Markuan which lies on the unmetalled road running from Garautha to Mauranipur and from where one has to walk to reach the place. Assessed to Rs 5,729, it has a population of 956 and an area of 2,662 acres of which 1,977 acres are under the plough. Wheat, gram and *juar* are the main crops that are produced here.

It falls in the Gursarai development block and is included in the Semirdha *nyaya* panchayat circle. The Nagonath hill, a conspicuous landmark, lies a mile north-east of the village and on its crown there are two old temples and a shrine to Mahadeo in a cave and, at the foot of the hill on the eastern side there is a Chandella *baithak* (building, literally seat). Fairs are held here on the full moon day of Kartika, on Makar Sankranti and on Dasahara. There is also an image of the sage Vishwamitra which lies submerged in the Dhasan and can be seen only in the summer if a dip is taken in the river. A fair is held here in honour of the saint on the occasion of Makar Sankranti, the approximate attendance being about 1,000.

Gursarai (pargana and tahsil Garautha)

Gursarai, a small town, lies in Lat. 25°37′ N. and Long. 79°12′ E., about 42 miles north-east of Jhansi and 8 miles west of Garautha on the road running from Poonch to Mauranipur and is connected with Garautha by a metalled road and by unmetalled roads with oth on the north-west and Chirgaon on the east. The town was the headquarters of an *ubari* estate in the family of Nar Singh Pandit, a Dakshini Brahmana. It remained in the possession of the Rao family till 1952 when, with the abolition of the zamindari system, it became a part of the tahsil. As *gur* (jaggery) was imported to this place from the districts of Mirzapur and Hamirpur it came to be known as 'Gursarai'. The population of the town numbers 6,504 and its lands cover an area of 0.36 square miles.

The place is the headquarters of a development block which has an area of 1,86,239 acres and a population of 62,600. It includes 9 *nyaya* panchayats and 73 *gaon sabhas*. It has a police-station, two inspection

houses (one under the public works department and the other under the irrigation department), an intermediate college, a post and telegraph office (which also has a public call office) and a cattle pound.

Haibatpura (pargana and tahsil Garautha)

This village lies in Lat. 25°35′ N. and Long. 79°15′ E., about half a mile north of Chandpura which is about 42 miles east of Jhansi on the Jhansi-Baragaon unmetalled road. The population of the place is 481 and the area 653 acres of which 373 acres are assessed to a land revenue of Rs 1,048.

This is the chief of a cluster of villages which lie within a stone's throw of each other and are of interest because of the remains of Chandella temples and carvings which are to be found lying in this area. The old Chandella tank which became silted up, has been reclaimed and brought under cultivation. In Basa nearby an old temple has all but fallen to the ground, only a couple of columns supporting a lintel and a portion of a wall or two remaining upright. In Chaukri there is a Chandella stone *baithak* (building) locally known as Katchery and associated with the Banaphar heroes, Alha and Udal, which is now used as a school building. At Nunar there is a badly weathered figure in granite which is said to be the image of Mahabir, the 24th *tirthankara*. Adjacent to this there is a ruined temple and pieces of sculpture in stone lie scattered in the area.

Jakhlaun (pargana and tahsil Lalitpur)

Situated in Lat. 24°33′ N. and Long. 78°19′ E., 14 miles south-west of Lalitpur, the village of Jakhlaun lies near an important railway station of the same name on the Jhansi-Bombay railway line, a pakka road connecting the two. The Lalitpur-Deogarh road, now under construction, will pass through it. It has a post-office and also a wireless unit located in the police-station. The population of the place is, 2,709 and the area is 5,911 acres of which 1,478 acres are cultivated, yielding a revenue of Rs 2,777. The major part of the cultivated area is under food-grains. The main source of irrigation is masonry wells which are 33 in number. A bazar is held every Sunday and an annual fair is held on the fourth day of the dark half of Magha in honour of the god Ganesh which is attended by about 2,000 people. There are 567 houses in the village, all of which are assessed to taxation. The jungle near by provides game, the main animals being the panther, deer and sambur. It has a Jain temple of recent origin.

Jhansi (pargana and tahsil Jhansi)

One of the few walled cities of the State, Jhansi, the headquarters of district and of the Division of the same name, lies in Lat. 25°27′ N. and

Long. 78° 35′ E., on the road going from Kanpur to Sagar—about 799 miles from Calcutta, 702 miles from Bombay and 180 miles from Lucknow. Metalled roads lead from Jhansi to Agra, Gwalior and Datia on the north-west, to Kanpur and Urai on the north-east (a branch road to Garautha leaving this route at Baragaon about 8 miles from the city), to Mauranipur on the south-east, to Lalitpur and Sagar (in Madhya Pradesh) on the south and to Sipri on the west. In the western part of the city lies the Jhansi railway station where branch lines from Kanpur, Agra and Itarsi meet, the Manikpur branch of the Central Railway running eastwards to Mauranipur, Harpalpur, Mahoba, Banda and Karwi.

The present site of the city was once covered with forests where it is said two Ahirs-Birsa and Asole (who came from the west about 1553 A.D.) established their huts under the Bangra hill (then included in the village of Lahgird). On this hill Raja Bir Singh Deo built a fort in 1613, the village growing up around the fort being called Balwantnagar. An account of the derivation of the name of Jhansi has been given in Chapter I of this volume.

Jhansi remained a small village till 1742 when it came into the possession of Naru Shankar, a Maratha general, who made great additions to the fort and built the stronghold (known as Shankar fort) which was an extension of the older building. He raised the village to the status of a town and peopled it with the residents of some other places. The town remained the capital of a part of the Maratha territories and Raja Gangadhar Rao, the raja of Jhansi (1843—53) improved it. When he died his entire kingdom, along with the town of Jhansi, lapsed to the British Government. The civil station and the Jhansi cantonment were constructed during the period from 1853 to 1861 and extended beyond the city wall to the south and with another village which grew up in the same direction came to be known as Jhansi Nauabad.

Interrupted by a brief period during the freedom struggle of 1857, the British occupation lasted till 1861, when Jhansi town and the fort were handed over to Sindhia for his services to the British in whose possession they remained till 1886 when they were again taken over by the British.

The city now extends beyond the old wall which has ten gates—Khanderao, Datia, Unnao, Orchha, Baragaon, Lakshmi, Sagar, Sainyar, Bhander and Jhirna. The first eight still have wooden doors and of the last two, the former is completely closed and the latter completely open. A breach in the wall between Sainyar Gate and Jhirna Gate, which was made by Sir Hugh Rose's batteries during the assault on the fort in 1858, is still in existence. There are also four *khirkis* (entrances) made in the walls, Ganpatgir-ki-khirki between Khanderao Gate and Datia Gate, Alighol-ki-khirki between Unnao Gate and Datia Gate, Sujan Khan-ki-khirki between Bhander Gate and Baragaon Gate and Sagar-khirki between Lakshmi Gate and Sagar Gate. In course of time the locality



Palace of Rani Lakshmi Bai, Jhansi

(By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India)

that grew up adjacent to a gate came to be known by the name of that gate.

The city of Jhansi includes the Jhansi municipality and the Jhansi cantonment area which have a population of 1,40,217 and 8,369 respectively. For administrative purposes the municipality is divided into twelve wards, a brief description of each, as of the cantonment area, being given below.

Ward I lies to the south-east of the fort and is bounded by Ward II on the north and east, by the cantonment on the south and Ward IX and the cantonment on the west. It comprises the localities of Jharna Gate, inside Orchha Gate, Talaiya, Kustyana, Dhaniapura Outside Orchha Gate, Tal Pura and Inside Sainyar Gate.

Ward II is bounded by wards VI and VII on the north, by the municipal limits on the east, by the cantonment area on the south and wards III and I on the west. It contains the localities of Jugyana, Tilyani Bazaria, Sagar Gate, Subhash Ganj (Hardiganj), Vaid Raj Patwaran, Manik Chowk and Chaudhariana, Manik Chowk and Subhash Ganj being the chief markets of the city. The last named was formerly known as Hardiganj after Hardy, the deputy commissioner of Jhansi in 1890 but assumed its present name after Independance. In this ward there are two dharmsalas, Munna Lal-ka-Dharmsala and Gopal Dharmsala, an old temple dedicated to Murli Manohar and the Central Bank.

Ward III lies to the north of the fort and is bounded by wards VI, II and IV on the north, east and west respectively. It comprises the localities of Rani Mahal, Gosainpura, Khatrayana, Sarrafa, Tapara Gandhi Gar, Taksal, Hingan Katra and Toria Nai Singh Rao. The old building in the locality of Rani Mahal which was formerly the palace of the Rani of Jhansi is now in ruins. In this locality there are also a Jain dharmsala, a hospital, the city church and a branch of the National Bank of India. There is also a big tank in this ward.

Ward IV lies to the north-west of the fort and is bounded by the municipal limits on the north, wards V and III on the east and ward VIII on the south, the road to Gwalior separating it from ward VIII on the west. It comprises the localities of Nai Basti, Outside Khanderao Gate and the western part of Outside Datia Gate which lies to the west of the road running through the heart of the locality. There are in this ward the Jhansi Ayurvedic University and an old tank known as Atia or Antia Talao.

Ward V, embracing the north-eastern part of the municipal area, is bounded by the municipal limits on the north, ward VII on the east, wards III and VI on the south and ward IV on the west. It comprises the localities of Mukaryana, Rai-ka-Tazia, Aligol, Bisat Khana, Bhaira Khirki, Outside Unnao Gate, Sarai, the eastern part of Outside Datia Gate, Bhawatipura, Inside Unnao Gate, Bhanderi Gate, Itwariganj and Darigaran.

There are a Jama Masjid at Sarai and a tower-like mosque at Mukaryan in this ward.

Ward VI is bounded by ward V on the north, ward VII on the east, wards II and III on the south and wards III and V on the west and includes the localities of Purani Najhai, Pannalal, Gopal Neekhra, Purani Pasrath, Lachhamanganj, Bas Deo, Najhai Bazar, Pasrath, Daru Bhondela, Ganesh Mandia, Gudari and Suje Khan.

Ward VII is bounded by ward V on the north and the north-west, the municipal limits on the east, ward II on the south and ward VI on the west and comprises the localities of Baragaon Gate, Hazariyana, Handiapura, Bangla Ghat, Chaturyan and Lakhshmi Gate. There is a large tank known as Lachhmi Talao and on its edges and on the surrounding rocky eminences are numbers of small temples, many of which are in ruins, the tank itself being covered with water plants. Near the tank stands the *samadhi* (sepulchral monument) of Raja Gangadhar Rao. To the east of the tank lies an extensive garden—Narain Bagh. There is also a big temple dedicated to the goddess Lakshmi at Handiapura in this ward.

Ward VIII, comprising the single locality of Civil Lines, is the largest ward of the municipality. It is bounded by municipal limits on the north, the Cantonment area and ward XII on the south, ward IV, the fort area and ward IX on the east and ward X on the west. Nearly all the government offices are located in this ward. It also contains the circuit house, the bungalows of the commissioner and the district magistrate, the inspection bungalow of the public works department, the municipal board office, the government power house, the head post-office, the police hospital, the Laxmi Bai Eye Hospital, two churches and a branch of the State Bank of India near which is the Narain Dharmsala. Many of the degree and intermediate colleges of the city are located in this ward as well as the Ayurvedic University and the Government Polytechnic. The Central Hotel and the Ashoka hotel, which are the chief hotels of the city, are also located in this ward.

Ward IX, comprising the localities of Moni Baba, Mandia, Outside Sainyar Gate, Madak Khana and Khushipura , is bounded by ward I on the north and east, the cantonment area on the south and ward VIII on the west. It contains the Bipin Bihari Science Degree College and a junior training college for men.

Ward X, comprising the localities of Chamanganj, Azadganj, Premganj and Nanakganj, is bounded by the municipal limits on the north, ward VIII on the east, ward XII on the south and ward XI on the west. The railway line to Gwalior passes through this

ward. There are in the ward a branch of the State Bank, the Sanatan Dharmsala, the Parsi Dharmsala and St Judes Hospital (locality known as the German Hospital).

Ward XI, is bounded by the municipal limits on the north-west and south and wards X and XII on the east, the chief localities being Masehaganj, Nandanpura, Khor, Peeria, Chamaryan Mudari, Beharipura and Silvertganj.

Ward XII lies to the east of ward XI and is bounded by wards X and VIII on the north, ward VIII and the cantonment area on the east, the municipal limits on the south-east and south and ward XI on the west. There are 25 localities in this ward, the chief being the Chhoti Masjid, Bari Masjid, Railganj, Bikonia Nainagarh, Slamganj and Police Chowki. The railway station also lies in this ward.

To the south-east of the municipality lies the cantonment which was constructed during the period from 1853 to 1861. It consists of four main localities, Sadar Bazar, Lalkurti Bazar, Topkhana Bazar and the military area. Sadar Bazar, where there is a vegetable market and a number of shops, caters to the needs of the military as well as the civil population. The buildings in this locality are mostly pakka ones. The markets in Lalkurti Bazar and Topkhana Bazar are of less importance and are meant to meet the more simple needs of the residents of these localities. The buildings here are mostly semipermanent. In the military area there are many open spaces and the bungalows usually have large compounds with garden.

The layout of the cantonment is spacious and all the important roads are metalled. The sullage and dirty water of the southern part of the cantonment goes into the Baberi nullah, in addition to which there are two more drainage channels which drain the northern and central parts of the cantonment.

For administrative purposes the cantonment has been divided into five wards. Ward I, comprising the localities of Hospital, Ganj and Market Mohalla, is bounded by ward II on all sides and also by the municipal limits on the west. It has a junior Basic school for girls, the Ram Sahai Pathshala, the Bikram Sanskrit Vidya Pathshala and the Cantonment General Hospital. The Indian Tap and Die Works Factory is also located in this ward.

Ward II, the smallest ward of the cantonment, is bounded by ward I on the north and east, ward III on the south and west and comprises the localities of the Old Hospital Mohalla and Dharmshala Mohalla.

Ward III is bounded by the municipal limits on the north and west, the village of Bhagwantpura on the east and wards IV, V and the village of Bhatta on the south. The Jhansi-Nowgong road passes through the eastern part and the Jhansi-Lalitpur road through the western part of the ward, the Jhansi-Kanpur road forming its northern boundary for a considerable distance in the eastern part of the ward. The Jhansi fort and its surrounding area are also included in this ward. The fort (known as the Star Fort because it is shaped like a star) is situated on the Bangra hill The surrounding wall follows the contour of the hill. A sloping road from the south leads directly up to the main gate and goes on into the interior of the citadel. Shankar Garh, a part of the fort built by Naru Shankar (the Maratha chief) in 1742, contains a Siva temple and a well. An annual fair is held at the temple on the occasion of Shivaratri. The well is in excellent condition and provides water to the troops stationed in the fort. An underground passage is said to exist between the palace (which is situated in Rani Mahal) and the Garden Bastion in the fort, the entrance to the passage is not being open now. The graves of Gulam Gaus Khan, Khuda Baksh and Moti Bai, three military officers of Rani Lakshmi Bai's army are also to be found inside the fort. The execution tower (used during Gangadhar Rao's regime for the execution of offenders) is still to be seen. In the eastern part of the fort is the Ganesh temple where Rani Lakshmi Bai used to worship regularly.

Ward IV comprises all the area lying south of Carriappa road and west of the Lalitpur road and is bounded by the Baberi nullah on the south and the municipal limits on the west and has a junior Basic school. The Manikpur branch of the Central Railway passes through this ward.

Ward V is bounded on the north by Carriappa road and Cavalry road, on the east by the cantonment limits, on the south by the Baberi nullah and on the west by the Lalitpur road. The Manikpur branch of the Central Railway passes through the heart of this ward. All the offices of the defence department and the bungalows of the military officers are located in this ward.

Kachneo (pargana and tahsil Mauranipur)

Kachneo, a considerable village, lies in Lat. 25°0′ N. and Long. 79°11′ E., and is connected with Bangra on the north-east and Mauranipur on the east by unmetalled roads about 14 miles south-west of Mauranipur and 34 miles south-east of Jhansi. The village, assessed to Rs 3,346, has a population of 1,819 and an area of 2,126 acres of which 1,289 acres are under cultivation. Wheat, gram.

juar and *arhar* are the main crops and wells and a tank form the chief source of irrigation.

The village falls in the Bangra Dhawa development block and is included in the Bangra Dhawa *nyaya* panchayat circle. It contains a fair-sized tank, a branch post-office and an inspection house belonging to the Zila Parishad, which was formerly the shooting box of Bir Singh Deo, the raja of Orchha. It also has a very old temple of Jait Mata, two junior Basic schools (one being for girls) and a cattle pound.

Kargawan (pargana and tahsil Moth)

Kargawan lies in Lat. 25°27′ N. and Long. 78°50′ E., on the Jhansi-Kanpur national highway, about 9 miles from Moth and 23 miles from Jhansi. The village, assessed to Rs 6,177, has a population of 1,946 and an area of 2,392 acres of which 1,995 acres are under cultivation. Wheat, gram and *juar* are the main crops and wells form the chief source of irrigation. The village falls in the Chirgaon development block and is included in the Semri *nyaya* panchayat circle.

Its site is very old as the village has been mentioned in the copper-plate inscription dated Samvat 1233 (A.D. 1176) (found at Pachhar in tahsil Moth about 90 years ago). From the context of the inscription it appears that it was then the chief town of the pargana and was known as Karigrama. The village also has some Chandella remains in the shape of carvings (derived apparently from a temple), an old Chandella well and a branch post-office.

Kelgawan (pargana Banpur, tahsil Mehroni)

Kelgawan, a considerable village, lies in Lat. 24°51′ N. and Long. 78°46′ E., on the unmetalled road running from Lalitpur to Mauranipur, about 98 miles from Jhansi and 18 miles from Mehroni with which it is also connected by an unmetalled road. It is situated on the left bank of the Jamni at a distance of a mile from the river and two miles north-east of the village of Bijri which is known for its quarries of steatite. After the conquest of Chanderi by the Sindhia's troops in 1811, Raja Mur Pahlad of Chanderi was granted a jagir of thirty-one villages including this one which he made his residence till 1830 when he became master of the kingdom of Banpur. The village, assessed at Rs 2,378, has a population of 2,104 and an area of 3,541 acres of which 1,421 acres are under cultivation. Wheat, paddy, *kodon* and *til* are the main crops produced in the village.

It falls in the Bar development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses a post-office and two old forts,

one close to the village and the other a mile to the north-east. Steatite, which is quarried at Bijri, is worked up here into vessels of various kinds.

Kochha Bhanwar (pargana and tahsil Jhansi)

The village of Kochha Bhanwar lies in Lat. 25°28′ N. and Long. 78°38′ E., on the Jhansi-Kanpur national highway, about 4 miles north-east of Jhansi. The village, assessed to Rs 4,402, has a population of 2,327 and an area of 2,331 acres of which 1,164 acres are under the plough. Wheat, gram and paddy are the main crops and canals and tanks form the chief source of irrigation.

The village is included in the Bhagwantpura *nyaya* panchayat circle and is the headquarters of the Baragaon development block which has an area of 1,05,915, a population of 57,820 and includes 6 *nyaya* panchayat circles and 60 *gaon sabhas*. It has a junior Basic school, a junior high school, a girl's school, an Ayurvedic dispensary and a cattle pound.

Lahchura (pargana and tahsil Mauranipur)

The village, also known as Lahchura Ghat, lies in Lat. 25°19′ N. and Long. 79°17′ E., about 50 miles from Jhansi and 10 miles north-east of Mauranipur (the tahsil headquarters) and is situated on the left bank of the Dhasan river. It is connected with Mauranipur by road and about 3 miles south of the village the river is spanned by a rail bridge on the Jhansi-Manikpur branch of the Central Railway, consisting of 13 spans a hundred feet each in length.

The village contains a branch post-office, a junior Basic school, a junior high school, a police-station, a panchayat *ghar* and a cattle pound. Near the village is situated a masonry weir 2,210 feet long, impounding 1,35,56,69,216 cubic feet of water. It was completed in 1908 to form a reservoir (for the Dhasan canal) which extends as far as the Pahari dam eight miles to the south and is bordered on the west by a range of forest-clad hills forming a beautiful sheet of water set in picturesque surroundings. It has a population of 926 and an area of 3,915 acres of which 3,141 acres are cultivated, the revenue being Rs 10,756. The principal food crops are wheat, gram and *juar*, the commercial crops being the oil-seeds of *alsi* and til. The means of irrigation are wells. It is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle and falls in the Mauranipur development block.

Lalitpur (pargana and tahsil Lalitpur)

The town of Lalitpur (which is the name both of the tahsil and the pargana) is the headquarters of the pargana and the tahsil

and lies in Lat. 24°2′ N. and Long. 78°27′ E., on the Jhansi-Bombay section of the Central Railway. It is 56 miles to the south of Jhansi city to which it is also connected with a metalled road which is the national highway running from Jhansi to Sagar (in Madhya Pradesh). Other metalled roads connect it with Mehroni, Mandaura, Banpur, Deogarh and Tikamgarh (in Madhya Pradesh). It is also connected with Chanderi (also in Madhya Pradesh) by a kutcha road. Regular buses ply to all these places from Lalitpur. The population of the town is 26,591 of which 14,510 are males and 12,081 females. The area of the town is 5.55 square miles.

Tradition ascribes the founding of the place to Sumer Singh, a raja from South India, who named it after his wife, Lalita. A tank in which he is said to have bathed still bears his name. On his way to the Ganga to try the efficacy of its waters for some skin disease from which he was suffering, he fell ill near the tank. Acting in accordance with the injunctions given to his queen in a dream promting her to induce him to bathe in the water of the tank which would cure him, he recovered and settled down near the tank.

There are a few archaeological remains at Lalitpur the foremost being a small building known as Bansa which is said to have been the octroi office of the Muslim rulers. It is open on three sides and is supported on profusely carved columns obviously brought away from Chandella buildings. It has an inscription which bears the name of Firuz Shah Tughlaq and the date Samvat 1415 (A.D. 1358).

The town stands on the left bank of the Shahzad river, a sandy stream, its bed much studded with red sandstone. The northern boundary of the town is also formed by a narrow branch of the same river. About a mile south of the town was completed in 1952 the Govind Sagar dam which feeds the right branch of the Lalitpur right canal. The municipal board has its own electric power house and water works which supply electricity and drinking water to the town respectively. The town has 4 inspection houses each owned by the public works department, the Zila Parishad and the forest and canal departments. There are in the town 16 junior Basic schools, a junior high school, 2 higher secondary schools, 2 intermediate colleges, a Sanskrit pathshala, a *maktab*, a training college for junior teachers, a few dispensaries and pharmacies, a veterinary hospital owned by the government, a police-station, a post-office with its two subbranches and a telephone exchange. Five miles outside the town there is a landing ground for civil and military aircraft.

Lalitpur is well-known for its industries the principal ones being the tanning of hides, sawing, the making of shoes, solar topies, ironware, cement, bone meal and soap. Training is also imparted to women in tailoring and embroidery by the government in the women's tailoring and embroidery school.

Lewa (pargana and tahsil Jhansi)

Lewa, a small village, lies in Lat. 25°33′ N. and Long. 78°43′ E., about 13 miles north-east of Jhansi and is connected with Jhansi and the Chirgaon railway station by an unmetalled road. It is situated on a mound and is probably one of the oldest settlements in the district, the name of the village being mentioned in the copper-plate inscription dated Samvat 1233 (A.D. 1176) found at Pachhar (in tahsil Moth) about 90 years ago. The village, assessed to Rs 2,779, has a population of 564 and an area of 1,095 acres of which 887 acres are under cultivation. Wheat, gram and rice are the main crops and wells form the chief source of irrigation.

It falls in the Baragaon development block and is included in the Palar *nyaya* panchayat circle. Lewa contains a Chandella *baoli* (well) which is situated about a hundred yards south-west of the village. Near it is a carved Chandella pillar bearing a defaced inscription, which is worshipped as a sati stone.

Lohagarh (pargana and tahsil Moth)

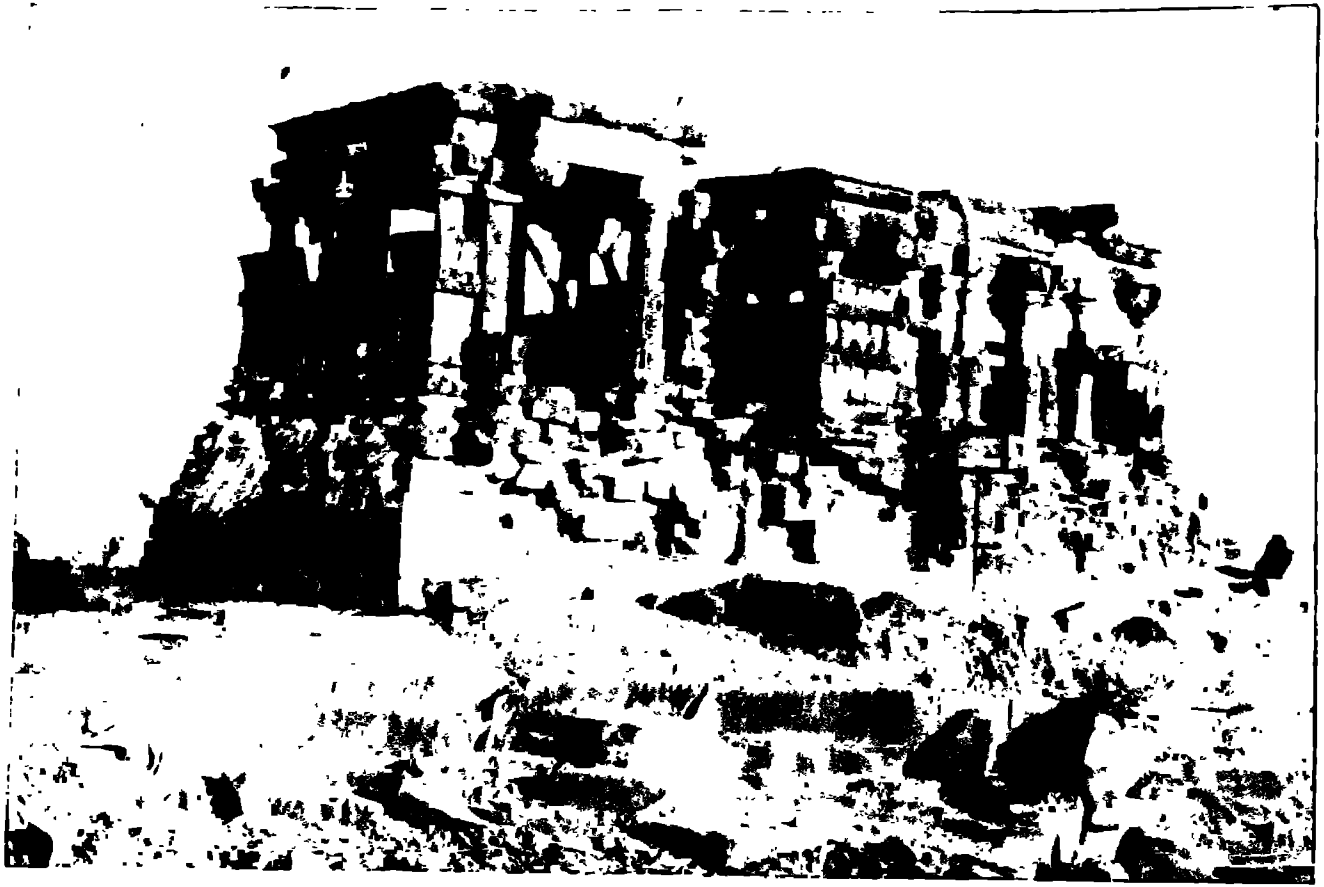
This village lies in Lat. 25° 55′ N. and Long. 78° 59′ E., at a distance of about 48 miles from the district headquarters and 16 miles from the tahsil headquarters and is connected by an unmetalled road with Samthar and Konch. It is said that during the upheaval of 1857 the residents of the village had an encounter with the British forces. It was formerly part of the Samthar state and in 1950 become part of the district when that state was merged in Uttar Pradesh.

The place contains a post-office, a telegraph office, a canal inspection house, a cattle pound and a fort (said to have been built by Malkhan Singh of Sirsa). A fair is held here every Chaitra, the approximate attendance being 400.

It has a population of 2,807 persons and an area of 3,708 acres of which 3,213 acres are under cultivation, the land revenue being Rs 17,194. The principal food crops are wheat, gram and *juar,* the chief source of irrigation being the Betwa canal distributory. Markets are held here on Mondays and it is included in the Moth development block.

Madanpur (pargana Mandaura, tahsil Mehroni)

Madanpur, a village, lies about 107 miles south of Jhansi and 28 miles south-west of Mehroni, in Lat. 24° 15′ N. and Long. 78° 42′ E., at



Baradari and Baithak of Alha and Udal, Madanpur

(By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India)

the narrowest section of one of the easiest passes through the Vindhyas and is connected by unmetalled roads with Mandaura on the north-east and with the Jhansi-Lalitpur-Sagar national highway near Narhat on the north-west. The village is named after Madanaverma, a famous Chandella ruler, who founded it. It remained a flourishing place till 1876. It is assessed to Rs 703, has a population of 474 and an area of 3,488 acres of which 458 acres are cultivated. The principal crops are wheat, *juar,* maize and early paddy.

The village falls in the Mandaura development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. It contains several Chandella ruins and a Jain temple containing an inscription dated Samvat 1206 (A. D. 1149) which also bears the name of the village. The most interesting building of past times is a small pillared *baradari* which contains two short inscriptions describing the victory of the great Chauhan warrior, Prithviraj, over king Paramardi and his kingdom Jaja Kasukti in Samvat 1239 (A. D. 1182).

These structures overlook an extensive lake (67 acres in area) of Chandella times and are made of Vindhyan sandstone. Both stand side by side and are built on platforms about 12 feet high, each being approached by a flight of steps facing the lake. They are profusely carved on the inside and are open to the winds. They are known as the Kachahris of Alha and Udal, the Banaphar heroes of the 12th century and also as the *baithak* (seat) of these romantic figures. During the freedom struggle of 1857-58, the pass was held by the raja of Shahgarh in order to resist the advance of Sir Hugh Rose who was on his way from Sagar to attack the fort of Jhansi. A little to the west of the village is the site of an older town, Patan, where there are some old Jain temples. The remains of a foundation wall and a gate of an old building are said to belong to the palace of Mangal Singh, a legendary prehistoric king of Patan. About a mile to the east of Madanpur is Patan, a gorge formed by the Orri river cutting through the sandstone ridge. Some natural caverns in the vicinity were at one time inhabited by hermits but have been the haunt of tigers for decades now. It possesses a police out-post, an inspection house (of the forest department) a junior Basic school. A small market is held here on Sundays.

Mandaura (pargana Mandaura, tahsil Mehroni)

Mandaura, the headquarters of the pargana of the same name, is a small village and lies in Lat. 24° 23′ N. and Long. 78° 48′E., about 97 miles south-east of Jhansi and 17 miles south of Mehroni with which it is connected by a metalled road. Unmetalled roads lead from this place to Sonjna on the north-east, Girar on the south-east and Madanpur on the south-west. It was the chief town of the pargana till the beginning of the present century after which it lost its importance. In the middle of the eighteenth century Balwant Rao, a Maratha governor, built a fort here (now

in ruins) which was captured and practically destroyed during the freedom stuggle of 1857. The village, assessed at a land revenue of Rs 1,438 has a population of 2,366 and an area of 2,582 acres of which 1,151 acres are under cultivation. The principal food crops are wheat, gram, maize and early paddy.

It is the headquarters of both a *nyaya* panchayat circle and a development block which has a population of 47,293 and an area of 2,21,993 acres and includes 56 *gaon sabhas* and 7 *nyaya* panchayats. Mandaura, possesses a junior Basic school, a junior high school, two dispensaries, a police-station, an inspection house (of the Zila Parishad), a cattle pound and a house (now in ruins) bearing the date "Samvat 1878" (1821 A. D.). South of the fort there is an old tank with an area of 27 acres and to the south-east an inspection in Tamil dated April 8, 1959. A market is held here on Fridays. A small brass industry which was flourishing here till the beginning of the present century is now defunct.

Mauranipur (pargana and tahsil Mauranipur)

The headquarters of the tahsil, this town lies in Lat. 25° 15′ N. and Long. 79° 9′ E., at a distance of thirty-nine miles from Jhansi, on the Jhansi-Nowgong road. Metalled roads run northwards to Gursarai and southwards to Tikamgarh and unmetalled roads connect it with Garautha by way of Markuan and with Lahchura Ghat. The town takes its name from the twin habitations of Mau and Ranipur which lie 4 miles apart, the latter standing on the left bank of the river Sukhnai. This river lies between the town and the railway station of Mauranipur (to the north of the town) which is on the Jhansi-Manikpur section of the Central Railway. The bridge on the river which is a part of the Jhansi-Nowgong road, is 3 miles further downstream.

Till the latter part of the eighteenth century the town was a small village. In the time of Raghunath Rao Hari, subedar of Jhansi, unable to comply with the excessive demands of the raja of that place, the inhabitants and merchants of Chhatarpur fled to Mau. They were welcomed by the subedar and settled down in the place on his assurance that they would be well treated and not taxed heavily. About 1816 it was plundered by the Pindaris and again suffered during the upheaval of 1857 at the hands of the Orchha troops and recalcitrant bands from Hamirpur. It was at that time the largest town in the district. It was constituted a municipality in combination with Ranipur in 1869 and in 1912 Ranipur was separated but the town has continued to be called Mauranipur. It is divided into six wards, the houses being assessed to taxation.

The main roadway runs from east to west. Entering from the east, the road is at first narrow but soon opens out into a wide thoroughfare, leading upto the Ganj, a large open space, which is also known as the Lal Bazar

from the reddish brown colour of the shop fronts. The shops on the town sides are well built. West of Ganj the main road winds on to the Bara Bazar. In the time of the Marathas Mau was partically fortified with high stone walls but apparently the fortifications were never completed. The town is skirted on the north-west by the Saprar and on the north by the Sukhnai. A nullah separates old Mau from new Mau and falls into the Saprar. These channels are generally dry after March and serve to drain the site, which is well raised and is not subject to flooding.

There is an old fort here in which the tahsil office and the police-station are situated. The walls of the fort are still in existence but are not in a very good condition. There are in the town two intermediate colleges, a girls' high school, ten junior Basic schools, a soil conservation training centre, a Sanskrit *pathshala*, a *maktab*, two inspection houses, a veterinary hospital, a civil hispital, a maternity and family planning centre, an Ayurvedic dispensary, an artificial insemination centre, a combined post and telegraph office and four cattle pounds (which belong to the municipal board). The Jain temple and the temple of Dhanush Dhariji Maharaj are the oldest temples of the place. The former is about 500 years old and adjacent to it there is a Jain dharmsala. The municipal library, which is called the Ghasi Ram Vyas Library, contains about 1,000 books. The Jains form an important community in the town, and are mostly traders. Mau is a large trading centre and its merchants and bankers are said to have had correspondents in Amraoti, Mirzapur, Nagpur, Indore, Farrukhabad, Hathras, Kalpi and Kanpur. It is noted for the manufacture of khadi, footwear, baskets and agricultural implements and has a considerable trade in agricultural produce, the exports being chiefly pulses, oil seeds and ghee.

The population of the town is 20,224 and the area is 2.138 square miles. A cattle market is held here every Saturday. A large Jal Vihar fair is also held here during the last four days of the bright half of Bhadra, the estimated gathering being 30,000. The temples of Ram and Krishna are decorated on this occasion and the dieties are taken out in procession through the main streets of the town.

Mauranipur is the headquarters of a stage II development block which has an area of 1,35,003 acres and comprises sixty-four *gaon sabhas* and 10 *nyaya* panchayats, the population being 59,351.

About 4 miles south-west of the town the river Saprar has been dammed to form the Kamla Sagar reservoir which covers an area of about four square miles. A metalled road running from Mauranipur leads to the dam where there are an inspection house (of the irrigation department) and a hill and a ruined fort which is said to have been the residence of the legendary thief, Bona, a character of the *Alha*.

Mehroni (pargana and tahsil Mehroni)

Mehroni, a small town and the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lines in Lat. 24° 35′ N. and Long 78° 44′ E., about eighty miles south-east of Jhansi with which it is connected by a metalled road *via* Lalitpur. Another metalled road connect it with Banpur on the north. Unmetalled roads connect it with Sonjna on the east and Narhat on the south-west, the road connecting it with Mandaura being metalled. The place has a population of 4,151 and its lands, assessed to Rs 1,059, cover an area of 1,479 acres of which 622 acres are under cultivation. The principal crops are wheat and *juar*.

The town possesses two junior Basic schools, two junior high schools (one of which is for girls), two higher secondary schools, a veterinary hospital, an allopathic dispensary, a small tank known as Nainsukh Sagar and a police-station which is located in an old fort which was built about 1750 by Raja Man Singh of Chanderi and was captured by Colonel Filose in 1811 on behalf of the Sindhia. It also has a flourishing bazar, the weekly market being held on Mondays.

Moth (pargana and tahsil Moth)

This place, which is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, lies in Lat. 25° 43′ N. and Long. 78° 57′ E., at a distance of 32 miles from the district headquarters and is situated on the Jhansi-Kanpur road. There is a railway station on the Jhansi-Kanpur section of the Central Railway to the north of the town. Roads run from this place to Gursarai, Bhander and Poonch.

Besides the tahsil buildings the town contains a sub-post office with telegraphic and telephonic facilities, an inspection house (of the public works department), a veterinary hospital, an artificial insemination centre for cattle, a police-station and an old fort.

It has a population of 5,129 and an area of 2,028 acres of which 1,548 acres are under the plough, the revenue being Rs 6,103. The principal food crops are wheat, gram and *juar*, the source of irrigation being a canal. Markets are held here on Wednesdays and Sundays and it is an important trading centre. The place is being administered as a town area and has twelve *muhallas* divided into four wards.

Moti Katra (pargana and tahsil Garautha)

Situated on the left bank of the Dhasan, Moti Katra lies in Lat 25° 35′ N. and Long. 79° 26′ E., on the unmetalled road running from Garautha to Rath (in district Hamirpur) about 7 miles east of Garautha and 59 miles east of Jhansi. The village, assessed to Rs 3,352, has a population of 906 and an area of 3,844 acres of which 1,432 acres are under cultivation. Wheat, *juar* and gram are the main crops.

It falls in the Gursarai development block and is included in the Rampura *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses an old fort (now in ruins), a junior Basic school and an old temple in the neighbouring forest, which is dedicated to Ram-Janki and where also stands an image of Hanuman which is about 10 feet in height. Formerly the place was locally known for its cottage industry of dyeing *kharua* cloth but which is no longer in existence.

Narhat (pargana Mandaura, tahsil Mehroni)

Narhat, a large village, lies in Lat. 24° 24′ N. and Long. 78° 33′ E., at the foot of the Vindhyan hills near the southern border of the district about 18 miles south-west of Mehroni and 78 miles south of Jhansi. It is connected with Mehroni on the north-east and Madanpur on the south-east by unmetalled roads. A metalled road running towards the south-west joins the Jhansi-Lalitpur-Sagar national highway.

The village, assessed at Rs 3,548, has a population of 3,025 and an area of 7,152 acres of which 1,754 acres are cultivated. The main agricultural crops are wheat, gram, *juar* and rice, a canal and wells forming the chief sources of irrigation.

The village falls in the Mandaura development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses a junior Basic school, a junior high school, a sub-post-office, a police-station and the ruins of an old fort. A market is held here every Thursday.

Narhat was a considerable town in the time of Rao Kalyan Rai (a descendant of Raja Rudr Pratap Singh of Orchha) who settled there in 1594 but in 1843 it was invaded by some troops who burnt the town also. It remained the headquarters of an *ubari* estate (which was granted to the family of Rao Kalyan Rai) till 1867 when it was settled on a zamindari tennure, which reduced its status to that of a residence of an *ubaridar*. It remained in the possession of this family till the abolition of zamindari in 1952.

Pachhar (pargana and tahsil Moth)

Pachhar, small village, lies in Lat. 25° 34′ N. and Long. 78° 15′ E., about sixteen miles north-east of Jhansi and 19 miles south-west of Moth, the Parichha railway station lying about 3 miles south of the village. The village assessed to Rs 4,227, has a population of 660 and an area of 1,211 of which 1,094 acres are under the plough. Wheat, gram, rice and millets are the main crops and a canal forms the chief source of irrigation.

The village falls in the Moth development block and is included in the Samthari *nyaya* panchayat circle. About 90 years ago a copper plate was discovered here during the excavation of the foundation of a house and was presented to the government in 1908. It bears an inscription dated

Samvat 1233 (A. D. 1176) and records the bestowal of Bilaspur (said to be the former name of Pachhar) by Raja Parnol of Kalinjar to the Brahamana, Sri Keshawa Sharma. The name of the village is said to be derived from Pacheri, the particular clan of Ahirs residing in the village. The village has a small Chandela temple of carved granite, the roof which is six feet below the ground level, acess being by steps. Tradition has it that there are four more temples of this kind in the village, one about 40 yards north, two, each 20 and 40 yards east and a fourth—the site of which has not been located. It also contains a Chandella well.

Pachwara (pargana and tahsil Mauranipur)

Pachwara, a consideration village, lies in Lat. 25° 22′ N. and Long. 39° 5′ E., on the unmetalled road running from Mauranipur to Uldan, 32 miles east of Jhansi, about 10 miles north-west of Mauranipur and 4 miles north of Bangra Dhawa. Buses ply as far as Bangra Dhawa. The village, assessed to Rs 6,506, has a population of 1,431 and an area of 2,882 acres of which 2,025 acres are under the plough. Wheat, gram and *juar* are the main crops and wells and canals form the chief source of irrigation.

The village falls in the Bangra Dhawa development block and is included in the Palra *nyaya* panchayat circle. It has a large tank, a Maratha fort (now in ruins) and an inspection house which is under the irrigation department and has a picturesque situation overlooking the tank. It also has a junior Basic school and a cattle pound. A market is held here every Wednesday.

Pali (pargana Balabehat, tahsil Lalitpur)

This place lies in Lat. 24° 29′ N. and Long. 78° 26′ E., 14 miles south of Lalitpur with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. It is also connected with the railway station of Jakhlaun which is 7 miles away. Another road leads to Betna, 6 miles away. The place is said to have been founded 400 years ago by a Bundela chief, Rao Joraval Singh. It gets its name from *pal*, the protective bamboo structures placed over the *pan* (piper betle) plants which constitute the chief commercial crops of the village, the extensive *pan* gardens being an important feature of the place. It is also known for shoe making which is carried on as a cottage industry. It has an old Bundela fort which is now in ruins. Out side the village and a mile away to the south-west, there is a very old Chandella temple dedicated to Nilkanth Mahadeo but it is not frequently visited on account of the deep jungle surrounding it though once every year, on the occasion of Sivaratri when a fair is held here, a large concourse of about 8,000 persons flocks to the site. It has a population of 4,749. The area of the village is 4,386 acres of which 1,576 are cultivated, yielding a revenue of Rs 9,388. The fields are irrigated by means of masonry and non-masonry wells. The village has 1,054 houses which are assessed to taxation.

Pawa (pargana Talbehat, tahsil Lalitpur)

Pawa, a fair sized village on the left bank of the Chelana, lies in Lat. 25° 5′ N. and Long. 78° 28′ E., 29 miles south of Jhansi, about 3 miles north-east of Talbehat and 31 miles north of Lalitpur. An unmetalled road running from here joins the Jhansi-Sagar national highway near Karesra. The village, assessed to Rs 1,883, has a population of 1,409 and an area of 4,333 acres of which 1,045 acres are under cultivation, wheat, rice, maize, millets, pulses and till being the main crops and wells and tanks the chief source of irrigation.

Pawa falls in the Talbehat development block and is included in the Kheri *nyaya* panchayat circle. It gained religious importance about 175 years ago as a place of pilgrimage for the Jains and is visited by pilgrims from all over the country. Near the village there is a hill known as Siddhon-ki-Pahari as, according to an ancient Jain tradition, four Jain saints, including Swarnabhadra, attained nirvana at Pawagir which is generally identified with this place. Another neighbouring hill is known as Pawa-ki-Pahari. There are two other shrines, also associated with Jain saints, which offer the best point from where the beauty of the surrounding area and the Mata Tila dam can be seen. At the foot of the hill there is a platform known as Lala Hardaul-ka-Chabutara (named after the famous Bundela hero, who is a favourite of local folklore) near which some broken images of deities lie scattered. The ruins of a big Jain temple known as Naik-ki-Garhi, the building of which local tradition ascribes to two Jain marchants, Deopat and Kheopat (who were brothers), can be seen on the hill where now only the remains of the surrounding wall, the gate and the *baoli* (well) remain. The main *bhoira* (underground chamber) of the temple contains five beautiful images of the *tirthankaras* Neminatha, Parshvanatha, Ajitanatha, Adinatha and Mallinatha, all seated in *padmasana* (the yogic lotus posture), each bearing an inscription which shows that the first four images date back to Samvat 1345 (1288 A. D.) and the last to Samvat 1299 (A. D. 1242). An image of a *tirthankara* (which was found when the excavations of the *baoli* (well) here being made) is to be seen in the *bhoira*; it bears an inscription dated Samvat 299 (A. D. 242) and has the word *Pawa* engraved on it. A popular belief, locally held, is that there are two more *bhoiras* in the village which have not been excavated. The village also contains two submergence tanks, a junior Basic school and a newly constructed Jain temple.

Poonch (pargana and tahsil Moth)

This village is situated in the north of the tahsil and lies in Lat. 25° 49′ N. and Long. 79° 3′ E., at a distance about 41 miles from Jhansi and 9 miles from Moth (the tahsil headquarters). It is served by the broad gauge line of the Central Railway which runs from Kanpur to Jhansi, the railway station being situated near the village. The metalled road running

from Jhansi to Kanpur passes through and another metalled road also runs to Mauranipur *via* Gursarai.

The village contains a branch post-office and a cattle pound. The bazar is of some importance and there is considerable trade in agricultural produce. Markets are held every Wednesday. A fair, called the Deviji-ka-mela, is held here in the month of Agrahayana, the average attendance being 500.

The population of the place is 2,965 and the total area 2,090 acres of which 1,712 acres are under the plough, the land revenue being Rs 4,600. The important food crops are wheat, gram and *juar,* the source of irrigation being the distributaries of the Betwa canal.

Ranipur (pargana and tahsil Mauranipur)

This town stands on the left bank of the Sukhnai river in Lat. 25° 15′ N. and Long. 79° 4′ E., at a distance of about 35 miles from the district headquarters and 4 miles from Mau, the tahsil headquarters, with which it is connected by a kutcha road. It is connected by a metalled road with the Jhansi-Nowgong road running in the northern part of the town. Roads also run from Ranipur to Teharka and to Siaori.

The town was founded in 1678 A. D. by Rani Hira Deva, the widow of Raja Pahar Singh of Orchha, but was plundered about a quarter of a century later by Amir Beg of Indore. Subsequently Rani Amar Kunwar of Orchha persuaded the inhabitants to return and settle down in it during Maratha rule. In 1869 it was constituted a municipality in combination with Mau and remained as such till 1912. The town is administered as a town area under the U. P. Town Areas Act, 1914, and is divided into five wards.

Ranipur has a population of 6,798 and an area of 0.245 square miles. It is famous for the manufacture of handloom cloth and a cloth market is held here on Mondays and a grain and vegetable market on Wednesdays and Sundays The principal food crops are wheat, gram and *juar,* the commercial crops being linseed and til.

Outside the town there is a small fort of Maratha times which is occupied by most of the Christians of the town There are a sub-post-office a higher secondary school, a junior high school for girls, three junior Basic schools, an Ayurvedic and an allopathic dispensary, a library (with 1,500 books) and a Jain temple which is about 500 years old and is a centre of Jain pilgrimage Adjacent to the temple there is a big Jain dharmsala.

Roni (pargana and tahsil Mauranipur)

Roni, a small village, lies in Lat. 25° 13′ N. and Long. 79° 10′ E., 44 miles south-east of Jhansi and about 4 miles south of Mauranipur. The

place, assessed to Rs 6,048, has a population of 765 and an area of 3,973 acres of which 2,353 acres are under the plough. Wheat, gram, *juar* and *arhar* are the main food crops and wells form the chief source of irrigation.

It falls in the Mauranipur development block and is included in the Bhadarwara *nyaya* panchayat circle. Roni and the neighbouring village of Singarwara contain numerous relics of Gond occupation in the form of shrines to the deceased. Also to be found in the village are Chandella remains, the chief being a Chandella *baithak* (building, literally seat) and two old tanks and many Chandella carvings. A path made of stone steps leads to the top of the hill near the village where there is an old temple dedicated to Kedareshwar near which there is a small tank excavate in the rock. Fairs are held in the village on the fifteenth day of the dark fortnight of each month, the attendance being about 200. A big fair is also held here on the day of Makarsankranti, the attendance being about 5,000.

Rora (pargana and tahsil Mauranipur)

A small village, Rora lies in Lat. 25° 17′ N. and Long. 79° 14′ E., on the left bank of the Sukhnai near its confluence with the Dhasan, about 48 miles east of Jhansi and 8 miles north-east of Mauranipur, the railway station of Rora lying a mile distant in the adjoining village of Bhatpura. The railway crosses the Dhasan near the village by a bridge consisting of 13 spans of 100 feet each. The village, assessed to Rs 2,490, has an area of 1,685 acres of which 1,193 acres are under the plough. Wheat, gram, *juar* and til are the main crops and wells from the chief source of irrigation.

It falls in the Mauranipur development block and is included in the Dhawakar *nyaya* panchayat circle. There is a small Chandella temple in fair preservation a mile east of the village, just north of the railway line. The village has a junior Basic school and a cattle pound.

Samthar (pargana and tahsil Moth)

This place lies in Lat. 25° 51′ N. and Long. 78° 55′ E., at a distance of 41 miles from Jhansi and 9 miles from Moth, the tahsil headquarters. It is situated in the north-west of Moth with which it is connected by a metalled road. Metalled roads run from this place to Jhansi, the district headquarters, to the headquarters of district Jalaun and to Orai. It is also connected with Konch (in district Jalaun) by an unmetalled road.

This place was formerly known as Samshergarh and is now known as Samthar. It was previously a principality under an independent ruler but when it merged in Uttar Pradesh in 1950 it become part of the district. It contains a sub-post-office, an old fort, a rest house (of the public works department), a temple—the Raj Mandir—built some 300 years ago, three mosques, a library (with 500 books) and a cattle pound.

It has a population of 9,449 and an area of 0.42 square miles. Markets are held here on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and it is a trading

centre. The Ram Navmi fair is held here in the month of Chaitra, the approximate gathering being 1,500 persons.

The place is administered by a notified area committee, the number of houses within its jurisdiction being 3,086.

Siron Khurd (pargana Bansi, tahsil Lalitpur)

Situated in Lat. 24° 49′ N. and 78° 19′ E., 12½ miles north-west of Lalitpur, this village is linked with Lalitpur by a kutcha road on which jeeps, bullock carts and bicycles can ply in the dry season. It was once an important place as is evidenced by the extensive archaeological remains lying here. Extensive diggings during the past 2 or 3 years have revealed hundreds of beautifully carved images and other sculptured pieces. Here there is also a Bundela temple (which appears to have been built with the remains of an old Jain temple) containing a colossal nude figure of the Jain *tirthankara,* Shantinatha, flanked by two smaller figures, and a large collection of other sculptures also of Jain origin. There is also a *baoli* (well) closeby with a flight of steps leading down to the water. There are also the remains of several old temples and to the east a beautiful old stone gateway known as Dhobi-ki-paur which is profusely carved. An interesting structure is a stone slab about 6 feet square (to be found in a group of modern temples) which bears an inscription recording the names of several rulers of Kannauj, giving dates which range between Samvat 960 and 1025 (A. D. 903 and 968).

The village has a population of 390 and its area is 1,084 acres of which 409 are cultivated, yielding a revenue of Rs 780.

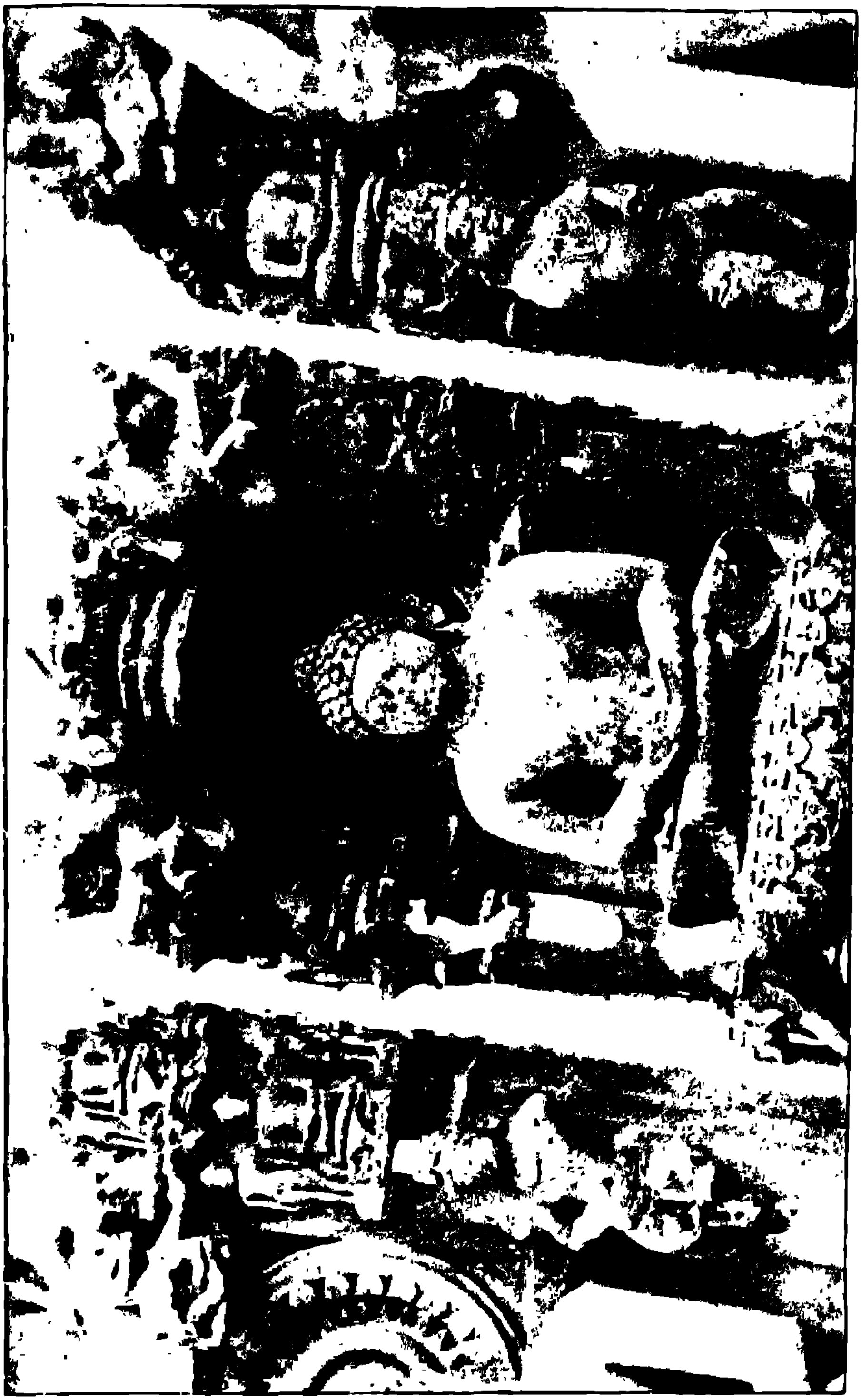
Sonrai (pargana Mandaura, tahsil Mehroni)

Sonrai, a large village, lies in Lat. 24° 19′ N. and Long. 78° 46′ E., about 112 miles south-east of Jhansi, 22 miles south of Mehroni and 5 miles south-west of Mandaura with which it is connected by an unmetalled road. The village, assessed at Rs 707, has a population of 1,769 and an area of 3,314 acres of which 1,008 acres are under the plough. The principal crops are wheat, *juar* and til. The occurrence of copper ore in the neighbourhood gives it some importance.

It falls in the Mandaura development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. It possesses a fine old fort built by Prithvi Singh (a grandson of Chhattarsal) the raja of Shahgarh and Garhakotah (1744 to 1753) which was partially destroyed during the freedom struggle of 1857. To the north of the village there is a large garden which was built by Bakht Bali, the last raja of Shahgarh. It still contains several buildings of interest.

Talbehat (pargana Talbehat, tahsil Lalitpur)

Situated in Lat. 25° 3′ N. and Long. 78° 26′ E., this considerable town lies on the Jhansi-Sagar national highway, 31 miles south of the district





Female Statues, Siron Khurd



Talbehat Fort

(By courtesy of the Archaeological Survey of India)

headquarters and 26 miles from the tahsil headquarters. It is also a railway station on the Jhansi-Bombay section of the Central Railway. Talbehat derives its name from *tal* (lake) as an extensive sheet of water exists at the site (which is a source of irrigation for the surrounding area) and *bihat* meaning village in the language of the Gonds who had been the original rulers of this area. Tradition has it that in ancient days the place was known as Jiriakhera and the town then stood by the lake near the hill as is borne out by some Chandella ruins now to be seen there. About the year 1618 A. D. Bharat Shah, the second raja of Bar and Chanderi, built the fine fort that is still standing although parts of it are in ruins. It is built on an eminence overlooking the lake and its long crenellated wall silhouetted against the sky lends a mediaeval splendour to the landscape. Debi Singh Bundela, his son, set up the Singh Bagh in the town, much of which still exists. In his days the place was called Narsinghpuri from the Narsingh temple built in the fort by him. The inside wall opposite the entrance to the temple is covered with frescoes depicting people, animals and flowers, those on the other walls having become dim and blurred. Six miles west, in the village of Bhadona, there are three ancient temples, two dedicated to Vishnu and one to Mahadeva. There is also a tomb bearing an inscription in the Tughra style of calligraphy though the date of its construction is not known. In the fort at a considerable height from the ground level there is a very old *baoli* (well) which is in a fairly good state of repairs, its peculiarity being that it never dries up, not even when the wells at a lower level have no water in them.

The population of the place is 4,543 and the area is 11,266 acres of which 3,747 are cultivated. The area under food crops is 2,949 acres and that under commercial crops is 616 acres. The net revenue derived from the cultivated area is Rs 8,632. Markets are held on Mondays and Fridays. An annual fair is also held on the occasion of Janmastami which is attended by about 10,000 persons. The place is famous for many cottage industries, the important being basket-making, tanning, shoe-making and the manufacture of Persian wheels. It is also known for its iron foundries. It has 1,865 houses, a public works department's inspection house, two junior Basic schools for boys, a junior high school for girls and an intermediate college for boys, a veterinary hospital and a police-station. It is also the headquarters of a development block.

A *kankar* road running from the village leads to the Mata Tila dam which has been constructed on the Betwa about 7 miles north-west of Talbehat, bus services to the dam being available direct from Jhansi. Near the dam there is a temple of the goddess Mata on a *tila* (hillock) which is approached by a path of rough stones, the dam being named Mata Tila accordingly.

Thanwara (pargana and tahsil Lalitpur)

Thanwara, fair-sized village, lies in Lat. 24° 48′ N. and Long. 78° 19′ E., 55 miles south of Jhansi and about 10 miles north-west of Lalitpur. Unmetalled roads (which are really cart roads) connect it with Jakhaura on the north, Lalitpur on the south-east and the Delwara railway station which is five miles east of Thanwara. The village, assessed to a land revenue of Rs 1,876, has a population of 983 and an area of 4,483 of which 1,256 acres are under the plough. Wheat, rice, maize and millets are the main crops and wells and tanks form the chief source of irrigation.

The village falls in the Jakhaura development block and is the headquarters of a *nyaya* panchayat circle. It is said that the Kayasths of the village received it from Akbar as a special grant. It contains the ruins of some ancient buildings of which the most important is the Raja-ka-Mahal which is profusely carved. Other Chandella remains found in the village are a *baoli* (well) and the ruins of a wall, the western gate of which bears a defaced inscription. The village also contains a branch post-office, a junior Basic school and a cattle pound. Markets are held in the village on Sundays.

Tharro (pargana and tahsil Garautha)

Tharro, a small village, lies in Lat. 25° 45′ N. and Long. 79° 21′ E., about 16 miles north of Garautha and 5 miles north of Kakarwai which is connected with Garautha by an unmetalled road. The village, assessed to Rs 872, has a population of 315 and an area of 1,488 acres of which 451 acres are under the plough. Wheat, gram and *juar* are the main crops produced here.

It falls in the Bamor development block and is included in the Dhanaura *nyaya* panchayat circle. The village is notable for its well-preserved Chandella temple, locally known as Pathar Marhi, which is the northernmost Chandella landmark in the district. It stands on a granite hillock about a mile north of the village just south of the Dhulbaja stream.

APPENDIX

CONTENTS

TABLE I—*Area and Population*

District and tahsil	Area			Population						
	1961		1951	1961			1951			1941
	Square miles	Square kilo-metres	Square miles	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District total	3,963·0	10,264·2	3,884	10,87,479	5,73,703	5,13,776	8,77,607	4,56,709	4,20,888	8,31,043
Rural	3,927·7	10,172·7	3,860	8,28,312	4,32,656	3,95,656	6,64,355	3,43,057	3,21,298	6,59,041
Urban	35·3	91.5	24	2,59,167	1,41,047	1,18,120	2,13,252	1,13,652	99,600	1,72,002
Garautha—										
Total	617·4	1,599·1	594	1,34,424	69,731	64,693	1,08,688	55,385	53,303	1,15,362
Rural	617·1	1,598·2	592	1,27,920	66,147	61,773	1,00,865	51,284	49,581	1,11,333
Urban	0·3	0·9	2	6,504	3,584	2,920	7,823	4,101	3,722	4,029
Jhansi—										
Total	463·8	1,201·2	482	3,01,565	1,63,319	1,38,246	2,32,642	1,24,179	1,08,463	1,98,984
Rural	436·6	1,130·9	464	1,18,102	62,249	55,853	94,805	49,308	45,497	89,110
Urban	27·2	70·3	18	1,83,463	1,10,070	82,393	1,37,837	74,871	62,966	1,09,874
Lalitpur—										
Total	1,163·2	3,012·7	1,059	2,21,625	1,16,668	1,04,957	1,87,061	96,997	90,064	1,78,586
Rural	1,158·4	3,000·2	1,058	1,96,405	1,03,296	93,109	1,62,208	84,320	77,988	1,58,034
Urban	4·8	12·5	1	25,220	13,372	11,848	24,753	12,677	12,076	20,552

[*Contd.*].

TABLE I—*Area and Population*—(*Concld.*)

District and tahsil	Area			Population						
	1961		1951	1961			1951			1941
	Square miles	Square kilo-metres	Square miles	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mauranipur—										
Total	424·9	1,100·5	424	1,45,703	75,720	69,983	1,19,260	61,229	58,031	1,09,439
Rural	422·5	1,094·3	422	1,18,686	61,480	57,206	97,581	50,091	47,490	91,123
Urban	2·4	6·2	2	27,017	14,240	12,777	21,679	11,138	10,541	18,316
Mehroni—										
Total	823·4	2,132.6	887	1,51,370	79,093	72,277	1,27,293	65,759	61,534	1,28,871
Rural	823·4	2,132·6	887	1,51,370	79,093	72,277	1,23,869	64,011	59,858	1,25,639
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,424	1,748	1,676	3,232
Moth—										
Total	470·3	1,218·1	438	1,32,792	69,172	63,620	1,02,663	53,160	49,503	99,801
Rural	469·7	1,216·5	437	1,15,829	60,391	55,438	84,927	44,043	40,884	83,802
Urban	0·6	1·6	1	16,963	8,781	8,182	17,736	9,117	8,619	15,999

TBALE II—*Population according to Languages*, 1961

Languages	Persons
1	2
Hindi	10,35,694
Urdu	26,533
Punjabi	9,316
English	5,117
Marathi	2,879
Tamil	2,026
Malayalam	1,868
Bengali	1,505
Telegu	769
Gujarati	518
Arabic	373
Sindhi	326
Oriya	270
Karnataki	258
Sanskrit	12
Marwari	6
Persian	5
Kashmiri	4
Total	10,87,479

TABLE III—*Population according to Religion*, 1961

Religion	Population		
	District total	Rural total	Urban total
1	2	3	4
Hinduism	10,17,415	8,04,911	2,12,504
Islam	48,242	15,635	32,607
Jainism	12,235	7,179	5,056
Sikhism	5,012	75	4,937
Christianity	4,331	507	3,824
Buddhism	125	2	123
Zoroastrianism	118	2	116
Indefinite beliefs	1	1	..
Total ..	10,87,479	8,28,312	2,59,167

TABLE IV(i)—*Rainfall*, (*up to* 1957)

Station	Years on which data are based	Normal rainfall (in mm) January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Extreme rainfall (in mm) Highest annual rainfall (as percentage of normal) and year	Lowest annual rainfall (as percentage of normal) and year	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours Amount (mm)	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Barwa Sagar	50a	8.1	9.4	6.1	1.8	3.6	54.6	282.7	269.5	131.8	18.8	6.6	3.8	796.8	181(1919)	30(1920)	272.3	1910, Sept. 6
	b	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	2.9	10.9	10.3	5.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	33.7	..	..	..	..
Garautha	50a	12.9	12.9	7.9	5.8	7.1	74.9	290.3	269.5	150.9	21.6	9.1	7.4	870.3	166(1917)	43(1918)	327.7	1891, Sept. 7
	b	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	4.8	13.0	13.3	7.1	1.2	0.6	0.6	45.1	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	50a	14.0	12.2	9.9	3.1	8.4	81.5	306.1	285.2	155.2	25.7	9.4	6.9	917.6	157(1942)	34(1913)	274.3	1869, July 22
	b	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	4.7	13.7	12.9	7.2	1.2	0.6	0.8	45.5	..	.	.	..
Lalitpur	50a	15.5	12.9	6.6	3.3	5.8	94.5	337.1	297.7	157.5	25.7	16.5	8.4	981.5	146(1935)	34(1918)	384.1	1941, Sept. 10
	b	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.6	5.6	14.3	13.0	7.7	1.4	0.8	0.7	47.8	..	..	..	..
Magarwara	50a	6.9	8.1	5.6	5.1	2.3	46.0	233.7	256.8	125.0	24.1	7.1	3.6	724.3	253(1919)	15(1913)	203.2	1942, Sept. 3
	b	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.8	10.1	10.6	5.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	32.6	..	..	..	..
Mauranipur	50a	15.0	12.5	6.9	4.6	6.6	77.2	302.0	285.2	159.5	26.7	9.7	6.9	912.8	182(1917)	30(1905)	276.9	1869, July 23
	b	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	4.8	13.0	13.2	7.1	1.4	0.6	0.7	45.4	..	..	..	..
Mehroni	50a	16.5	11.7	7.9	3.3	5.1	96.3	359.7	303.5	166.4	29.2	19.3	6.6	1025.5	162(1916)	37(1905)	306.6	1916, Aug 26
	b	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	5.3	14.7	13.8	7.2	1.6	0.9	0.7	48.4	..	..		..

[*Contd*. . . .].

TABLE IV (i)—*Rainfall, (up to 1957)*—(Concld.)

Station	Years on which data are based	Normal rainfall (in mm)													Extreme rainfall (in mm)			
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall (as percentage of normal) and year	Lowest annual rainfall (as percentage of normal) and year	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours: Amount (mm)	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours: Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Moth	50a	12.9	12.7	10.2	4.3	6.6	68.6	271.8	275.6	150.6	24.4	6.9	6 6	851.2	163(1934)	33(1905)	252.0	1934, Aug.19
	b	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	4.3	12.6	12.6	6.9	1.2	0.5	0.7	43.3	..	..	..	..
Narhat	17a	9.7	9.4	5.1	3.3	8.6	97.3	334.0	319.3	165.3	26.9	14.2	4.8	997.9	143(1916)	59(1905)	340.4	1881, Aug. 11
	b	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.8	4.4	12.0	13.8	7.3	1.3	0.7	0.4	43.4	..	..	..	..
Pachwara	50a	7.9	8.9	5.3	3.8	2.3	57.4	269.5	240.8	132.3	23.9	8.1	6.3	766.5	229(1927)	21(1905)	228.6	1948, Aug. 8
	b	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	3.7	11.3	10.9	5.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	36.2	..	..	..	..
Talbehat	17a	7.6	11.7	8.1	8.9	9.4	61.5	301.7	270.8	130.6	16.0	8.4	2.8	837.5	153(1908)	46(1913)	246.4	1887, Aug.28
	b	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	3.6	10.0	11.2	5.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	35.2	..	..	..	..
Jhansi district	a	11.5	11.1	7.2	4.3	6.0	73.6	299.0	279.4	147.7	23.9	10.5	5.8	880.0	153(1919)	41(1905)	..	..
	b	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	4.3	12.3	12.3	6.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	41.6	..	..	..	..

a—Normal rainfall in mm

b—Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more)

TABLE IV(ii)—*Temperature and Relative Humidity (up to 1957)*

Month	Temperature (in degrees Centigrade): Mean daily maximum	Mean daily minimum	Highest ever recorded date	Lowest ever recorded date	Relative humidity (as percentage) according to Indian Standard Time: 8.30 A.M.	5.30 P.M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January	24.3	8.9	33.3 1946, January 16 ..	1.7 1935, January 20 ..	63	39
February	27.3	11.4	37.8 1930, February 20 ..	0.6 1929, February 2 ..	54	28
March	33.4	17.1	43.3 1892, March 27 ..	7.2 1945, March 6 ..	38	18
April	38.7	23.0	45.6 1914, April 29 ..	14.4 1935, April 1 ..	29	15
May	42.6	28.7	47.2 1947, May 23 ..	20.0 1947, May 6 ..	29	15
June	40.4	29.3	47.8 1924, June 1 ..	20.6 1922, June 3 ..	49	38
July	33.6	25.9	45.6 1900, July 1 ..	21.7 1936, July 3 ..	77	71
August	31.9	24.9	42.2 1911, August 1 ..	21.7 1939, August 7 ..	81	75
September	32.9	24.1	40.6 1913, September 28 ..	18.3 1942, September 3 ..	75	65
October	33.7	19.3	40.6 1913, October 9 ..	12.2 1957, October 27 ..	56	35
November	29.6	12.7	36.1 1941, November 2 ..	5.0 1938, November 30 ..	52	32
December	25.4	8.9	32.8 1940, December 8 ..	2.2 1937, December 26 ..	60	35
Annual	32.8	19.5	..	..	55	39

[*Contd*....].

TABLE V(i)—*Cultivated Area (in Acres)*, 1368 *Fasli* (1960-61)

Tahsil and district	Geographical area (in acres)	Cultivated area under different harvests									Gross cultivated area			Double-cropped area	Net cultivated area
		Rabi			*Kharif*			*Zaid*							
		Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food	Total	Area under food crops	Area under non-food crops	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Garautha ..	2,75,254	1,47,805	3,475	1,51,280	91,581	3,699	95,280	6	..	6	2,39,392	7,174	2,46,566	4,523	2,42,043
Jhansi .	2,86,869	56,038	493	56,531	42,721	8,141	50,862	654	15	669	99,413	8,649	1,08,062	18,299	89,763
Lalitpur ..	6,77,477	87,226	889	88,115	1,26,144	7,359	1,33,503	2,089	19	2,108	2,15,459	8,267	2,23,726	40,680	1,83,046
Mauranipur	2,68,004	81,785	2,462	84,247	83,717	5,495	89,212	241	7	248	1,65,743	7,964	1,73,707	8,003	1,65,704
Mehroni ..	5,25,204	89,013	2,017	91,030	1,11,797	11,232	1,23,029	1,603	7	1,610	2,02,413	13,256	2,15,669	30,224	1,85,445
Moth ..	2,88,691	1,60,999	1,998	1,62,997	51,492	1,557	53,049	18	—	18	2,12,509	3,555	2,16,064	5,325	2,10,739
District total	24,21,499*	6,22,866	11,334	6,34,200	5,07,452	37,483	5,44,935	4,611	48	4,659	11,34,929	48,865	11,83,794	1,07,054	10,76,740

* *Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for Uttar Pradesh—1960-61* gives the total area of the district as 25,36,292 acres

TABLE V(ii)—*Culturable Area (in Acres)*. 1368 *Fasli* (1960-61)

Tahsil and district	Geographical area (in acres)	Forests (under the forest department)	Pastures and grazing grounds	Land under miscellaneous trees, groves, etc. not included in the area sown				Other culturable waste land	Fallow land	Total culturable area (including fallow land)
				Groves and orchards	*Jungles* under *gaon samaj* and land holders	Land under thatching grasses and bamboo	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Garautha	3,75,254	21,600	1,857	475	841	..	1,316	46,364	13,791	84,928
Jhansi	2,86,869	10,817	502	111	1,292	561	1,964	94,952	55,175	1,63,410
Lalitpur	6,77,477	72,814	11,642	318	3,681	..	3,999	2,22,518	99,864	4,10,837
Mauranipur . ..	2,68,004	4,270	2,148	113	2,985	..	3,098	39,509	20,435	69,460
Mehroni	5,25,204	1,937	1,309	219	5,785	..	6,004	1,95,757	95,266	3,00,273
Moth	2,88,691	13,390	244	251	258	—	509	25,658	9,868	49,669
District total .. —	24,21,499*	1,24,828*	17,702	1,487	14,842	561	16,890	6,24,758	2,94,399	10,78,577

*According to the forest department the area under forests (including hilly regions) as controlled by them is 2,39,621 acres

TABLE V(iii)—*Unculturable Area* (*in Acres*). 1368 *Fasli* (1960-61)

Tahsil and district	Geographical area (in acres)	Land put to non-agricultural uses			Land under water	*Banjar* and land unfit for cultivation due to other causes	Total unculturable area
		Land occupied by *abadis*, roads, railways, buildings, etc.	Burial grounds	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Garautha ..	3,75,254	5,685	218	5,903	16,031	26,349	48,283
Jhansi ..	2,86,869	9,482	95	9,577	8,939	15,180	33,696
Lalitpur ..	6,77,477	7,230	75	7,305	30,102	46,187	83,594
Mauranipur ..	2,68,004	5,289	79	5,368	12,375	15,097	32,840
Mehroni ..	5,25,204	4,067	48	4,115	12,499	22,872	39,486
Moth ..	2,88,691	7,487	228	7,715	10,796	9,772	28,283
District total ..	24,21,499	39,240	743	39,983	90,742	1,35,457	2,66,182

TABLE V(iv)—*Irrigated Area (in Acres)* 1368 *Fasli* (1960-61)

Tahsil and district	Area irrigated by								Total (net) area irrigated	Area irrigated more than once in same year
	Canals	Tube-wells	Other wells			Tanks, *jhils* and ponds (*pokhars*)	*Sagars*	Other sources		
			Pucka	Kutcha	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Garautha ..	7,991	–	546	40	586	482	..	5	8,624	47
Jhansi ..	9,818	–	21,275	1,730	23,005	404	75	13	33,315	1,071
Lalitpur ..	3,237	–	26,340	3,384	29,724	2,395	662	18	36,036	1,887
Mauranipur	8,519	–	6,105	35	6,140	30	12	22	14,723	97
Mehroni ..	5,032	–	13,697	326	14,023	596	903	26	20,580	1,492
Moth ..	35,837	–	1,192	..	1,192	42	118	68	37,257	5
District total	70,434	–	69,155	5,515	74,670	3,509	1,770	152	1,50,535	4,65

TABLE VI(i)—*Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Garautha*

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres) Wheat	Wheat and gram	*Gojai*	*Bejhar*	Gram	Other crops	Total	Kharif (in acres) *Juar*	*Bajra*	Paddy	*Kodon*	Til	Other crops	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1350* ..	479	38,660	..	..	31,947	2,754	73,840	83.238	6,181	12	739	11,059	1,245	1,02,474
1351 ..	291	42,812	..	..	33,301	4,906	81,310	81,122	6,217	44	1,098	12,758	2,890	1,04,129
1352 ..	249	51,813	..	..	25,687	4,505	82,254	77,537	4,260	27	967	16,217	2,025	1,01,033
1353 ..	332	53,660	..	..	26,391	4,064	84,447	73,840	2,731	27	808	18,743	2,027	98,176
1354 ..	505	58,255	..	..	30,087	4,967	93,814	68,445	2,583	53	1,068	18,070	1,732	91,951
1355 ..	378	46,929	..	..	37,701	5,290	90,298	66,936	3,149	69	902	14,590	1,377	87,023
1356 ..	292	57,608	..	..	39,458	6,418	1,03,776	67,565	2,562	87	908	7,801	1,110	80,033
1357 ..	302	72,956	..	..	24,320	8,806	1,06,384	58,259	2,110	88	532	6,831	962	68,782
1358 ..	247	68,344	..	..	28,111	4,870	1,01,572	57,246	1,365	134	476	11,276	1,136	71,633
1359 ..	221	70,398	..	..	35,494	4,492	1,10,605	55,823	1,725	56	341	13,397	1,440	72,782
1360 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1361 ..	427	80,043	314	2,815	39,508	1,775	1,24,882	79,309	1,268	196	501	8,161	1,267	90,702
1362 ..	918	81,894	323	2,935	27,668	2,092	1,15,830	91,594	1,090	160	360	9,221	835	1,03,260
1363 ..	1,115	1,04,163	439	4,248	30,805	2,298	1,43,068	73,066	915	41	333	7,366	9,16	82,637
1364 ..	593	1,12,678	400	4,642	26,935	4,288	1,49,536	75,290	508	73	351	6,169	627	83,018
1365 ..	373	97,116	204	2,602	616	39,676	1,40,587	81,618	247	98	182	4,810	559	87,514
1366 ..	164	1,06,856	259	4,198	480	30,975	1,42,932	86,329	328	74	217	1,014	7,045	95,007
1367 ..	429	1,12,986	520	5,261	702	36,209	1,56,107	77,151	209	134	200	5,508	704	83,906
1368 ..	1,975	1,14,519	408	4,577	25,169	4,632	1,51,280	90,748	400	150	159	3,341	482	95,280
1369 ..	562	1,22,015	450	5,235	32,554	7,421	1,68,237	79,702	280	163	102	3,038	587	83,872
1370 ..	335	1,11,110	89	3,434	34,704	3,652	1,53,324	89,904	34	69	120	3,133	606	93,866

*1350 *Fasli*=1942=43 A. D.

TABLE VI(ii)—*Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Jhansi*

Fasli year	*Rabi* (in acres)						*Kharif* (in acres)					
	Wheat	Wheat and gram	Gram	Barley alone and mixed	Other crops	Total	Til	Rice	*Juar* alone and mixed	*Urd* and *moong*	Other crops	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1348* ..	11,878	13,682	5,426	5,803	5,116	41,905	15,983	4,861	14,106	4,154	18,902	58,006
1349 ..	5,682	7,332	6,876	3,940	4,368	28,198	11,066	3,612	14,731	3,753	20,216	53,378
1350 ..	8,936	12,699	5,126	7,331	5,484	39,576	14,571	3,997	20,638	3,771	23,334	66,311
1351 ..	9,085	13,074	5,421	6,163	4,494	38,237	11,861	5,010	19,769	4,161	20,252	61,053
1352 ..	9,061	12,794	7,077	5,751	4,929	39,612	10,455	4,740	14,215	4,050	18,237	51,697
1353 ..	9,232	14,153	5,632	5,858	4,875	39,750	9,159	4,711	14,001	4,109	15,690	47,670
1354 ..	9,443	15,182	6,522	6,473	5,421	43,041	9,758	4,814	12,847	3,967	16,144	47,530
1355 ..	8,524	15,505	8,123	7,162	6,079	45,393	9,513	5,347	10,229	4,287	16,693	46,069
1356 ..	8,275	17,806	9,694	7,592	5,598	48,965	9,962	8,577	8,356	4,448	13,792	45,135
1357 ..	9,281	18,154	8,804	7,822	4,576	48,637	9,098	6,201	9,195	3,411	15,822	43,727
1358 ..	11,159	16,771	7,638	7,970	5,237	48,775	15,189	6,150	10,509	3,696	18,572	54,116
1359 ..	11,342	15,914	8,652	7,563	5,217	48,688	14,093	5,490	12,225	4,349	18,394	54,551
1360 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1361 ..	12,644	13,270	6,961	7,101	5,680	45,656	10,840	5,594	15,246	4,395	16,135	52,210

*1348 *Fasli*=1940-41 A.D.

[*Contd*...]

TABLE VI (ii)—(*concld.*)

Fasli year	*Rabi* (in acres)						*Kharif* (in acres)					
	Wheat	Wheat and gram	Gram	Barley alone and mixed	Other crops	Total	Til	Rice	*Juar* alone and mixed	*Urd* and *moong*	Other crops	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1362 ..	12,476	17,614	6,251	6,136	4,082	46,559	11,306	4,892	20,100	4,445	18,487	59,230
1363 ..	10,168	19,876	6,778	3,956	3,462	44,240	7,716	4,540	15,690	2,757	15,234	45,937
1364 ..	13,412	22,865	7,810	6,353	4,840	55,280	10,080	5,703	12,747	3,725	17,699	49,954
1365 ..	12,770	19,308	8,944	5,568	5,493	52,083	7,505	5,397	12,457	3,646	14,453	43,458
1366 ..	12,782	21,711	7,870	6,360	5,950	54,673	8,915	6,178	12,540	3,871	15,217	46,721
1367 ..	13,123	22,316	8,630	5,433	5,320	54,822	11,738	6,251	12,545	4,806	15,473	50,813
1368 ..	14,442	23,395	7,494	6,056	5,144	56,531	7,615	7,163	15,700	5,555	14,829	50,862
1369 ..	15,832	25,278	7,970	6,056	5,502	60,638	8,681	7,371	11,672	4,572	13,976	46,272
1370 ..	13,942	23,846	9,297	4,679	5,201	56,965	7,613	5,792	10,958	5,124	15,567	45,054

TABLE VI(iii)—*Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Lalitpur*

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres)							Kharif (in acres)							
	Wheat	Wheat mixed	Barley alone and mixed	Gram	*Masur*	Other crops	Total	*Juar* alone and mixed	Maize	Sugar-cane	Rice	Til	*Kodon*	Other crops	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1341*	26,333	3,880	..	..	..	26,699	56,912	42,719	..	95	6,657	27,094	—	60,032	1,36,597
1342	28,970	3,642	..	..	..	26,063	58,675	41,317	..	132	7,010	20,105	..	58,735	1,27,299
1343	32,424	4,324	..	—		30,652	67,400	28,578	..	251	8,845	20,214	..	61,054	1,18,942
1344	27,969	4,685	..	—	..	28,054	60,708	34,070	..	368	10,244	23,812	..	61,938	1,30,432
1345	30,682	4,761	..	..	..	25,232	60,675	32,230	..	207	10,111	15,948	..	72,482	1,30,978
1346	31,607	5,239	..	..	..	21,412	58,258	34,776	..	184	11,072	23,817	..	62,431	1,32,280
1347	31,882	3,909	..	..	..	17,701	53,492	33,418	..	336	11,547	20,152	..	61,711	1,27,164
1348	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..	..	..	—	..	—	—
1349	24,689	3,354	7,355	9,113	2,365	1,929	48,805	48,203	12,571	551	8,137	16,496	15,357	27,615	1,28,930
1350	17,350	4,918	10,978	11,165	4,767	1,660	50,838	61,486	13,486	457	8,489	22,640	18,460	29,688	1,54,706
1351	20,202	4,626	11,183	11,211	3,116	1,554	51,892	60,424	11,574	590	10,687	20,351	23,942	36,294	1,63,862
1352	20,639	5,169	9,049	16,249	2,930	2,989	57,025	50,369	11,409	708	11,716	14,662	23,203	34,370	1,46,437
1353	21,544	4,841	10,555	13,230	2,650	1,569	54,389	43,516	10,480	570	11,984	18,861	18,801	31,986	1,36,198
1354	27,369	5,314	11,312	13,025	3,073	1,909	62,002	42,508	11,116	554	13,316	11,772	20,362	28,970	1,28,598
1355	13,029	5,463	11,940	16,064	4,617	1,342	52,455	42 543	10,440	957	14,956	16,230	19,857	30,663	1,35,646

*1341 *Fasli*=1933-34 A. D.

[*contd*.....]

TABLE VI (iii)—(*concld.*)

Fasli year	*Rabi* (in acres)							*Kharif* (in acres)							
	Wheat	Wheat mixed	Barley alone and mixed	Gram	Masur	Other crops	Total	*Juar* alone and mixed	Maize	Sugar-cane	Rice	Til	*Kodon*	Other crops	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1356 ..	15,171	1,298	15,472	17,987	4,276	4,100	58,304	37,669	10,715	1,001	17,683	15,654	24,775	28,170	1,35,667
1357 ..	23,642	1,760	16,750	18,539	3,311	4,593	68,595	32,757	11,605	535	17,388	12,756	21,146	25,701	1,21,888
1358 ..	24,222	1,504	4,232	13,845	3,151	13,635	60,589	36,800	13,769	521	15,308	20,931	17,625	27,154	1,32,108
1359 ..	24,554	6,280	11,844	11,618	2,620	1,902	58,818	48,826	13,157	748	12,872	22,539	17,149	27,978	1,43,269
1360 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1361 ..	21,599	4,072	8,762	9,409	2,443	1,291	47,576	64,782	14,077	452	13,464	18,627	16,270	25,224	1,52,896
1362 ..	26,394	5,411	10,614	9,975	2,480	1,575	56,449	71,195	16,539	383	12,063	19,078	16,871	24,377	1,60,506
1363 ..	35,295	6,002	10,760	15,665	2,413	1,914	72,049	64,156	18,355	563	11,653	14,430	16,132	21,322	1,46,611
1364 ..	48,374	7,605	9,967	18,580	577	6,927	92,030	29,158	16,950	928	12,223	11,602	15,143	21,641	1,07,645
1365 ..	42,373	6,981	8,943	10,060	632	6,813	75,802	43,774	16,425	920	13,306	11,626	17,269	22,597	1,25,917
1366 ..	40,254	7,477	9,469	12,420	585	4,372	74,577	49,611	15,503	700	15,115	12,736	14,051	25,482	1,33,198
1367 ..	48,243	2,468	11,480	11,500	850	8,904	83,445	50,588	15,467	866	15,055	13,352	14,490	24,740	1,34,558
1368 ..	53,324	2,185	14,320	10,400	630	7,256	88,115	55,096	15,176	1,113	17,081	6,618	14,624	23,795	1,33,503
1369 ..	55,684	3,310	14,503	11,215	751	8,216	93,679	51,639	16,182	1,262	18,350	10,421	10,646	23,299	1,31,799
1370 ..	58,765	2,533	12,598	11,920	980	5,758	92,554	41,681	14,997	1,243	22,074	14,047	14,061	21,897	1,30,000

TABLE VI(iv)—*Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Mauranipur*

Fasli year	*Rabi* (in acres)					*Kharif* (in acres)					
	Wheat alone and mixed	Gram	Barley	Other crops	Total	*Juar* and barley (mixed)	*Kodon*	Til	Rice	Other crops	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1351* ..	20,316	20,393	1,878	4,129	46,716	76,989	7,101	14,645	1,442	7,376	1,07,553
1352	24,573	20,658	1,355	3,337	49,923	69,015	5,762	15,774	1,507	6,465	98,523
1353 ..	23,216	15,930	1,395	3,177	43,718	72,745	4,714	21,350	1,225	5,619	1,05,653
1354	32,341	21,154	2,065	5,915	61,475	68,078	5,395	40,058	1,349	5,536	94,414
1355 ..	22,732	33,113	2,079	6,762	64,686	61,240	5,510	12,559	1,475	5,741	86,525
1356	28,226	28,872	2,499	5,668	65,265	66,298	5,987	8,554	2,240	5,139	88,218
1357 ..	36,814	21,642	1,894	4,563	64,913	57,522	3,913	6,353	1,687	2,984	72,459
1358 ..	37,261	21,443	1,553	4,016	64,273	54,348	3,266	10,443	1,677	2,712	72,446
1359	31,596	26,956	1,354	3,295	63,201	60,633	3,266	15,144	1,624	3,180	83,847
1360 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1361	39,807	19,926	1,303	2,497	63,533	71,576	5,521	10,515	1,380	1,569	90,561
1362	47,156	16,346	1,307	3,413	68,222	72,955	4,478	13,342	1,094	1,317	93,186
1363	55,125	18,145	1,553	3,921	78,744	65,706	4,237	8,303	1,024	1,309	80,579
1364 ..	62,229	21,064	1,757	4,668	89,718	60,304	5,365	5,771	1,088	1,709	74,237
1365	52,418	21,040	997	2,882	77,337	69,288	3,757	6,277	1,353	1,767	82,442
1366	57,815	18,403	1,342	4,493	82,053	71,075	4,357	8,311	1,518	1,530	86,791
1367	69,685	19,514	1,734	4,250	95,183	61,573	3,320	8,076	1,300	1,342	75,611
1368	61,369	17,238	1,689	3,951	84,247	76,653	2,620	4,949	2,270	2,720	89,212
1369	73,880	21,379	2,102	6,016	1,03,377	66,453	2,021	5,475	2,066	2,282	78,307
1370	62,372	22,666	885	3,360	89,283	70,403	2,138	6,448	3,039	3,090	85,118

*1351 *Fasli*=1943-44 A.D.

TABLE VI(v)—*Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Mehroni*

Fasli year	Rabi (in acres) Wheat	Wheat mixed	Gram	*Masur*	Mustard	Other crops	Total	Kharif (in acres) *Juar*	Maize	Paddy	*Kodon*	*Urd* and *moong*	Others crops	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1341*	23,431	9,133	14,781	..	1,894	371	49,610	41,928	..	4,067	..	..	83,493	1,29,488
1342	26,401	9,037	13,441	..	1,873	634	51,386	70,140	..	3,573	..	..	44,775	1,18,488
1343	30,641	9,712	14,578	..	2,526	345	57,802	63,844	..	4,456	..	..	73,189	1,41,489
1344	25,183	12,886	14,626	..	2,368	406	55,469	37,363	..	5,357	..	..	85,179	1,27,899
1345	29,632	9,350	14,080	..	2,158	1,487	56,707	74,858	..	5,376	..	..	67,981	1,48,215
1346	29,356	9,142	10,439	..	2,138	366	51,441	38,778	..	5,895	..	..	82,429	1,27,102
1347	29,255	1,577	6,820	1,573	1,978	6,681	47,884	33,927	5,657	6,431	23,606	6,071	44,708	1,29,400
1348	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1349	23,027	3,610	11,854	1,714	1,886	5,850	47,941	44,610	5,720	5,088	20,441	5,360	39,988	1,21,207
1350	23,278	5,757	12,932	3,253	1,143	7,868	54,231	52,412	5,542	4,408	25,000	4,763	44,304	1,36,429
1351	18,348	3,120	13,430	2,292	1,020	8,813	47,023	53,936	4,401	6,303	28,780	6,848	46,707	1,46,975
1352	21,856	4,262	17,606	1,380	1,256	9,154	55,514	44,213	4,116	7,099	25,237	6,369	42,812	1,29,846
1353	20,650	2,627	12,281	1,701	1,084	8,312	46,655	48,547	3,839	7,050	23,043	6,447	40,147	1,29,073
1354	28,434	3,869	12,632	2,066	1,050	9,237	57,288	29,303	3,738	8,048	24,252	7,061	43,702	1,16,104
1355	8,570	2,025	13,690	3,223	890	9,345	37,743	43,078	3,209	8,756	24,440	7,214	41,841	1,28,538
1356	12,799	3,108	19,184	3,228	947	11,996	51,262	43,241	3,208	11,046	27,679	6,818	42,421	1,34,41 3

1357	28,357	3,487	19,686	2,252	1,145	7,924	62,851	36,309	3,787	10,304	23,976	5,619	39,632	1,19,627
1358	24,444	4,707	15,067	2,379	1,435	9,247	57,279	37,650	5,346	9,349	21,550	5,215	50,393	1,29,503
1359	25,837	5,916	12,646	2,052	445	9,713	56,609	49,702	5,265	7,755	21,990	5,940	45,525	1,36,177
1360	..	...	..	...	...	—	—	...	..	—	..	—	—	—
1361	23,756	3,925	9,792	1,791	1,186	6,470	46,920	59,876	4,924	8,154	18,138	6,303	40,502	1,37,897
1362	29,680	4,783	9,375	1,684	1,483	7,463	54,468	67,961	5,992	6,706	21,318	6,246	37,842	1,46,065
1363	40,779	3,034	13,442	1,583	1,768	8,114	68,720	62,143	6,654	6,204	19,594	6,757	30,821	1,32,173
1364	54,205	5,015	17,539	1,724	1,856	8,438	88,777	45,333	6,886	7,269	16,279	6,756	26,389	1,09,612
1365	41,702	5,662	12,353	1,768	1,846	7,960	71,291	52,029	5,761	8,560	18,369	7,071	29,975	1,21,765
1366	47,094	4,107	13,171	2,128	2,083	8,626	77,209	50,759	5,470	10,376	17,491	7,038	34,742	1,25,876
1367	50,858	4,677	14,663	2,120	2,038	7,926	82,282	49,548	5,329	11,438	19,276	6,951	32,878	1,25,420
1368	59,245	3,517	15,353	2,097	1,697	9,121	91,030	51,517	2,273	13,426	17,537	7,521	30,755	1,23,029
1369	58,746	3,445	14,233	2,228	1,890	6,059	86,601	49,134	5,930	14,116	15,665	7,014	31,543	1,23,402
1370	64,978	4,331	14,650	2,739	1,747	9,052	97,497	44,678	5,173	17,599	19,580	7,622	32,083	1,26,735

*1341 *Fasli*=1933-34 A.D.

TABLE VI (vi)—*Area under Principal Crops, Tahsil Moth*

Fasli year	*Rabi* (in acres)						*Kharif* (in acres)					
	Wheat	Wheat mixed	Barley mixed	Gram	Other crops	Total	*Juar* alone and mixed	*Bajra* alone and mixed	Cotton	Paddy	Other crops	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1347* ..	1,446	38,588	260	14,329	2,235	56,858	21,968	380	285	..	651	23,284
1348 ..	1,101	39,775	375	11,893	2,619	55,763	27,366	264	38	258	10,634	38,560
1349 ..	935	35,240	400	18,820	1,857	57,252	25,851	493	21	216	11,852	38,433
1350 ..	1,456	32,519	401	16,141	1,629	52,146	35,917	973	70	150	7,537	44,647
1351 ..	1,559	30,314	494	15,284	1,603	49,254	39,954	906	232	273	8,176	49,541
1352 ..	873	35,995	334	14,496	1,945	53,643	35,937	364	273	180	8,723	45,477
1353 ..	986	37,072	404	16,859	2,032	57,353	34,015	292	255	173	7,922	42,657
1354 ..	1,146	41,265	445	15,857	3,254	61,967	33,050	72	173	242	5,659	39,196
1355 ..	1,418	38,155	531	19,613	3,111	62,828	27,910	305	104	231	5,153	33,703
1356 ..	1,003	48,687	1,083	21,834	2,473	75,080	20,291	105	35	295	3,919	24,645
1357 ..	1,116	52,283	1,500	12,283	1,845	69,027	26,867	198	17	349	3,892	31,323
1358 ..	1,234	1,00,068	1,850	19,336	4,729	1,27,217	28,530	23	70	400	6,622	35,645
1359 ..	781	99,810	1,445	40,786	2,378	1,45,200	41,915	574	84	421	12,190	55,184
1360 ..	—	—	—	..	—	—	45,398	266	330	351	6,747	53,092
1361 ..	3,161	1,07,741	1,653	23,392	4,226	1,40,173	44,339	307	17	336	7,463	52,462
1362 ..	1,379	1,05,209	1,858	16,741	3,972	1,29,159	62,415	392	16	262	7,657	70,762

1363	..	2,958	1,25,985	2,564	16,174	40,125	1,87,806	32,051	46	7	204	3,385	35,693
1364	..	3,496	1,31,128	2,485	14,268	5,317	1,56,694	44,346	55	8	218	3,921	48,548
1365	..	2,785	1,26,069	1,740	18,650	3,583	1,52,827	46,339	58	3	341	3,476	50,217
1366	..	1,671	1,31,137	1,846	13,705	6,438	1,54,797	49,091	495	264	413	4,559	54,822
1367	..	1,578	1,41,289	1,988	17,312	5,075	1,67,242	40,863	69	33	819	2,737	44,521
1368	..	2,765	1,42,135	1,808	10,953	5,336	1,62,997	49,393	54	2	1,660	1,940	53,049
1369	..	1,650	1,56,334	2,613	14,311	7,521	1,82,429	35,527	43	1	1,704	1,618	38,893
1370	..	1,651	1,36,146	1,912	14,408	5,533	1.59,650	54,261	102	1	3,864	2,458	60,686

*1347 *Fasli*=1939-40 A.D.

TABLE VII -*Land Revenue Demand (in Rupees)*

Pargana and tahsil	Year of Settlement 1864	1869	1892	1898	1950-51 (1358 *Fasli*)	1952-53 (1360 *Fasli*)	1960-61 (1368 *Fasli*)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Garautha ..	1,36,009	..	1,35,610+ 44,864*	..	1,44,618.31	4,35,868.14	6,20,111.66
Total tahsil Garautha	1,36,009	..	1,35,610+	..	..	...	..
			44,864*	.	1,44,618.31	4,35,868·14	6,20,111·66
Jhansi ..	1,06,414	..	1,35,545	.	99,313·14	1,99,361·24	2,18,227·04
Total tahsil Jhansi	1,06,414	..	1,35,545	..	99,313·14	1,99,361·24	2,18,227·04
Bala Behat	..	8,117	..	7,386	30,242·00	35,240·00	41,576·00
Bansi ..	..	16,418	..	17,726	33,082·00	35,182·00	41,160·00
Lalitpur ..	...	45,721	..	50,578	1,81,126·00	1,21,189·00	1,42,581·00
Talbehat ...	—	23,636	..	27,971	58,586·00	67,147·00	69,397·00
Total tahsil Lalitpur	..	..	..	1,03,661	3,03,036·00	2,58,758·00	2,94,714·00
Mauranipur ..	1,18,843	..	1,51,955	..	18,307·50	3,92,701·00	4,34,936·00
Total tahsil Mauranipur	1,18,843	..	1,51,955	..	18,307·50	3,92,701·00	4,34,936·00
Banpur ..	..	36,890	..	36,890	30,676·13	...	72,452·79
Mandaura ..	..	32,458	..	33,583	25,809·94	..	72,452·79
Mehroni ..	—	14,205	..	16,760	15,026·25	..	90,106·53
Total tahsil Mehroni	..	83,553	..	87,233	71,512·32	..	2,35,012·11
Moth ..	1,20,308	..	1,28,065	..	4,83,948·56	6,53,521·12	7,55,863·00
Total tahsil Moth	...	..	1,28,065	..	4,83,948·56	6,53,521·12	7,55,863·00
District total ..	..		..	..	11,20,735·83	...	25,72,705·40

*Revenue of Gursarai estate

TABLE VIII—(i-*a*) *Receipts (in Rupees), District Board/Zila Parishad*

Year	Government grants	Education	Medical and public health	Cattle pounds	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1945-46 ..	1,98,398	1,63,409	4,770	72,589	1,17,670	5,56,836
1946-47 ..	1,20,130	1,69,739	3,950	93,567	1,19,841	5,07,227
1947-48 ..	2,04,661	1,82,966	4,150	88,797	1,48,502	6,29,076
1948-49 ..	1,59,113	1,90,877	4,850	1,04,000	1,76,035	6,34,875
1949-50 ..	2,27,484	2,39,241	3,950	1,54,529	2,67,284	8,92,488
1950-51 ..	2,49,129	2,66,400	3,950	2,29,122	2,01,016	9,49,617
1951-52 ..	1,70,535	5,66,876	5,116	2,13,114	2,40,191	11,95,832
1952-53 ..	2,13,904	4,36,868	5,165	1,55,490	3,45,994	11,57,421
1953-54 ..	2,08,455	5,51,611	6,859	1,64,819	3,46,769	12,78,513
1954-55 ..	2,27,992	5,53,025	5,150	1,48,848	2,92,046	12,27,061
1955-56 ..	2,90,700	5,85,962	4,115	1,39,895	2,92,257	13,12,929
1956-57 ..	1,78,270	7,28,355	3,917	1,69,373	2,96,630	13,76,545
1957-58 ..	1,69,475	8,39,147	4,004	1,74,363	3,15,426	15,02,415
1958-59 ..	2,26,400	8,94,631	4,012	1,43,134	3,60,792	16,28,969
1959-60 ..	2,79,615	9,05,093	4,115	1,77,037	3,27,926	16,93,786
1960-61 ..	1,84,295	11,14,356	4,310	1,41,149	3,51,205	17,95,315
1961-62 ..	2,71,038	15,10,438	3,904	1,51,018	4,06,086	23,42,484

TABLE VIII (i-*b*)—*Expenditure (in Rupees), District Board/Zila Priashad*

Year	General administration and collection charges	Education (including industrial and technical)	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1945-46 ..	23,231	2,05,285	61,564	1,47,223	54,297	4,91,600
1946-47 ..	33,676	2,29,767	67,395	1,78,198	64,685	5,73,721
1947-48 .	36,851	2,58,217	67,510	1,37,002	73,284	5,72,864
1948-49 .	41,025	2,72,849	66,650	1,33,751	84,177	5,98,452
1949-50 ..	43,783	4,21,383	1,04,163	1,49,100	1,21,933	8,40,362
1950-51 ..	49,396	6,86,222	1,11,873	1,79,396	1,58,724	11,85,611
1951-52 .	50,781	7,31,727	1,03,766	1,48,851	1,34,866	11,69,991
1952-53	51,675	8,13,360	98,057	1,69,099	1,24,962	12,57,153
1953-54 .	50,605	7,72,188	1,02,134	1,63,511	1,25,756	12,14,194
1954-55 .	52,686	7,32,951	95,554	1,55,523	1,17,822	11,54,536
1955-56 ..	50,425	7,27,256	92,772	1,90,409	1,22,878	11,83,740
1956-57 .	67,428	8,88,184	96,521	2,57,501	1,78,341	14,87,975
1957-58 .	57,831	9,20,293	1,02,373	2,28,849	1,93,334	15,02,680
1958-59 .	54,096	9,62,004	1,06,467	1,74,029	2,03,505	15,00,101
1959-60 ..	55,855	10,97,376	1,12,003	1,56,018	1,63,350	15,84,602
1960-61 ..	60,877	13,27,171	1,05,105	2,50,907	1,43,665	18,87,725
1961-62 ..	65,526	16,47,579	1,15,120	2,43,514	1,53,546	22,25,285

TABLE VIII (ii-*a*)—*Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Jhansi*

Year		Municipal rates and taxes	Realization under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property, etc., other than taxes	Grants and contri-butions	Miscella-neous	Other sources	Total receipts
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1931-32	..	27,287	6,410	62,515	8,322	1,436	1,25,689	2,31,659
1932-33	..	1,44,243	7,130	65,405	9,669	574	33,108	2,60,129
1933-34	..	1,47,366	6,780	68,663	24,866	152	19,257	2,67,084
1934-35	..	1,46,913	6,362	69,039	19,518	73	51,012	2,92,917
1935-36	..	1,50,724	5,769	65,768	17,463	50	8,701	2,48,475
1936-37	..	1,48,579	5,939	61,016	16,376	147	12,524	2,44,581
1937-38	..	1,55,147	6,106	68,733	22,449	329	12,848	2,65,612
1938-39	..	1,58,369	6,443	66,078	18,180	204	12,408	2,61,682
1939-40	..	1,52,427	6,221	58,586	18,750	99	9,809	2,45,892
1940-41	..	1,58,573	5,504	48,506	22,529	231	14,197	2,49,540
1941-42	..	1,69,354	6,706	55,734	23,502	385	4,240	2,59,921
1942-43	..	1,87,225	5,989	55,855	30,400	103	34,236	3,13,808
1943-44	..	3,42,707	6,983	65,301	35,402	190	5,397	4,55,980
1944-45	..	3,64,117	7,323	66,229	57,883	325	7,387	5,03,264
1945-46	..	4,08,671	8,154	69,789	68,806	44	5,639	5,61,103
1946-47	..	4,45,992	8,601	86,438	1,26,337	1	7,291	6,74,660
1947-48	..	4,09,677	7,686	83,105	87,737	2	23,667	6,11,874
1948-49	..	5,12,138	9,436	1,03,268	1,58,041	7	62,154	8,45,044
1949-50	..	5,03,079	8,646	1,13,036	3,85,428	9	4,10,091	14,20,289
1950-51	..	6,15,208	10,376	1,09,498	2,03,940	3	1,06,339	10,45,364
1951-52	..	6,82,622	8,779	1,06,506	1,61,957	12	1,04,066	10,63,942
1952-53	.	7,06,209	9,199	1,14,836	1,61,600	358	2,00,416	11,92,618
1953-54	..	6,86,342	10,142	1,22,711	2,37,519	..	4,962	10,61,676
1954-55	..	6,99,226	9,503	1,49,882	2,21,381	1	45,745	11,25,738
1955-56	..	8,44,355	10,516	1,64,424	2,50,867	19	14,19,966	26,90,147
1956-57	..	7,95,919	11,160	1,49,591	1,79,081	7	2,169	11,37,927
1957-58	..	9,26,693	10,695	1,83,120	2,02,544	257	1,949	13,25,258
1958-59	..	9,52,193	10,526	1,89,008	2,86,505	142	2,395	14,40,769
1959-60	..	10,48,145	10,021	1,96,026	3,46,805	7	4,219	16,05,223
1960-61	..	12,60,263	9,031	1,70,174	3,72,823	5	5,851	18,18,147
1961-62	..	13,19,133	10,502	1,78,742	5,56,946	10	4,936	20,70,269

TABLE VIII (ii-*b*)- *Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Jhansi*

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Education	Contributions	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1931-32 ..	33,290	16,175	1,08,574	34,110	16,231	29,242	2,37,622
1932-33 ..	37,404	18,534	1,13,908	35,786	19,269	39,845	2,64,746
1933-34 ..	31,962	21,422	1,29,809	33,949	18,231	26,203	2,61,576
1934-35 ..	35,039	25,275	1,60,227	40,785	16,500	20,785	2,98,611
1935-36 ..	32,715	23,538	1,25,385	38,617	16,500	21,317	2,58,072
1936-37 ..	30,482	27,067	1,14,446	37,933	17,500	16,930	2,44,358
1937-38 ..	31,099	27,290	1,27,617	37,456	16,538	23,822	2,63,822
1938-39 ..	33,129	26,428	1,27,107	39,142	17,410	22,428	2,65,644
1939-40 ..	32,942	26,244	1,12,217	40,881	16,540	17,114	2,45,938
1940-41 ..	34,857	25,998	1,10,760	40,125	16,618	14,331	2,42,689
1941-42 ..	35,373	29,635	1,21,222	36,468	18,499	17,777	2,58,974
1942-43 ..	35,783	52,474	1,37,192	39,898	20,329	15,597	3,01,273
1943-44 ..	43,594	31,533	2,25,650	45,639	48,724	26,442	4,21,582
1944-45 ..	50,395	38,782	2,60,824	45,452	45,000	55,873	4,96,326
1945-46 ..	52,151	26,759	2,37,806	43,904	63,969	69,997	4,94,586
1946-47 ..	61,648	28,932	3,00,635	64,062	60,894	83,733	5,99,904
1947-48 ..	91,068	29,268	3,70,025	84,265	44,927	92,590	7,12,143
1948-49 .	88,235	31,699	4,29,621	1,14,634	60,078	83,655	8,07,922
1949-50 ..	1,11,929	34,386	10,06,305	1,53,214	45,579	99,708	14,51,116
1950-51 ..	1,32,109	36,963	5,13,042	1,69,580	69,968	1,44,647	10,66,309
1951-52 ..	1,45,581	41,817	5,28,812	1,91,956	79,837	1,00,576	10,88,579
1952-53 ..	1,41,609	43,446	6,32,674	1,88,061	84,849	96,934	11,87,573
1953-54 ..	1,44,381	40,318	4,14,034	1,69,307	87,521	1,14,779	9,70,340
1954-55 ..	1,55,407	61,167	5,16,871	1,82,049	78,692	1,00,186	10,94,372
1955-56 ..	1,62,360	39,859	19,79,756	1,93,194	72,985	1,98,827	26,46,981
1956-57 .	1,50,931	33,120	6,45,128	1,84,554	26,103	1,29,595	11,69,431
1957-58 .	1,98,421	1,20,162	5,67,519	1,97,767	94,379	1,46,665	13,24,913
1958-59 ..	1,90,875	86,999	6,89,092	2,11,290	62,228	1,68,342	14,08,826
1959-60 ..	2,33,746	67,585	7,61,345	2,22,594	1,02,450	2,08,814	15,96,534
1960-61 ..	2,23,160	80,606	8,59,136	2,25,832	84,336	2,83,621	17,56,691
1961-62 ..	2,35,878	76,049	7,88,458	2,61,756	1,49,076	4,44,805	19,56,022

TABLE VIII (iii-*a*)—*Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Lalitpur*

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property, etc., other than taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1933-34 ..	22,898	1,894	13,261	675	1,105	..	39,833
1934-35 ..	26,060	1,734	15,606	675	1,234	..	45,309
1935-36 ..	24,339	1,925	16,804	675	1,290	3,520	48,553
1936-37 ..	24,257	1,878	15,905	779	800	120	43,739
1937-38 ..	22,815	1,776	17,795	786	980	228	44,380
1938-39 ..	21,227	1,620	15,743	811	1,181	382	40,964
1939-40 ..	21,949	1,736	18,083	850	937	156	43,711
1940-41 ..	28,176	1,667	18,144	829	993	160	49,969
1941-42 ..	31,935	1,905	17,845	996	1,125	125	53,931
1942-43 ..	40,014	1,987	19,665	2,891	1,318	388	66,263
1943-44 ..	59,174	2,872	21,762	942	1,664	1,026	87,440
1944-45 ..	62,251	3,516	24,906	2,019	2,428	1,008	96,128
1945-46 ..	76,503	3,278	31,913	1,938	2,408	1,527	1,17,567
1946-47 ..	65,632	3,517	42,961	3,085	2,460	1,355	1,19,010
1947-48 ..	92,248	3,614	46,231	4,946	2,497	2,240	1,51,776
1948-49 ..	1,09,611	3,766	61,290	29,946	2,943	11,845	2,19,401
1949-50 ..	1,42,274	6,286	67,733	46,999	3,919	3,143	2,70,354
1950-51 ..	1,40,711	9,352	64,926	29,046	3,202	741	2,47,978
1951-52 ..	1,40,518	8,362	60,755	55,787	3,581	1,015	2,70,018
1952-53 ..	1,24,705	7,554	64,239	1,05,460	3,472	1,117	3,06,547
1953-54 ..	1,61,576	7,578	65,821	67,928	4,492	1,393	3,08,788
1954-55 ..	1,33,507	6,832	56,636	55,898	16,952	1,69,196	4,39,021
1955-56 ..	1,60,214	7,837	72,394	66,795	5,987	11,02,081	14,15,308
1956-57 ..	1,73,750	7,677	78,366	51,790	4,644	8,848	3,25,075
1957-58 ..	1,96,488	7,212	83,828	54,403	4,842	1,339	3,48,112
1958-59 ..	2,19,263	7,804	80,195	82,591	3,585	3,908	3,97,346
1959-60 ..	2,68,355	7,168	1,42,401	1,01,760	6,979	1,320	5,27,983
1960-61 ..	2,70,530	11,611	1,28,022	87,566	2,736	2,283	5,02,748
1961-62 ..	3,41,424	54,340	1,43,340	1,10,265	3,844	4,208	6,57,421

TABLE VIII (iii-*b*)—*Expenditure (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Lalitpur*

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Education	Contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1933-34 ..	9,005	4,916	28,326	5,255	900	3,108	..	51,510
1934-35 ..	8,803	4,454	18,892	5,944	900	3,035	..	42,028
1935-36 ..	8,473	4,896	23,926	5,798	900	3,833	3,955	51,781
1936-37 ..	7,621	4,732	22,145	5,640	725	3,084	65	44,012
1937-38 ..	7,432	4,970	23,318	6,015	480	3,696	148	46,059
1938-39 ..	7,012	4,858	20,456	5,714	480	3,593	146	42,259
1939-40 ..	7,252	4,618	21,884	5,522	480	2,837	248	42,841
1940-41 ..	7,856	5,962	23,706	5,842	480	6,450	321	50,617
1941-42 ..	8,642	6,168	23,247	5,699	320	4,623	98	48,797
1942-43 ..	9,333	9,113	29,717	6,866	790	5,001	227	61,047
1943-44 ..	10,549	6,073	51,573	7,900	1,147	5,194	1,239	83,675
1944-45 ..	12,289	4,914	51,954	15,300	1,200	6,161	1,114	92,932
1945-46 ..	12,937	4,867	64,647	23,592	625	7,624	557	1,14,849
1946-47 ..	15,859	7,683	66,087	22,499	625	5,464	1,648	1,19,865
1947-48 ..	18,564	7,080	89,828	36,932	955	11,563	828	1,65,750
1948-49 ..	20,474	9,788	1,17,644	42,775	985	9,939	1,980	2,03,585
1949-50 ..	32,942	9,910	1,49,589	69,007	1,011	18,521	1,561	2,73,541
1950-51 ..	34,835	11,270	1,13,386	67,984	4,960	18,693	1,343	2,52,471
1951-52 ..	35,825	12,949	1,03,105	89,328	960	15,680	5,927	2,63,774
1952-53 ..	37,363	18,029	82,369	83,569	960	13,255	1,827	2,37,372
1953-54 ..	37,893	19,216	1,92,249	82,746	960	26,135	980	3,60,179
1954-55 ..	36,662	27,811	2,73,804	84,053	880	21,677	2,860	4,47,747
1955-56 ..	39,603	30,437	5,41,139	88,416	1,040	24,349	5,953	7,30,937
1956-57 ..	36,107	27,675	8,50,267	88,102	400	16,697	3,187	10,22,435
1957-58 ..	42,133	40,146	1,30,910	96,664	160	29,167	4,051	3,43,231
1958-59 ..	52,200	37,225	1,76,046	1,08,689	..	27,983	2,321	4,04,464
1959-60 ..	57,887	80,255	1,83,928	1,04,718	..	38,788	2,216	4,67,792
1960-61 ..	68,413	1,49,697	1,81,394	1,10,277	..	27,429	1,749	5,38,959
1961-62 .	81,870	1,49,781	2,48,947	1,25,348	..	33,080	3,281	6,42,307

TABLE VIII(iv-*a*)—*Receipts (in Rupees), Municipal Board, Mauranipur*

Year	Municipal rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from municipal property, etc., other than taxes	Grants and contributions	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1933-34 ..	21,629	1,198	10,324	675	411	98	34,335
1934-35 ..	16,350	1,145	10,116	675	329	4,760	33,375
1935-36 ..	14,080	1,147	11,117	675	305	4,047	31,371
1936-37 ..	15,813	1,007	11,082	689	453	181	29,225
1937-38 ..	16,837	1,110	10,124	696	341	177	29,285
1938-39 ..	15,048	1,046	10,222	755	409	154	27,634
1939-40 ..	20,684	854	10,773	839	507	30	33,687
1940-41 ..	22,862	1,053	11,665	745	461	67	36,853
1941-42 ..	28,294	1,618	11,582	774	687	75	43,030
1942-43 ..	22,470	1,437	11,634	764	553	40	36,898
1943-44 ..	20,660	1,886	14,443	771	1,325	24	39,109
1944-45 ..	31,416	2,366	16,426	723	1,527	99	52,557
1945-46 ..	29,441	2,469	17,996	890	1,240	11,585	63,621
1946-47 ..	18,824	2,674	19,182	3,944	1,207	9,354	55,185
1947-48 ..	29,301	2,859	30,461	3,366	1,303	9,102	76,392
1948-49 ..	48,843	3,631	38,568	10,355	1,721	8,442	1,11,560
1949-50 ..	52,116	3,962	37,951	14,937	1,940	8,974	1,19,880
1950-51 ..	79,979	6,597	44,223	13,127	2,013	9,200	1,55,139
1951-52 ..	65,744	6,906	42,141	18,770	1,509	215	1,35,285
1952-53 ..	75,784	6,057	40,230	50,410	4,076	72	1,76,629
1953-54 ..	77,820	5,990	51,646	23,885	2,164	298	1,61,803
1954-55 ..	89,933	4,696	54,139	32,403	2,313	227	1,83,711
1955-56 ..	1,02,957	5,314	52,692	49,302	2,337	1,177	2,13,779
1956-57 ..	98,375	5,162	54,922	40,596	3,017	40,618	2,42,690
1957-58 ..	1,23,329	4,700	57,943	31,244	2,722	7,081	2,27,019
1958-59 ..	87,598	4,689	49,083	39,691	3,659	32,242	2,16,962
1959-60 ..	1,02,482	3,551	54,418	66,644	3,287	17,918	2,48,300
1960-61 ..	1,07,379	3,977	71,491	27,989	2,333	5,20,615	7,33,784
1961-62 ..	1,15,481	4,173	72,988	68,624	18,197	3,22,553	6,02,016

TABLE VIII (iv-*a*)—*Expenditure (in Rupees), Muncipal Board, Mauranipur*

Year	General administration and collection charges	Public safety	Public health and convenience	Education	Miscellaneous	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1933-34 ..	5,285	1,651	16,440	6,775	2,515	442	33,108
1934-35 ..	4,993	1,981	17,151	6,957	2,380	4,028	37,490
1935-36 ..	4,871	2,127	17,095	5,437	2,418	23	31,971
1936-37 ..	4,296	2,322	14,530	5,578	2,207	127	29,060
1937-38 ..	5,092	2,342	16,100	4,273	2,586	197	30,590
1938-39 ..	4,353	2,480	13,926	3,779	2,178	325	27,041
1939-40 ..	5,420	2,881	16,411	5,406	2,699	155	32,972
1940-41 ..	5,536	3,204	17,290	5,049	2,895	61	34,035
1941-42 ..	5,519	3,218	18,287	5,913	3,549	33	36,519
1942-43 ..	6,306	4,134	17,727	5,851	3,600	1,569	39,187
1943-44 ..	5,965	3,552	16,566	5,906	3,622	5,021	40,632
1944-45 ..	7,590	3,287	19,875	7,655	2,961	12	41,380
1945-46 ..	7,870	3,729	22,336	7,963	4,476	8,993	55,367
1946-47 ..	8,947	3,699	36,157	10,628	3,831	8,731	71,993
1947-48 ..	10,652	4,953	38,071	14,679	4,920	6,648	81,923
1948-49 ..	12,689	4,931	46,773	18,418	6,595	8,942	98,348
1949-50 ..	17,776	6,148	55,351	26,016	7,811	9,006	1,22,108
1950-51 ..	19,815	5,770	66,564	26,492	9,200	8,660	1,36,501
1951-52 ..	21,330	6,723	78,222	30,766	7,622	9,234	1,53,897
1952-53 ..	22,239	6,491	62,196	32,916	7,689	8,967	1,40,498
1953-54 ..	23,488	6,454	76,093	32,530	13,573	8,717	1,60,855
1954-55 ..	25,280	9,995	72,162	42,093	10,677	8,820	1,69,027
1955-56 ..	23,334	8,942	97,004	40,768	12,509	30,348	2,12,905
1956-57 ..	25,822	14,424	1,20,785	36,290	13,049	50,196	2,60,566
1957-58 ..	25,891	19,184	91,139	44,997	16,313	14,263	2,11,787
1958-59 ..	25,501	20,127	1,17,922	52,002	14,222	18,850	2,48,624
1959-60 ..	28,761	22,483	71,674	54,998	10,738	24,123	2,12,777
1960-61 ..	28,272	23,854	6,29,542	61,527	13,299	27,644	7,84,138
1961-62 ..	27,674	19,171	3,92,868	70,414	23,122	29,596	5,62,845

TABLE VIII (v-a)—*Receipts (in Rupees), Cantonment Board, Jhansi*

Year	Rates and taxes	Realisation under special Acts	Revenue derived from property, etc.	Miscellaneous	Grants and contributions	Extra-ordinary receipts, loans, etc.	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1951-52 ..	1,12,704	5,161	79,352	4,377	3,105	5,989	2,10,688
1952-53 ..	1,17,582	4,962	88,093	5,092	3,831	11,658	2,31,218
1953-54 ..	1,25,495	3,121	75,475	5,448	2,641	4,564	2,16,743
1954-55 ..	1,25,347	456	1,00,312	4,003	47,960	22,813	3,00,891
1955-56 ..	1,15,895	1,196	87,342	8,123	48,075	1,990	2,62,621
1956-57 ..	78,973	915	78,787	3,585	43,385	11,151	2,16,796
1957-58 ..	1,16,536	1,004	1,03,512	10,203	99,183	15,144	3,45,582
1958-59 ..	1,33,881	1,990	92,422	7,969	1,07,978	6,405	3,50,645
1959-60 ..	1,52,619	..	85,007	7,671	1,31,668	12,872	3,89,837
1960-61 ..	1,35,511	1,011	1,06,227	5,656	46,405	33,556	3,28,366
1961-62 ..	2,02,581	1,858	1,05,070	6,003	35,298	11,268	3,62,078

TABLE VIII (v-*b*)—*Expenditure (in Rupees), Cantonment Board, Jhansi*

Year	General adminis-tration	Collection of revenue	Refunds	Public works	Public safety and conve-nience	Medical services and sani-tation	Education	Contri-bution for general purpose	Pensions, gratuities and annuities	Miscella-neous	Extra-ordinary charges and debts	Total expen-diture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1951-52 ..	11,541	5,853	9,258	10,150	23,983	1,27,257	9,475	888	..	8,087	3,941	2,10,433
1952-53 ..	13,144	5,803	6,582	16,382	24,739	1,29,736	8,660	1,518	..	6,848	10,976	2,24,388
1953-54 ..	12,700	5,979	6,375	15,278	26,609	1,26,475	9,303	1,519	302	6,735	993	2,12,268
1954-55 ..	15,498	5,875	5,264	34,277	22,751	1,64,841	10,018	1,122	257	8,253	4,686	2,72,842
1955-56 ..	16,115	5,984	2,206	55,080	17,910	1,53,766	11,453	1,852	401	6,851	2,879	2,74,497
1956-57 ..	16,093	6,715	31,940	21,109	17,176	1,18,068	12,345	1,644	228	6,582	4,394	2,36,294
1957-58 ..	15,855	7,009	34	1,26,027	20,473	1,29,410	14,762	1,991	180	9,203	12,125	3,37,069
1958-59 ..	15,115	6,734	31	1,10,330	19,583	1,27,422	25,966	1,376	—	7,394	17,625	3,31,575
1959-60 ..	18,932	6,707	2	1,29,134	21,942	1,46,633	26,882	2,047	..	5,951	12,021	3,70,251
1960-61 ..	19,280	7,796	93	61,511	20,905	1,66,694	19,388	2,958	..	8,699	37,641	3,44,965
1961-62 ..	19,541	6,966	33	55,663	21,565	1,84,014	26,425	4,360	450	14,720	16,222	3,49,959

TABLE VIII—(vi) *Receipts and Expenditure, Cantonment Board, Babina*

Year	Receipts (in rupees)					Expenditure (in rupees)			
	Local sources	Ordinary grant-in-aid	Special grant-in-aid	Contribution from State Government	Total receipts	Local administration	Conservancy transport	Public works	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1959-60	18	..	50,000	..	50,018	7,976	17,227	..	25,203
1960-61	31,036	11,479	2,01,326	..	2,43,841	89,282	..	1,10,996	2,00,278
1961-62	56,642	25,540	1,56,292	1,899	2,40,373	66,329	..	1,46,048	2,12,377

TABLE VIII(vii)—*Receipts and Expenditure, Notified Area, Railway Settlement, Jhansi*

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)			
	Government grants	Cattle pound	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951-52	795	1,406	13,053	15,254	7,651	..	1,152	8,803
1952-53	300	1,171	10,529	12,000	8,713	..	3,780	12,493
1953-54	190	1,205	13,650	15,045	9,026	347	1,551	10,924
1954-55	187	3,464	11,878	15,529	10,714	302	771	11,787
1955-56	204	3,651	16,018	19,873	11,676	..	1,831	13,507
1956-57	256	3,906	13,647	17,809	13,343	..	2,027	15,370
1957-58	3,424	4,805	13,340	21,569	14,131	1,608	1,591	17,330
1958-59	5,296	4,834	12,297	22,427	14,481	1,607	1,613	17,701
1959-60	5,291	4,843	21,145	31,279	14,439	4,978	2,307	21,724
1960-61	1,898	3,520	14,257	19,675	11,101	7,319	1,325	19,745
1961-62	328	3,791	15,675	19,794	11,714	5,344	4,437	21,495

TABLE VIII(viii)—*Receipts and Expenditure, Notified Area, Samthar*

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)					
	Government grants	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public works	Medical and public health	Education	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1951-52	1,158	4,549	5,707	2,754	296	4,049	..	..	7,099
1952-53	828	5,906	6,734	3,035	102	4,422	..	..	7,559
1953-54	977	11,414	12,391	2,521	287	6,626	..	1,083	10,517
1954-55	1,353	16,659	18,012	4,066	2,694	9,967	146	425	17,298
1955-56	1,311	14,486	15,797	4,693	611	9,215	704	337	15,560
1956-57	1,539	16,072	17,611	4,283	1,354	9,322	1,638	1,174	17,771
1957-58	12,776	19,470	32,246	5,888	2,828	9,776	1,899	1,615	22,006
1958-59	5,750	15,910	21,660	4,494	250	6,798	1,448	376	13,366
1959-60	5,387	19,632	25,019	6,051	486	9,827	3,333	932	20,629
1960-61	14,770	27,919	42,689	11,528	19,715	1,391	4,128	3,530	40,292
1961-62	25,067	27,166	52,233	12,848	10,540	5,184	..	20,611 (including that of education)	49,183

TABLE VIII(ix)—*Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Barwa Sagar*

Year	Receipts (in rupees)	Expenditure (in rupees)			
	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1951-52	26,730	8,574	7,705	9,097	25,376
1952-53	23,523	508	18	724	1,250
1953-54	24,229	8,935	9,291	6,622	24,848
1954-55	41,318	657	12	1,646	2,315
1955-56	26,446	552	-	697	1,249
1956-57	14,060	9,712	1,721	15,464	26,897
1957-58	33,899	10,639	2,100	15,050	27,790
1958-59	2,307	1,588	1,089	2,719	5,396
1959-60	39,395	12,599	18,216	8,760	39,575
1960-61	34,374	16,628	8,235	8,660	33,523
1961-62	82,923	24,422	67,500	8,850	1,00,472

TABLE VIII(x)—*Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Chirgaon*

Year	Receipts (in rupees)				Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Education	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Education	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1951-52	..	5,638	59,440	65,078	5,239	9,935	7,472	27,385	50,031
1952-53	602	10,531	37,532	48,665	6,964	17,952	5,882	26,780	57,578
1953-54	1,766	12,738	30,067	44,571	6,740	13,702	13,246	28,958	62,646
1954-55	5,309	11,875	31,868	49,052	6,939	17,843	806	29,556	55,144
1955-56	3,646	11,205	27,602	42,453	6,475	18,614	..	28,912	54,001
1956-57	6,198	12,563	25,102	43,863	2,526	17,309	8,955	25,469	54,259
1957-58	10,606	10,826	41,204	62,636	8,187	30,010	6,022	24,670	68,889
1958-59	9,813	11,031	33,925	54,769	6,729	23,608	765	21,587	52,689
1959-60	11,102	13,826	52,838	77,766	6,952	32,485	6,356	22,721	68,514
1960-61	15,111	8,595	63,286	86,992	13,828	33,944	9,146	30,993	87,911
1961-62	12,620	23,453	97,149	1,33,222	20,528	51,902	24,463	42,688	1,39,581

TABLE VIII (xi)—*Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area. Erich*

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)				
	Government grants	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Medical and public health	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1951-52	..	6,437	6,437	2,136	..	..	4,530	6,666
1952-53	..	6,324	6,324	2,114	..	..	3,685	5,799
1953-54	..	10,099	10,099	2,820	..	1,015	1,521	5,356
1954-55	..	8,782	8,782	2,232	..	..	5,413	7,645
1955-56	..	5,551	5,551	1,836	..	..	3,857	5,693
1956-57	..	11,176	11,176	1,292	..	..	4,641	5,933
1957-58	2,000	9,224	11,224	2,323	..	..	2,488	4,811
1958-59	..	13,277	13,277	2,054	..	..	2,087	4,141
1959-60	2,000	14,803	16,803	1,982	100	4,628	5,407	12,117
1960-61	..	13,850	13,850	6,910	100	14,448	10,840	32,298
1961-62	700	11,891	12,591	2,705	100	2,783	18,891	24,439

TABLE VIII(xi)—*Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Gursarai*

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)			
	Government grants	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1951-52 ..	..	10,247	10,247	1,274	..	5,273	6,547
1952-53 ..	..	8,008	8,008	1,317	..	6,202	7,519
1953-54 ..	..	11,469	11,469	1,393	600	5,953	7,946
1954-55 ..	..	12,816	12,816	1,591	2,319	7,266	11,176
1955-56 ..	..	13,688	13,688	2,974	1,711	8,483	13,168
1956-57 ..	..	13,268	13,268	2,026	8,893	8,448	19,367
1957-58 ..	..	25,127	25,127	4,265	8,632	10,112	23,009
1958-59 ..	2,000	16,052	18,052	3,909	10,221	6,595	20,725
1959-60 ..	2,000	11,705	13,705	2,363	11,253	7,380	20,996
1960-61 ..	..	19,960	19,960	1,782	1,465	6,286	9,533
1961-62 ..	22,000	35,769	57,769	15,319	3,400	31,318	50,037

TABLE VIII (xii)—*Receipts and expenditure, Town Area, Mehroni*

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)
	Government grants	Other sources	Total receipts	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1951-52	..	3,322	3,322	5,358
1952-53	..	12,836	12,836	9,444
1953-54	..	6,181	6,181	8,253
1954-55	..	12,582	12,582	9,934
1955-56	..	12,702	12,702	13,337
1956-57	..	8,911	8,911	8,476
1957-58	2,000	8,924	10,924	9,342
1958-59	2,000	14,429	16,429	14,261
1959-60	2,700	8,721	11,421	7,136
1960-61	3,000	19,169	22,169	9,392

TABLE VIII(xiv)—*Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Moth*

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)			
	Government grants	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public works	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1951-52 ..	..	27,950	27,950	11,787	2,143	2,050	15,980
1952-53 ..	...	27,713	27,913	9,473	21,229	18,592	49,294
1953-54 ..	..	27,751	27,751	12,755	11,823	9,659	34,237
1954-55 ..	—	28,145	28,145	12,930	4,189	9,346	26,465
1955-56 ..	—	25,016	25,016	12,703	1,852	5,105	19,660
1956-57 ..	...	31,819	31,819	11,395	3,576	2,817	17,788
1957-58 ..	2,000	23,652	25,652	15,744	1,700	19,710	37,154
1958-59 ..	2,000	25,277	27,277	14,224	12,874	2,134	29,232
1959-60 ..	..	27,330	27,330	13,706	1,775	3,150	18,631
1960-61 ..	2,000	37,939	39,939	13,294	24,939	13,242	51,475
1961-62 ..	12,000	60,053	72,053	15,319	3,400	31,419	50,138

TABLE VIII(xv)—*Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Ranipur*

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)					
	Government grants	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection charges	Public works	Medical and public health	Fairs and exhibitions	Other sources	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1951-52 ..	..	6,638	6,638	1,167	100	..	..	3,804	5,071
1952-53 ..	..	7,247	7,247	1,458	122	..	..	3,845	5,425
1953-54 ..	..	11,694	11,694	1,417	52	240	..	4,139	5,848
1954-55 ..	..	9,941	9,941	2,489	3,620	240	200	7,266	13,815
1955-56 ..	..	13,922	13,922	2,083	1,318	240	..	8,898	12,539
1956-57 ..	..	10,664	10,664	1,221	4,675	240	..	6,480	12,616
1957-58 ..	2,000	10,337	12,337	3,175	594	240	..	10,199	14,208
1958-59 ..	2,000	12,660	14,660	1,771	1,892	40	..	8,353	12,056
1959-60 ..	2,000	10,287	12,287	1,748	4,290	..	..	8,053	14,091
1960-61 ..	2,700	12,319	15,019	1,102	3,274	..	100	7,168	11,644
1961-62 ..	3,000	12,151	15,151	1,648	4,338	..	..	12,576	18,562

TABLE VIII (xvi)—*Receipts and Expenditure, Town Area, Talbehat*

Year	Receipts (in rupees)			Expenditure (in rupees)		
	Government grants	Other sources	Total receipts	General administration and collection chrages	Other sources	Total receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1951-52 ..	..	4,551	4,551	768	3,605	4,373
1952-53 ..	..	5,272	5,272	1,036	4,008	5,044
1953-54 ..	..	5,120	5,120	1,476	3,792	5,268
1954-55 ..	..	3,415	3,415	556	2,822	3,378
1955-56 ..	..	4,039	4,039	731	3,245	3,976
1956-57 ..	..	4,583	4,583	493	3,287	3,780
1957-58 ..	2,000	5,311	7,311	1,057	4,477	5,534
1958-59 ..	2,000	3,967	5,967	962	3,472	4,434
1959-60 ..	2,000	7,083	9,083	1,479	4,656	6,135
1960-61 ..	5,000	6,148	11,148	4,529	687	5,215
1961-62 ..	10,000	18,960	28,960	6,523	24,379	30,902

TABLE IX(i)—*Literacy and General Education*

Year	Junior Basic education				Senior Basic education				Higher Secondary education			
	Schools		Students		Schools		Students		Schools		Students	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1951-52 ..	561	28	33,129	4,654	32	13	3,034	2,612	16	3	6,555	1,067
1952-53 ..	520	41	31,852	4,295	39	13	3,321	2,751	18	3	7,546	1,115
1953-54 ..	474	40	29,596	4,908	40	13	3,338	2,952	19	3	7,826	963
1954-55 ..	509	43	29,144	5,332	42	12	3,168	2,982	19	3	7,942	794
1955-56 ..	504	42	31,705	5,067	46	12	3,428	3,198	19	3	8,015	827
1956-57 ..	510	43	32,083	6,556	49	11	3,752	2,703	20	4	8,372	1,449
1957-58 ..	531	42	37,292	7,443	53	12	4,203	2,837	20	4	8,709	1,561
1958-59 ..	567	44	42,181	11,847	56	13	4,559	3,013	20	5	9,160	2,209
1959-60 ..	609	59	44,708	12,343	55	11	5,833	3,023	20	7	9,743	2,643
1960-61 ..	660	73	48,412	13,396	58	11	6,195	3,004	20	7	9,965	2,741
1961-62 ..	803	95	51,467	14,584	77	12	7,028	3,002	21	7	10,395	2,759

Numebr of literates in 1961—Total 1,42,626 (men 1,12,134; women 30,492)

TABLE IX(ii)—*Higher Education*

Year	Number of colleges and students														
	Bachelor's degree									Master's degree			Total*		
	Arts			Science			Law			Arts					
	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women	College	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1950-51 ..	1	196	13	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	1	196	13
1951-52 ..	1	235	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	235	14
1952-53 ..	1	262	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	262	26
1953-54 ..	1	253	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	253	24
1954-55 ..	1	264	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	264	26
1955-56 ..	1	284	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	284	21
1956-57 ..	1	355	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	355	25
1957-58 ..	1	295	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	295	37
1958-59 ..	1	340	47	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	340	47
1959-60 ..	1	270	53	1	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	298	53
1960-61 ..	1	313	60	1	43	12	..	..	..	1	109	12	2	465	84
1961-62 ..	1	291	55	1	52	17	1	65	..	1	136	17	2	544	89

*Bundelkhand Degree College, Jhansi B.A., M.A. (started in 1960-61), LL.B. (started in 1961-62)
Bipin Behari Degree College, Jhansi B.Sc. (started in 1959-60)

TABLE X—*Livelihood Pattern*, 1961

Workers and non-workers	District total	Rural total	Urban Total (including Jhansi 'town group')	Total of Jhansi 'town group'
1	2	3	4	5
Workers				
Cultivator	2,70,575	2,65,455	5,120	508
Agricultural labourer	32,465	31,923	542	192
In mining, quarrying, forestry, fishing, hunting and in activities connected with live-stock, plantations, orchards and allied spheres	3,710	2,906	804	502
At household industry	31,576	22,497	9,079	3,420
In manufacturing other than household industry	10,205	1,312	8,893	7,281
In construction	6,974	3,178	3,796	1,814
In trade and commerce	16,854	5,743	11,111	6,653
In transport, storage and communications	14,584	2,493	12,091	10,561
In other services	59,084	28,776	30,308	19,583
Total workers	4,46,027	3,64,283	81,744	50,514
Non-workers	6,41,452	4,64,029	1,77,423	1,19,198
Total population ..	10,87,479	8,28,312	2,59,167	1,69,712

TABLE XI—*Fairs*

Place	Name of fair or its association with	Date	Average daily attendance
1	2	3	
	Tahsil Garautha		
Pargana Garautha			
Banha Bahari	Gurhkaran	Sravana, *Krishna* 2	400
Dhurwal	Rama Navami	Chaitra, *sukla* 9	800
Dikauli	Dikauli Mata	Chaitra, *sukla* 15	2,000
Dundi	Sri Ganeshji	Magha, *Krishna* 4	1,000
Eoni	Sri Mahadeoji	Pausa, *sukla* 2 to 8	1,000
Erich	Anjani Mata	Pausa, *Krsihna* 4 to 8	1,000
Garautha Khurd	Rama Navami	Chaitra, *sukla* 9 to 14	300
Do	Mahavirji	Sravana, *sukla* 5, 6	800
Gurha	Sri Jharkhand	Makar Sankranti	2,000
Gursarai	Jal Bihar	Bhadra, *Krishna* 11	2,000
Do	Cattle fair	June 15 to 30	200
Haibatpur	Malanath	Magha, *Krihsana* 5	500
Jakhaura	Kusmulia Devi	Vaisakha, *Krishna* 7 to 9	1,000
Lathwara	Sri Bawanji	(i) Asadha, *sukla* 15	1,000
		(ii) Phalguna, *Krishna* 14	1,000
Marori	Sri Sidhnath	Pausa, *sukla* 15	1,000
Patha	Dikauli Mata	Vaisakha, *Krishna* 2 to 5	4,000
Pathrendi	Makar Sankranti	Makar Sankranti	2,000
Rampura	Bhola Baba	Chaitra, *sukla* 2	1,000
Ranapura	Jagdambaji	Chaitra, *sukla* 5 to 9	2,000
Simardha	Dangal	Bhadra, *Krishna* 3	300
Sujwan	Hanuman Garhi	Pausa, *sukla* 11 to 13	2,000
Tahrauli Kila	Cattle fair	Vaisakha, *krishna* 8	400
	Tahsil Jhansi		
Pargana Jhansi			
Jhansi	Panchkuiyon Ki Devi	(i) Chaitra, *sukal* 1 to 9	10,000
		(ii) Asvina, *sukla* 1 to 9	10,000
Do	Nag Panchmi	Sravana, *sukla* 6	20,000
Do	Jal Bihar	Bahdra, *sukla* 11	8,000
Do	Dasahra	Asvina, *sukla* 10	4,000

TABLE XI—*Fairs*—(*contd.*)

Place	Name of fair or its association with	Date	Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4
Jhansi ..	.. Kartika Purnima	.. Kartika, *sukla* 11 ..	2,000
Do ..	.. Do ..	.. Kartika, *sukla* 12 ..	2,000
Do ..	.. Do ..	.. Kartika, *sukla* 13 ..	1,500
Do ..	.. Do ..	.. Kartika, *sukla* 14 ..	1,800
Do ..	.. Do ..	.. Kartika, *sukla* 15 ..	4,000
Do ..	.. Sivaratri ..	.. Phalguna, *Krishna* 14 ..	10,000
Do ..	.. Muharram ..	.. Muharram 10 ..	4,000
Khurd ..	.. Parichha Dam	.. Bahdra, *Krishna* 10 ..	1,000
Lahar Gird	.. Lahar ki Devi	.. Chaitra, *sukla* 1 to 9 ..	500
Do ..	.. Do ..	.. Asvina, *sukla* 1 to 9 ..	500
Pichhaur ..	.. Pichhaur ..	.. Bhadra, *Krishna* 9 ..	1,500
Raksa ..	.. Parwati ..	.. Phalguna, *Krishna* 13 ..	800
Sainyar ..	.. Mansa Nath ..	.. Saravana, *Krishna* 3 ..	1,000
	Tahsil Lalitpur		
Pargana Balabehat			
Dhojri ..	.. Ranchorji ..	.. Pausa, *Krishna* 11 ..	2,000
Pali ..	.. Nilkanth ..	.. Asadha, *sukla* 15 ..	1,200
Pargana Bansi			
Bansi ..	. Nawal Singh Gond	.. Agrahayana, *sukla* 15 to Pausa, *Krinsha* 9 ..	400
Delwara ..	.. Sidh Baba ..	.. Chaitra, *sukla* 14 ..	500
Gursaura	.. Do ..	.. Magha, *Krishna* 5 to 12 ..	300
Panchampur	.. Do ..	.. Chaitra, *Krishna* 5 ..	700
Surwara ..	.. Makar Sankranti	.. Makar Sankranti ..	800
Pargana Lalitpur			
Bamnora	.. Pir Ghat ..	.. Magha, *Krishna* 5 ..	300
Chilla ..	.. Durga Astami	.. Chaitra, *sukla* 5 to 9 ..	500
Jakhlaun ..	.. Ganeshaji ..	.. Magha, *Krishna* 4 ..	1,000
Lalitpur ..	.. Ramlila ..	.. Asvina, *Krishna* 1 to 10	5,000
Do ..	.. Sita Path ..	.. Pausa, *Krishna* 11 ..	2,000
Do ..	.. Urs ..	.. March 29 to April 2 ..	4,000
Sev Bans ..	.. Basant Panchami	.. Magha, *Krishna* 5 to 8 ..	300
Tenga ..	.. Nilkanth ..	.. Pausa, *Krishna* 11 ..	400

TABLE XI—*Fairs*—(*contd.*)

Place	Name of fair or its association with	Date	Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4
Pargana Talbehat			
Batwaho ..	Jhumar Nath..	Phalguna, *Krishna* 14 to Phalguna, *sukla* 7	400
Dhamkana ..	Devi Puja ..	Chaitra, *sukla* 1 to 9 ..	125
Dhangol ..	Hatni Totrka..	Chaitra, *sukla* 15 to Vaisakha, *Krishna* 1	150
Kandhari ..	Mahadeoji ..	Magha, *sukla* 5 ..	1,000
Pawa ..	Jain ..	Agrahayana, *Krishna* 5 ..	800
Pura Kalan ..	Chhote Baba ..	Magha, *sukla* 5 to 11 ..	500
Sanori ..	Gandhiji ..	Agrahayana, *Krishna* 8 to 10	300
Talbehat ..	Piron ..	Bhadra, *Krishna* 8 to 15	900
	Tahsil Mauranipur		
Pargana Mauranipur			
Arjar ..	Gayaras ..	Kartika, *sukla* 11 ..	12,000
Bamhori Sohagi	Samadhi ..	Asadha, *sukla* 15 ..	500
Bhaderwara ..	Mawli Mata ..	Chaitra, *sukla* 9 ..	1,000
Chakara ..	Basant Panchmi ..	Magha, *sukla* 5 ..	1,000
Gairaha ..	Ghuraya ..	Pausa, *sukla* 15 ..	800
Do ..	Nandeshwar ..	Asadha, *sukla* 15 ..	200
Katera ..	Jal Bihar ..	Bhadra, *sukla* 12 ..	2,000
Khanderka ..	Jharkhand ..	Makar Sankranti ..	1,000
Mau ..	Jal Bihar ..	Bhadra, *sukla* 12 ..	15,000
Palra ..	Do ..	Asvina, *Krishna* 6 ..	1,000
Roni ..	Kederesur ..	Makar Sankranti ..	6,000
Uldan ..	Basant Panchmi ..	Magha, *sukla* 5 ..	700
	Tahsil Mehroni		
Pargana Bhanpur			
Bachhrauni ..	Basant Panchmi ..	Magha, *sukla* 5 ..	300
Bar ..	Republic Day ..	January 26	1,500
Chandauli ..	Dunatar ..	Makar Sankranti ..	300
Delwara ..	Makar Sankranti ..	January 13, 14 ..	500
Kailgawan ..	Basat Panchmi ..	Magha, *sukla* 5 ...	700
Marroli ..	Do ..	Magha, *sukla* 5 ..	200
Udaipura ..	Markande Mahadeo ..	Chaitra, *sukla* 15 ..	1,000

TABLE XI—*Fairs*—(*concld.*)

Place	Name of fair or its association with	Date	Average daily attendance
1	2	3	4
Pargana Mandaura			
Digwar ..	Basant Panchmi ..	Magha, *sukla* 5 ..	200
Madkhera ..	Do ..	Magha, *sukla* 5 ..	300
Narhat ..	Do ..	Magha, *sukla* 5 to 11 ..	1,500
Parol	Makar Sankranti ..	January 14 to 16 ..	400
Saidpur ..	Do ..	January 14 to 16 ..	400
Do	Nav Durga	Chaitra, *sukla* 1 to 9 ..	200
Pargana Mehroni			
Bhondi ..	Basant Panchmi ..	Magha, *sukla* 5 ..	400
Kumhendi ..	Anjani	Chaitra, *sukla* 15 to Vaisakha, *Krishna* 4 ..	1,500
	Tahsil Moth		
Pargana Moth			
Ammargarh ..	Mahavirji	Magha, *sukla* 5 ..	400
Amrokh ..	Shivra Pahar ..	Chaitra, *Krishna* 2 ..	1,000
Atarıa ..	Shankarji	Phalguna, *Krishna* 14 ..	200
Boral ..	Akshya Tritiya ..	Vaisakha, *sukla* 3 ..	300
Belma Kalan ..	Mahavirji	Chaitra, *Krishna* 12 to 15	500
Belma Khurd ..	Shivji	Magha, *sukla* 5 ..	500
Bharosa ..	Matan	Chaitra, *Krishna* 2 to 6 ..	400
Chelra ..	Do	Vaisakha, *Krishna* 9, 10 ..	500
Dhawara ..	Do	Chaitra, *sukla* 15 to Vaisakha, *Krishna* 9 ..	4,000
Kargawan ..	Bijasen	Chaitra, *sukla* 9 to 11 ..	500
Lohagarh ..	Bahgwatij	Chaitra, *sukla* 15 ..	500
Maharajganj ..	Nilkantha	Kartika, *Krishna* 11 ..	200
Marpura ..	Shivra Pahar ..	Chaitra, *Krishna* 2 ..	1,000
Moth ..	Dayagiri	Chaitra, *Krishna* 9 ..	600
Do	Katra	Chaitra, *Krishna* 8 ..	600
Do ..	Matan	Chaitra, *Krishna* 7 ..	600
Nad Khas ..	Shankarji	Magha, *sukla* 5 to 15 ..	400
Poonch ..	Mahavirji	Kartika, *Krishna* 2 ..	2,000
Rarua ..	Do	Makar Sankranti ..	500
Sersa ..	Phag Panchami ..	Phalguna, *sukla* 15 ..	125
Tursanpura ..	Bhagwati	Vaisakha, *Krishna* 8 ..	125

TABLE XII—*Live-stock Population*, 1961

Live-stock and poultry	District total
1	2
Cattle	
Breeding bulls over 3 years	9,631
Other males over 3 years	2,89,246
Breeding cows over 3 years	2,50,666
Other cows over 3 years	1,267
Young stock of 3 years or less	2,26,985
Total ..	7,77,795
Buffaloes	
Breeding buffaloes over 3 years	1,039
Other males over 3 years	999
Breeding cows over 3 years	1,03,556
Other cows over 3 years	319
Young stock of 3 years or less	72,303
Total ..	1,78,216
Sheep	1,10,288
Goats	2,50,103
Horses and ponies	3,297
Mules	156
Donkeys	2,145
Camels	236
Pigs	5,720
Total live-stock ..	13,27,956
Poultry	
Fowls	54,186
Ducks	634
Others	921
Total	55,741

TABLE XIII—*Inspection Houses, Dak Bungalows, etc.*

Village/town	Name	Management
	Tahsil Garautha	
Barwar ..	.. Inspection House ..	Canal Department
Erich ..	.. Do ..	.. Public Works Department
Garautha ..	.. Do ..	.. Zila Parishad
Gaursarai ..	.. Do ..	.. Public Works Department
Gursarai .. Narainpura	.. Narainpura Inspection House..	Canal Department
Markuan ..	.. Inspection House ..	Do
Do ..	.. Do ..	.. Zila Prishad
Pandwaha	.. Do ..	.. Public Works Department
	Tahsil Jhansi	
Babina ..	.. Babina Inspection House ..	Public Works Department
Baidora ..	.. Baidora Inspection House ..	Zila Parishad
Barwa Sagar	.. Inspection House Barwa Sagar Fort	District Magistrate
Dhukwan ..	.. Dhukwan Inspection House ..	Canal Department
Garhmau ..	.. Garhmau Inspection House ..	Do
Ghughua ..	.. Ghughua Inspection House ..	Public Works Department
Jhansi City	.. Circuit House ..	.. Do
Do ..	.. Inspection House .	Public Works Department
Do ..	.. Do ..	. Canal Department
Do ..	.. Do ..	.. Forest Department
Jhararghat	.. Forest Rest House ..	Do
Mawai Gird	.. Mawai Gird Inspection House	Canal Department
Pahuj (Simardha)	.. Simardha Inspection House ..	Do
Parichha ..	.. Parichha Inspection House ..	Do
	Tahsil Lalitpur	
Bansi ..	.. Inspection House ..	Zila Parishad
Bant ..	.. Dak Bungalow ..	Do
Bar ..	.. Forest Rest House ..	Forest Department
Birdha ..	.. Inspection House ..	Public Works Department
Deogarh ..	.. Forest Rest House ..	Forest Department
Dudhai ..	.. Do ..	.. Do
Lalitpur ..	.. Inspection House ..	Public Works Department
Do ..	.. Do ..	.. Canal Department

[contd....]

TABLE XIII—*Inspection Houses, Dak Bungalows, etc.*—(concld.)

Village/town	Name	Management
Lalitpur	Forest Rest House	Forest Department
Lalitpur	Dak Bungalow	Zila Parishad
Matatila	Matatila Upper Inspection House	Canal Department
Nathhikhera	Inspection House	Public Works Department
Rajghat	Inspection House	Zila Parishad
Talbehat	Inspection House	Public Works Department
	Tahsil Mauranipur	
Bangra Dhawa	Inspection House	Public Works Department
Bhandra	Inspection House	Public Works Department
Kachneo	Inspection House	Zila Parishad
Lohari	Inspection House	Canal Department
Mau	Inspection House	Public Works Department
Mau	Inspection House	Zila Parishad
Pachwara	Inspection House	Canal Department
Rora	Inspection House	Forest Department
Sakrar	Inspection House	Public Works Department
Saprar	Inspection House	Canal Department
Siori	Inspection House	Canal Department
	Tahsil Mehroni	
Chhaprat	Inspection House	Public Works Department
Dhori Sagar	Inspection House	Forest Department
Godyana	Inspection House	Canal Department
Gona	Inspection House	Public Works Department
Ladwari	Inspection House	Canal Department
Madanpur	Inspection House	Forest Department
Mandaura	Inspection House	Zila Parishad
Udaipura	Inspection House	Zila Parishad
	Tahsil Moth	
Bhujaund	Inspection House	Forest Department
Khakal	Inspection House	Canal Department
Moth	Inspection House	Public Works Department
Nandasia	Inspection House	Canal Department
Parsa	Inspection House	Public Works Department
Pulia	Inspection House	Canal Department
Samthar	Inspection House	Public Works Department

TABLE XIV- *Dharamsalas, Youth Hostels, Hotels, (Licensed) Tourist Homes, etc.*

Village/town	Name	Facilities available	Management
1	2	3	4
	Tahsil Garautha		
	Tahsil Jhansi		
Jhansi city ..	Gopal Dharamsala	Lodging only ..	Private
Do ..	.. Hiralal Dharamsala ..	Do ..	Do
Do ..	.. Jain Dharamsala	Do ..	Do
Do ..	.. Krishna Kunj Dharamsala ..	Do ..	Do
Do ..	.. Munna Lal Dharamsala ..	Do ..	Do
Do ..	.. Chandra Hotel	Boarding and lodging	Do
Jhansi Civil Lines ..	Baldeo Dharamsala ..	Lodging only ..	Do
Do ..	.. Narain Dharamsala ..	Do ..	Do
Do ..	.. Ashok Hotel ..	Boarding and lodging	Do
Do ..	.. Central Hotel ..	Do ..	Do
Jhansi Sadar Bazar ..	Tulsabai Dharamsala ..	Lodging only ..	Do
Do ..	.. Kailash Babu Dharamsala ..	Do ..	Do
Do ..	.. Jhansi Hotel	Boarding and lodging	Do
Jhansi Sipri Bazar ..	Sanatandharm Dharamsala ..	Lodging only ..	Do
Do ..	.. Sipri Hotel	Boarding and lodging	Do
Barwa Sagar ..	Gulab Bag	Lodging only ..	Do
Do ..	.. Jain Dharamsala	Do ..	Do
Do ..	.. Kuryana Dharamsala ..	Do ..	Do
	Tahsil Lalitpur		
Lalitpur ..	.. Srimati Rupa Bai Dharamsala ..	Lodging only ..	Do
Do ..	.. Sri Tuban Dharamsala ..	Do ..	Do
	Tahsil Mauranipur		
Mauranipur	.. Sri Narain Das Dharamsala ..	Lodging only ..	Do
	Tahsil Mehroni		
	Tahsil Moth		
Chirgaon ..	.. Siya Ram Seth Dharamsala ..	Lodging only ..	Private
Do ..	.. Phoolchand Dharamsala ..	Do ..	Do
Moth ..	.. Kishan Prasad Dharamsala ..	Do ..	Do
Do ..	.. Sarvjanik Dharamsala ..	Do ..	Do

TABLE XV—*Post-offices*

Name or place	Class	Facilities		
1	2	3		
Jhansi City and Tahsil				
Jhansi ..	Head office	Savings bank		
Jhansi City ..	Combined sub-office	Savings bank ;	telegraph ;	telephone
Jhansi Cantonment ..	Do ..	Do ;	Do ;	..
Jhansi Sadar Bazar ..	Do ..	Do ;	Do ;	..
Jhansi Sipri Bazar ..	Do ..	Do ;	Do ;	telephone
Jhansi Railway Station	Do ..	Do ..	Do ..	Do
Jhansi Garhia Phatak ..	Do ..	Do ;	Do ;	telephone
Abbottganj Jhansi ..	Sub-office ..	Do ..	.. ..	..
M. B. Chauraha ..	Do ..	Do ..	.. ..	..
Naria Bazar ..	Do ..	Do ..	.. ..	..
Subhashganj ..	Do ..	Do ..	.. ..	telephone
Jhansi Kutchery ..	Do ..	Do ..	.. ..	
Orchha Gate ..	Do ..	Do ..	.. ..	
Sainyar Darwaza ..	Extra departmental sub-office	Do ..	.. ..	
Nai Basti Jhansi ..	Do ..	.. ..	.. ..	
Ayurvedic University ..	Do ..	Savings bank	..	
Lalkurti Bazar ..	Do ..	.. ..	.. ..	
Khushipura ..	Do ..	.. ..	.. ..	
Bhattagaon ..	Do ..	.. ..	.. ..	
Railway Workshop	Do ..	.. ..	.. ..	
Ambabai	Extra-departmental branch office	.. ..	.. ..	
Babina	Do ..	Savings bank ..	.. ..	
Do	Combined sub-office	Do ;	Telegraph ..	
Bachaini	Extra-departmental branch office	.. ..	.. ..	
Alapur	Do ..	.. ..	.. ..	
Barkhiriya ..	Do ..	.. ..	.. ..	

TABLE XV—*Post-offices* (contd.)

Name or place	Class	Facilities
1	2	3
Barodawami ..	Extra-departmental branch office	
Barodaganj ..	Do ..	..
Bhagwantpura ..	Do ..	..
Bijoli	Do ..	..
Chamrauwa ..	Do ..	..
Chiglauwa ..	Do ..	..
Chungi	Do ..	..
Deorisunawal ..	Do ..	..
Dori	Do ..	..
Dasrara	Do ..	..
Deoran ..	Do ..	..
Dhamnakhurd ..	Do ..	..
Dhangol	Do ..	..
Dulawan ..	Do ..	..
Dongarwaha ..	Do ..	..
Gadiana	Do ..	..
Garhiagaon ..	Do ..	..
Ghisauli ..	Do ..	..
Isagarh	Do ..	..
Jamalpur ..	Do ..	..
Tori Buzurg ..	Do ..	..
Karmai	Do ..	..
Khailar	Do ..	..
Khajraha Buzurg ..	Do ..	..
Khajrahakhurd ..	Do ..	..
Kisalwans ..	Do ..	..
Konchabhanwar ..	Do ..	..
Lawari	Do ..	..
Mohara	Do ..	..

TABLE XV—*Post-offices* (contd.)

Name or place	Class	Facilities
1	2	3
Nagara	Extra-departmental branch office	..
Noharkalan	Do	..
Nandanwara	Do	..
Paron	Do	Savings bank
Pipraraipur	Do	..
Rakhpanchampur	Do	..
Ujiyan	Do	..
Bhandra	Do	..
Kashodhan	Do	..
Barpura	Do	..
Manpur	Do	..
Ratoli	Do	..
Ghisaulibadora	Do	..
Baragaon	Do	Savings bank
Mathurapura	Do	..
Nanaura	Do	..
Palar	Do	..
Punaolikalan	Do	..
Rajapur	Do	..
Raksa	Do	..
Baidora	Do	..
Sarh	Do	..
Ratauli	Do	..
Bara Bazar Jhansi	Sub-office	Savings bank
Misra Pharmacy	Extra-departmental sub-office	..
Tunka	Extra-departmental branch office	..
Hansari	Do	..
Barwasagar	Do	Savings bank; telegraph; telephone

TABLE XV—*Post-offices*—(contd.)

Name or place	Class	Facilities
1	2	3
Tahsil Garautha		
Astha	Extra-departmental branch office	..
Barnore	Do	Savings bank
Bijna	Do	
Dhanaora	Do	
Gharwai	Do	
Ghuraiya	Do	
Kakarwai	Do	
Kadaura	Do	
Kargawan	Do	
Kuretha	Do	
Sarsenda	Do	
Siyakharaka	Do	
Simardha	Do	
Rampura	Do	
Tori-Fatehpur	Do	
Gursarai	Combined sub-office	Telegraph, telephone; savings bank
Garautha	Do	Telegraph; savings bank
Doonari	Extra-departmental branch office	
Tahsil Lalitpur		
Balabehat	Extra departmental branch office	
Banpur	Sub-office	Savings bank
Bamori kalan	Extra-departmental branch office	
Bant	Do	
Baraut	Do	
Bijlaun	Do	
Billa	Do	
Birdha	Do	
Burwar	Do	

TABLE XV—*Post-offices* (contd.)

Name or place	Class	Facilities
1	2	3
Chandhakow ..	Extra-departmental branch office	
Dangrana	Do	..
Deori	Do	..
Dhaunah	Do	..
Dongrakalan ..	Do	..
Dongrakhurd ..	Do	..
Gadaulikalan ..	Do	..
Ghatwar	Do	..
Gidwaha	Do	
Gona	Do	Saving bank
Jakhlaun	Do	..
Jamunia	Do	..
Jiron	Do	..
Jharota	Do	..
Jijyawan	Do	..
Kailgawan	Do	..
Kailwara	Do	..
Kalyanpura ..	Do	..
Kheriachhatara ..	Do	..
Kuagaon	Do	..
Kuatala	Do	..
Maholi	Do	..
Maroli	Do	..
Masaurakhurd ..	Do	..
Mirchwara	Do	..
Narhat	Sub-office	Savings bank
Niwainibaho ..	Extra-departmental branch office	..
Pah	Do	..
Pali	Do	..
Parol	Do	..

TABLE XV—*Post-offices* (contd.)

Name or place	Class	Facilities
1	2	3
Patna	Extra-departmentl branch office	
Pataia	Do	..
Purakakdari ..	Do	..
Rajwara	Do	..
Ronda	Do	..
Satarband	Do	..
Serbanskhurd ..	Do	..
Serwaimaraura ..	Do	..
Sonrai	Do	..
Sunwaha	Do	..
Udanpura	Do	..
Umaria	Do	..
Sidhsagar	Sub-office	Savings bank
Talbehat	Combined sub-office ..	Savings bank ; telegraph
Bangawan Kalan ..	Extra-departmental branch office	..
Budhapura	Do	..
Bhuchera	Do	..
Hasarkalan ..	Do	..
Kakrari	Do	..
Kadesrakalan ..	Do	..
Khandi	Do	..
Matatiladam ..	Do	..
Mayoni	Do	..
Pawa	Do	..
Purakalan	Do	..
Rajawan	Do	..
Samri	Do	..
Serbans	Do	..
Badibarkalan ..	Do	..
Bijrautha	Do	..

TABLE XV—*Post-offices* (contd.)

Name or place	Class	Facilities
1	2	3
Dailwara ..	Extra-departmental branch office	..
Thanwara ..	Do	—
Lalitpur ..	.. Combined sub-office ..	Savings bank; telegraph; telephone
Tahsil Mehroni		
Mahroni ..	.. Combined sub-office ..	Savings bank ; telegraph ; telephone
Maraura ..	Extra-departmental branch office	..
Bamoribahadurpurshingh	Do	...
Bhondi ..	.. Do	..
Dhawari ..	.. Do	..
Ghura ..	.. Do	..
Kakrau ..	.. Do	..
Khitwans ..	.. Do	..
Khajuria ..	... Do	..
Khiralatkanju	... Do	..
Kumerhi ..	.. Do	..
Nainwara ..	.. Do	..
Patha ..	.. Do	..
Sadhumar ..	.. Do	..
Saidpur ...	... Do	..
Silawan ..	.. Do	..
Sindwaha ..	.. Do	..
Sojna ..	... Do	...
Jakhaura ..	.. Sub-office ..	.. Savings bank
Barh ..	.. Extra-departmental branch office	..
Bansi ..	.. Sub-office ..	.. Savings bank
Bhawni ..	.. Extra-departmental branch office	...
Bhilonilodh	... Do	..
Bhilonisuba	... Do	..

TABLE—XV—*Post-offices* (contd.)

Name or place	Class	Facilities
1	2	3
Tahsil Mauranipur		
Mauranipur	Combined sub-office	Telegraph ; telephone ; savings bank
Soot Bazar	Extra-departmental sub-office	Savings bank
Akseo	Extra-departmental branch office	..
Bandrakhilara	Do	..
Bankapahari	Do	Savings bank
Bhadarwara	Do	..
Bhadarwarakhurd	Do	Savings bank
Bhasneh	Do	..
Bijora	Do	..
Ronda	Do	..
Churara	Do	..
Dhawakar	Do	Savings bank
Eoni	Do	..
Ghatkotra	Do	..
Ghatlahchura	Do	..
Hebatpura	Do	..
Itayal	Do	..
Kakwara	Do	..
Kohnia	Do	..
Maheba	Do	..
Markuwan	Do	..
Pandwaha	Do	..
Pasora	Do	..
Pathadhakarwara	Do	Savings bank
Rewan	Do	..
Ronibaragaon	Do	Savings bank
Rupadhamna	Do	..
Saipura	Do	..
Sijohribuzurg	Do	..

TABLE XV—*Post-offices* (contd.)

Name or place	Class	Facilities
1	2	3
Seyni	Extra-departmental branch office	Savings bank
Siaori	Do	...
Torifatehpur	Do	..
Ranipur	Combined sub-office ..	Telegraph ; savings bank
Bangra	Extra-departmental branch office	Savings bank
Deorisinghpur ..	Do	..
Ghurat	Do	Savings bank
Katera	Do	..
Khisnibuzurg	Do	..
Khurecha	Do	..
Magarpur	Do	...
Palra	Do	..
Ratausa	Do	...
Sakrar	Do	...
Uldan	Do	...
Tahsil Moth		
Moth	Combined sub-office ..	Telegraph ; telephone ; savings bank
Aura	Extra-departmental branch office	...
Amrokh	Do	...
Bakwan	Do	...
Basobai	Do	...
Bharosa	Do	...
Bilatikarke	Do	..
Erich	Sub-office ..	Savings bank
Iskil	Extra-departmental branch office	..
Kargawan	Do	...
Pahargaon	Do	...
Rudauri	Do	...
Pulia	Do	Savings bank

TABLE XV—*Post-offices* (concld.)

Name or place	Class	Facilities
1	2	3
Punch	Extra-departmental branch office	..
Shahjahanpur	Do	..
Sanori	Do	..
Sersa	Do	..
Sesa	Do	..
Tori	Do	..
Samthar	Sub-office	Savings bank
Barokhari	Extra-departmental branch office	..
Sakin	Do	..
Salon	Do	..
Tahroli	Do	..
Chirgaon	Combined sub-office	Telegraph ; telephone ; savings bank
Bajhera	Extra-departmental branch office	..
Sinthari	Do	..
Siya	Do	..

CONVERSION FACTORS

Money		
1 pie	=	0.52 paise
1 pice	=	1.56 naye paise
Linear Measure		
1 inch	=	2.54 centimetres
1 foot	=	30.48 centimetres
1 yard	=	91.44 centimetres
1 mile	=	1.61 kilometres
Square Measure		
1 square foot ..	=	0.093 square metre
1 square yard ..	=	0.836 square metre
1 square mile ..	=	2.59 square kilometres
1 acre	=	0.405 hectare
Cubic Measure		
1 cubic foot ..	=	0.028 cubic metre
Measure of Capacity		
1 gallon (Imperial) ..	=	4.55 litres
1 seer* (80 tolas) ..	=	0.937 litre
Measure of Weight		
1 tola	=	11.66 grams
1 chhatak ..	=	58.32 grams
1 seer*	=	933.10 grams
1 maund* ..	=	37.32 kilograms
1 ounce (Avoirdupois)	=	28.35 grams
1 pound (Avoirdupois)	=	453.59 grams
1 hunderdweight ..	=	50.80 kilograms
1 ton	=	1016.05 kilograms = 1.016 metric tonnes
Thermometer Scales		
1° Fahrenheit ..	=	9/5° Centigrade + 32

*As defined in Indian Standards Weight Act, 1939

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN WORDS

Adalat	Court of justice
Amin	Petty official attached to court of justice for realising government dues
Bajra	Pearl-millet
Ban	Twine made of *moonj* (*Saccharum munja*)
Ber	A kind of drupe
Bhishak	see *vaid*
Biri	Indigenous cigarette made of leaves of *tendu* tree and tobacco
Chhatri	(literally unmbrella) Shrine dedicated to a sati
Dai	Midwife (not diplomaed)
Darogha	Superintendent
Dharmada	Charges for religious or charitable purposes
Fasli	Agricultural year beginning from July 1
Faujdar	Subordinate military officer under Mughals
Gaon (*gram*)	Village
Gotra	Eponymous group descended from common ancestor in the male line of descent
Gramsudhar	Village uplift
Gurudwara	Place of Sikh worship
Imambara	Building for performance of religiouns ceremonies, etc., by Shia Muslims in memory of Imams Hasan and Husain and their followers
Iqta	Assignment of land for maintaining a fixed number of troops
Juar	*Sorghum vulgare*
Kamasdar	Official incharge of revenue subdivision (called *Kamasdari*)
Kankar	Irregular concretions of impure calcareous matter used for making lime
Kanta	Certain extra charges realised in wholesale market
Khandsari	Indigenous white sugar
Khanqah	Religious establishment of Muslims
Kharif	Early winter harvest
Khilat	Robe of honour
Khudkasht	Cultivation of land by owner himself or through hired labour
Madhuk	*Bassia latifolia*
Mahal	Unit of land under separate engagement for payment of revenue
Mandwa (*ragi*)	Kind of small millet

Mansab ..	.. Military rank under Mughals
Mansabdar ..	.. Holder of *mansab*
Moonj ..	.. (*Saccharum munja*)—Kind of long reed of which ropes etc., are made
Morha ..	.. Reed chair with or without back or arms
Muafidar ..	.. Holder of revenue-free grant of land
Muhalla ..	.. Residential locality
Muqta ..	.. Holder of *iqta* ; provincial governor under Sultans of Delhi
Naib ..	.. Deputy ; assistant
Niwar ..	.. Thick, wide, cotton tape
Palledari ..	.. Charges for portage
Parsang ..	.. Unit of length equal to about two and a half miles
Pathshala ..	.. School
Prasad ..	.. That which is distributed to worshippers out of offerings made to deity
Qazi ..	.. Functionary who soleminises Muslim marriages
Rabi ..	.. Winter crop or spring harvest
Sagar ..	.. (literally sea) Natural reservoir or big pond
Sapinda ..	.. Literally having the same *pinda* or funeral cake ; and agnate within seven generations
Shikhara ..	.. Spire or tower of temple
Sutli ..	.. Twine made of hemp
Takht ..	.. Armless wooden couch
Taluqa ..	.. Tract of proprietary land
Tankah ..	.. Silver or gold coin under Sultans of Delhi
Taqavi ..	.. Loan (with or without interest) given by government to cultivator for agricultural purposes
Tazia ..	.. Representation of tomb of Hasan or Husain, generally made of coloured paper and bamboo
Thanadar ..	.. Officer in charge of police-station
Tirthankara..	.. In Jainism, expounder of religion, deified, hero or saint
Vaid ..	.. Practitioner of Ayurvedic system of medicine
Waqf ..	.. Endowment
Yaksha, *yakshini*	.. Mythical supernatural beings, male and female
Zaid ..	.. Extra crop, sown and harvested from April to June

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INDEX

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